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King Receives Winant; England Drives Off Nazis; Thai-French Accord Seen

The World's Day—March 1, 1941

In Europe: Winant Received by King George

United States' new Ambassador to Britain, John G. Winant, was personally received today by King George VI, at a railway station en route from Bristol to London, and diplomatic sources described it as reciprocation for the reception President Roosevelt gave Viscount Halifax.

Britain's Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Gen. Sir John G. Dill, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, are reported planning to visit Athens to confer on military aid to Greece in the light of their successful conferences with the Turks.

Bulgaria signed with the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis, becoming their ally against Britain and Greece. [Page 1.]

Britain made its first labor conscription move ordering all experienced shipbuilders not now employed in shipbuilding to register for national service.

Russia's Council of Nationalities one of its two chambers, adopted a 216,052,000,000 ruble budget for 1941, 37 per cent of which is for military appropriations.

France drafted a decree increasing the working hours of seamen from 40 to 54 hours a week.

War Summary: Nazi Planes Driven From Thames

German planes flew up the Thames estuary today apparently trying to reach London but British reports said they were driven off by antiaircraft fire before they could reach the Capital.

London had 31 air-raid warnings totaling 44 hours during February compared with 41 alerts of 81 hours in January. Since the beginning of the war the Capital has had 489 alarms aggregating about 1,312 hours, or nearly 55 days, according to a British compilation.

German warplanes have "effectively raided" three ports held by the British in Eastern Libya, the German High Command announced. Attacks on grounded British planes in North Africa also were reported.

In Albania a British fighter squadron was credited with shooting down 30 Fascist warplanes without a single loss to itself on the concluding day of the fourth month of the Greek-Italian war.

British bombers attacked Wilhelmshaven for the forty-fourth time and the Port of Boulogne for the seventy-seventh time.

In the Italian Somaliland offensive 9,000 prisoners have been taken, the British General headquarters in Cairo announced.

British claim occupation of Bardera, an important road junction 120 miles north of Gelib and on the Juba River.

Far East: French-Thai Settlement Near

Thailand-Indo-China peace negotiations, under Japanese direction, encountered a new hitch as a scheduled appointment between the French Ambassador and the Japanese Foreign Minister failed to take place in Tokyo. There was no word concerning results of the expiration of the ultimatum under which France was asked to yield large slices of its Indo-Chinese territory.

Japan was reported continuing to strengthen its military establishment in Indo-China, more than doubling the 6,000 troops allowed under last September's accord with the French.

Gen. Shunroku Hata, former War Minister, was reported appointed Commander in Chief of Japan's armies in China, succeeding Gen. Juzo Nishio, who became Supreme War Councilor.

Japanese Diet wound up its business, adjourning until March 25, after passing nine emergency bills, tightening Government control of commerce and industry, and a record war budget.

In Washington: Russia Makes Mail Protest

Soviet Russia has lodged a protest with the State Department against seizure of mail from Russia allegedly containing Soviet propaganda.

William S. Knudsen's proposal that labor disputes in defense industries be settled by a mediation plan was reinforced by demands by some legislators that Congress act soon to avert defense production delays. [Details: Page 3.]

The Federal Power Commission made public a memorandum saying that five utilities in the Pacific Northwest spent more than $1,000,000 on political activities and that about half that sum was charged to the cost of consumer service.

An "extremely urgent" need for machine tools in defense industries was reported by the Office of Production Management in appealing for idle equipment to be sold to armament makers as a "patriotic service."

The secret movement of $8,500,000,000 worth of gold from New York to the Fort Knox, Ky., vault was disclosed. The new shipment brings the total in storage at Fort Knox to $14,000,000,000.

Legislation to permit the Federal Housing Administration to insure a maximum of $100,000,000 of mortgages for defense housing was passed by the House and sent to the Senate.

The Tariff Commission said that it had ordered an investigation of the cost of copper production in the various producing regions of the United States at the request of the Price Stabilization Division of the Defense Council.

The Federal Home Loan Bank Board reported that the Government received $3,561,362 in dividends on investments in savings, buildings and loan associations for the second half of 1940, bringing to $38,572,335 the total of dividends since such investments first were begun in 1934.

Americas: Party Censures Chilean President

Santiago, Chile (AP)—President Aguirre Cerda drew censure from his own party as he attempted on the eve of Congressional elections to conciliate dissident Socialist elements in Chile's crumbling united front government.

National: New York City Gets Food Stamps

New York (AP)—The Government-financed food stamp plan, under which relief families may augment their grocery supply by 50 per cent, was extended to New York's five boroughs. The Government will spend $30,000,000 annually to finance the plan in New York City, with 27,000 stores co-operating.

Nazis Get Bor Copper Mines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The prospect of more copper for Germany is indicated by recent reports that the Germans have gained control of the former French-owned mines at Bor, Yugoslavia.

Leading copper-producing works of Europe, the Bor mines are located in eastern Serbia, in the heart of the Balkan Peninsula, where the Yugoslav, Rumanian and Bulgarian frontiers meet, a special bulletin from the National Geographic Society states.

Practically all of Yugoslavia's copper for 1939—63,000 metric tons—came from the Bor operations. This figure, representing an increase of over 49,500 tons in 1938 and 42,300 tons in 1937, is striking proof of Yugoslavia's recently stepped-up mineral output in answer to war demands, the bulletin points out.

Under the former French management, the Mines de Bor had an agreement, reported in 1940, whereby Yugoslavia would take part of the copper production and the rest would be distributed at will to other countries.

Among the workers of Bor were found men of numerous nationalities, including not only all those of the Balkan Peninsula but Russians, Italians, Germans, Czechs, and Frenchmen as well.

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Income Tax Boost Issue Again Raised

Committee approval seen but defeat in Bay State Legislature is forecast.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Massachusetts taxpayers, already feeling the increased burden of defense expenditures in their Federal income taxes, are facing the possibility of reduced exemptions and increased rates on the State income levy.

Prospects are that the Legislative Committee on Taxation will shortly report favorably a bill to reduce the exemptions from $2,000 to $800 for a single person and from $2,500 to $1,500 for a married person, while boosting the rate from 1½ to 2½ per cent.

In 1939 the Committee took favorable action on such a measure, which was included in Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's emergency tax program, but failed to gain legislative approval.

Now, it is anticipated that the Committee will throw this measure into the Legislature once more to see what happens to it.

Before the bill emerges from the Committee proponents of real estate tax relief will endeavor to tie the prospective revenue to the relief of real estate.

Observers, however, believe the Legislature is now no more ready to adopt the income tax proposals, which are favored by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, than it was in 1939.

Airport Project

Governor Saltonstall's recommendation that the State purchase a site in Bedford for an alternate Metropolitan Boston airport has run into difficulties in the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means. Despite the Governor's claims that the Federal Government favors the project and is willing to develop it as a national defense measure, few members on the Committee are now favorable to it.

Legislative Manual

The Manual of the Great and General Court of Massachusetts, commonly called the Legislature, will be available on or about April

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Movie Films as U. S. Envoys

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 1—For the first time in its history the Department of State is sending out motion pictures as diplomatic agents.

To United States Embassies and Legations in Latin America the Department has distributed 20 motion picture projectors with appropriate educational films. More are expected to be shipped later.

Specific instructions have been sent along with the projectors that they are not to be used primarily for after-dinner entertainment at the Embassy, but are to be loaned out to schools, clubs, and other organizations. Film libraries made up of 12 different film subjects, including travel, industry, farming, and public health, will be placed in each Embassy.

The State Department's program parallels Hollywood efforts to promote solidarity among the people of the Americas, commended this week by President Roosevelt in a radio message to the annual Awards Dinner of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences.

The U. S. Bureau of Mines recently announced the opening of its film library, containing some 3,000,000 feet of film dealing with more than 45 subjects, for Latin American use. The Bureau said its films, dealing with a variety of technical subjects, had already been shown to engineering societies and educational institutions in Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, and Peru.

In another move to aid cultural relations, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, announced this week that three outstanding citizens of the United States have accepted Department invitations to lecture in Latin America. They are: Dr. Isaiah Bowman, President of Johns Hopkins University; John Erskine, author, and Thornton W. Wilder, novelist and playwright.

Dr. Bowman and Mr. Wilder will lecture in Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia, and Mr. Erskine in Argentina and Uruguay.

Kitchen Gets Museum Niche

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 1—Setting a precedent for utility-minded curators to shoot at, the Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts is installing a modern kitchen for community use as well as an exhibit gallery—the first of its kind in the United States.

It's no ordinary kitchen, either, but the original "living kitchen" designed by Allmon Fordyce for the "American at Home" building at the New York World's Fair.

Donated in its entirety to the Syracuse Museum, through the efforts of Louise Bonney Leister, director of the "American at Home" display, the kitchen is now being installed as a permanent exhibit which will be available for use by home economics students, Home Bureau members and other women's organizations in up-State New York.

Mr. Fordyce, who was associated with Norman Bel Geddes in designing the Futurama and other World's Fair exhibits, designed the kitchen with an eye toward promoting "better living" and "beauty in every day life."

The "workshop half" of the kitchen, last word in carefully planned efficiency, is separated from the "living-room" half by open shelves upon which glass pottery or utensils will be displayed.

Mr. Fordyce's aim is to restore the kitchen to its former place as the "living center" for the family, instead of being isolated from the rest of the house. He has, therefore, provided living space there which gives room for a chair by the fireplace for father to read and study room for the children while mother prepares the meal.

It is a gay, cheerful kitchen where natural materials, wood, brick and modern glass and metal surfaces have been used. The cabinets are of cypress, while the refrigerator and range have been enameled a deep blue. The blue, white and green upholstery materials are constrasted with the red linoleum of the kitchen space and the brick of the hearth.

Installation is expected to be completed by the end of March. Miss Anna W. Olmstead, Museum director, is arranging a formal opening of the kitchen early in April.

Join Washington Diplomatic Corps

Wide World

New Canadian Minister to U. S., and Wife

Leighton G. McCarthy with Mrs. McCarthy in their Toronto home. Mr. McCarthy, a former member of the Canadian Parliament, succeeds Loring Christie as Canadian Minister to Washington. The new envoy is a close friend of President Roosevelt. Photo passed by Canadian censor.

Long Debate on British Aid Draws Charge of Filibuster

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 1—The word "filibuster" had definitely entered the "lease-lend" debate picture today and the increasing tension between proponents and opponents of the measure led to the belief here that the Administration forces might soon make some definite move to bring the all important measure to a vote.

In support of the lend-lease bill, Senator Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois today described in a prepared speech those who favor the bill's passage as "realistic, hard-boiled avoiders of war." Failure to aid Great Britain, he said, might involve the United States in war with both Germany and Japan.

If the United States does supply Britain with the tools it needs, added the Illinois Senator, and Britain is victorious, naval supremacy will "center in Washington after the war just as sure as the sun rises."

Senator Lucas arranged to speak upon conclusion of a major opposition address by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, who held the Senate floor through most of yesterday.

Objecting to the lengthy remarks of Senator Wheeler, Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, hinted the Montanan's attitude smacked strongly of a filibuster. Senator Wheeler's reply was a hot denial and a warning that he would continue to talk as long as he saw fit.

Chief complaint of Administration forces is that the speeches of the opposition are no longer presenting fresh views on the bill. That they are repeating the same arguments over and over again in an attempt to delay a vote they know they cannot win, and that they are deliberately frustrating the will of the American people as expressed in their Representatives in Congress.

Signs of Rising Tension

Evidence of the increasing tension with which the bill is being debated came when such apparently extraneous issues as the attempted 1938 "purge" of the Democratic Party and the question of the "bossed" Democratic convention of 1940 were dragged in by the opponents in an attempt to prove that the present Administration has dictatorial propensities.

Senator Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland, one of the "purgees" who wasn't "purged," declared that while he didn't "want to charge the President with being a dictator, yet everyone must admit that during the last eight years he has at times acted like one."

Senator George, who also escaped the "purge," had to take some heckling from Senator Wheeler on his current defense of the President. There is also some speculation in Administration ranks as to whether Senator Tydings' attack upon the President indicates opposition to the lend-lease measure. He had previously been counted as favoring it.

Chief Backing in South

The interesting feature of the current debate is the charge that the measure is drawing its main support from the Southern States, and the line of the Senatorial proponents certainly indicates that there are fewer Administration defections in this section than in any other. In an effort to keep the debate nonsectional, the Administration is reported to have determined to curb the speech-making by Southern Democrats and to concentrate on supporters from the East, Middlewest, and the West.

Continued support for the bill continued to come from all sections of the country, even from those considered most isolationist in sentiment, as judged by the most recent poll of the American Institute of Public Opinion. Strongest opposition continued to come from the east central portion of the country, but even here the opponents constituted but 24 per cent of those questioned as against 50 per cent in favor of the measure.

The South continued to lead in supporting the lend-lease measure

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Bacon and Seagull Eggs!

LONDON, March 1 (AP)—Seagull eggs soon are to be teamed up with breakfast bacon in England.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has just completed a seagull census and has made arrangements to have eggs collected and marketed during the spring laying season.

Seagull eggs long have been a favorite food of hardy British fishermen. According to the Natural History Society the eggs taste like duck eggs.

The Government announced yesterday that chicken feed would be rationed beginning April 1 because of inadequate supplies.

U. S.-Canada: Ways Sought To Aid Amity

OTTAWA, March 1 (AP)—Canada feels no need of defending its position as supplier of war material to Britain against various allegations made during the lease-lend debate in Washington, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King told the House of Commons yesterday.

He replied to protests by two members against remarks attributed to Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota to the effect that Canada was being paid "cash on the barrel head" for everything sent to Britain.

The Prime Minister said he and his colleagues felt that Canada's position as full partner with England in this war was clear enough to most Americans.

By Bruce Hutchison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 1—Realization that definite steps must be taken if the solid understanding between the United States and Canada is to be preserved is the latest phase through which Canadian-American relations are passing.

The attitude of the United States has been far more cooperative than Canadians generally had hoped for. Canadians are concerned only lest this attitude be changed by false statements about this country's position in the war.

The Canadian Government understandably has declined to discuss the comments of some American newspapers concerning this country's war policies, but this does not mean that it has

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Bulgaria in Axis; Nation Mobilizes; Nazis Enter Sofia

War comes to reluctant Nation with only loss in prospect which ever side wins.

By R. H. Markham

Balkan Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is now in the United States

Bulgaria did not go to war. The war came to Bulgaria.

Its signature with the Axis is metaphorically written in brown ink—ink tinted with the movement of German troops in Rumania. . . . Nazi warriors in Sofia disguised in civilian clothes . . . signs in the German language suddenly appearing on Bulgarian cross roads.

History is repeating. For Bulgaria history is grim. It is a history of three wars since 1912. Three wars within four years—1912, 1913 and 1915.

Bulgaria's Other Wars

First Bulgaria joined its Balkan neighbors, in a crusade against Turkey. As Bulgaria was nearest to the Empire of the Sultans, it had to face the greatest dangers and do the hardest fighting. But practically the whole Nation was enthusiastically behind this attack "of the Cross against the Crescent," and the Bulgarians won.

After that Bulgaria attacked its allies, and set out to win hegemony over the Balkans. Most of the people were not at all enthusiastic about that, and Bulgaria was catastrophically defeated. King Ferdinand capitulated and told his subjects to furl their banner for a more propitious day.

He thought it had come in 1915, so he joined the Central Powers in the World War. An aggressive pro-German Premier representing a pro-German political party, prepared the way for that act. A majority of Bulgarians in the country and in Parliament were against it.

The pro-Germans owed their majority vote to Turkish deputies from the Turkish minority, whom the Government had coercively placed in Parliament. In addition, the party in power, forcibly excluded a number of Bulgarian Members of Parliament. Thus an unwilling Nation was tied to Germany and disaster.

Majority Oppose Nazis

At the present moment, the bulk of the Bulgarians feel more antipathy to the Germans than they did in 1915. And the violent Government repressions of those days are now being repeated. Then Alexander Stamboliisky, the chief of the Peasant Party, was arrested, along with many of his principal followers. He had vehemently opposed joining Germany and had boldly told King Ferdinand at a public audience, that if he went in with the Central Powers, he would lose the war and his throne.

The fearless peasant leader had such a large and devoted following among the villagers that the King dared not "liquidate" him, so kept him imprisoned during the whole war. In 1918, Mr. Stam-

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Hitler present at Vienna ceremony as Balkan state joins World War partner again.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, March 1 (AP)—German troops drove into Sofia today in grey armored cars, wearing regulation battle dress.

They wore steel helmets and complete regulation battle kit and reached the center of this capital late in the day.

The Germans carried rifles, gas masks, and heavy packs of battle gear as they rode into the city.

Three carloads rolled through the main streets of Sofia and passed the German legation.

Meanwhile Bulgaria itself speeded general mobilization.

VIENNA, March 1 (AP)—In the presence of Adolf Hitler, little Bulgaria signed up today for partnership in the German-Italian-Japanese military alliance.

Through the signature of its Premier, Bogdan Philoff, Bulgaria cast its lot with its big ally of the World War, Germany, joining Rumania, Hungary, and Slovakia as the smaller states which have been lined up for the "new order."

The ceremony came at 1:50 p. m. in historic Belvedere Palace.

Besides Premier Philoff and the German Führer, the party gathered for the ceremony included German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano and the Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, Hiroshi Oshima.

Protocol Signed

Herr von Ribbentrop signed for Germany, Count Ciano for Italy and Ambassador Oshima for Japan. Herr Hitler took no active part in the ceremony.

When Premier Philoff had set his hand to a protocol expanding the alliance, the statesmen walked into the center hall of the palace, where Herr Hitler warmly congratulated the principals.

[Generally it was expected that the expansion of the Axis alliance would be followed by movement of troops into Bulgaria, toward Greece. But early reports leaking through the restricted communications of Bulgaria told of no real troop movement.

There were signs that Britain was waging a diplomatic struggle to the last to prevent Bulgaria becoming the avenue for German armies going to Italy's aid in Greece. Unconfirmed reports reaching Belgrade from Sofia said the British Government had handed an ultimatum to Sofia threatening war unless Bulgaria foreswore any intention of granting right-of-way to Nazi armies. London sources, however, denied that any ultimatum had been delivered.

The British news agency, Reuters, said in London that the British Legation press office in Sofia had been closed and that nearly all British subjects except legation and consular staffs already had left the country.]

Warning to U. S.?

ROME, March 1 (AP)—Virginio Gayda declared today that Bulgaria's adherence to the three-power alliance—"a further step toward driving British influence completely out of Europe"—should be a warning to the United States Government.

Writing in Il Giornale d'Italia, the Editor, who frequently speaks for the Fascist regime, indicated that the Vienna signing would be a forerunner to Bulgarian help, passive or otherwise, in a spring offensive to defeat Greece.

"It confirms the isolation of Greece in the Balkans," Signor Gayda asserted. He added that the signatures in Vienna "should, above all, warn the more responsible men of Washington who would like to assume the attitude of arbiters of European destiny. . . ."

The Axis Pact

By the Associated Press

The Rome-Berlin-Tokyo 10-year military and economic pact with which Bulgaria affiliated itself today provides that the original three signatories shall "mutually support" each other in the event any one is attacked by a power not then involved in the European or Far Eastern conflicts.

Japan's leadership in "the creation of a new order in the great Asiatic region" and the leadership of Germany and Italy "in creating a new order in Europe" are mutually recognized.

The treaty, originally signed in Berlin Sept. 27, 1940, also provides for the establishment of technical commissions and specifically states that any treaty any of the three powers has with Russia is not affected by the three-power pact.

Bulgaria's Place in Axis

By a Staff Artist

Spotlight on the Balkans

Bulgaria, with horizontal shading, is shown in its strategic relation to the Balkan peninsula. Hatched lines indicate the railroads while the broken line shows the strategic highway from Salonika, Greece, to the Albanian frontier.

The Week in Focus: U-Boat Attacks Accent Senate Debate on Lend-Lease Bill

Britain, Turkey 'Agree'; No French Reply to Japan

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Increased submarine attacks by Germany punctuated the final hours of American debate on the lend-lease bill. The U-boat intensification, although disputed by Britain, pushed the total sunk beyond 5,000,000 tons in the war's 18 months, according to German count.

Passage of the aid-to-Britain measure, once forecast for March 1, was delayed as the democratic process allowed the minority to have its say. Are greater rights and duties being sacrificed? Will aid to Britain be too late? Events will soon answer.

Britain strengthened its position in the Balkans for a possible Eastern Front by reaching a "full understanding" with Turkey. A break is imminent with Bulgaria, which notified Yugoslavia of intention to join the Axis today. Britain warned Sofia against transit of German troops. Britain thereby committed itself to resist the Nazis' bloodless conquest of the Balkans. The recent non-aggression pact between Bulgaria and Turkey had been interpreted as giving a free hand to Germany in the drive to the East.

In taking a strong stand, Britain gained the initiative in that area, although Nazi troops were reported on the march through Bucharest.

French Indo-China allowed the Feb. 28 deadline in peace negotiations with Japan-backed Thailand to pass without answering the Japanese ultimatum. Japan had pressed for land which could be overrun to get into position for an assault on Singapore—guardian of Britain's lifeline of Commonwealth.

Pro and Con of Lend-Lease Debate

Filibustery if not filibustering, the Senate's handling of the aid bill has drawn out past the time in which it should have completed action, according to the majority of citizens. The President no doubt has drawn up executive orders to implement the measure, for administrative and opposition leaders alike agreed it would pass soon. The tag-end discussion was insisted upon by the isolationists. Their leader, Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, maintains it would "strip us of our defense," enable the President to plunge the country into war," and force the nation into "a dictatorship."

His day-long argument was interrupted frequently by Administration supporters who challenged him at every point, claiming that the bill would strengthen America's defenses, enable the President to do more than he otherwise could do to keep the nation out of war, and that talk of dictatorship was without foundation and without proof. At one point, Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, charged Senator Wheeler was filibustering.

Britain Girds for Greater Action

As sinkings of ships of all nationalities rose to a total of 1,351 vessels in the war's year and a half, Britain denied that Germany had sunk the record batch of 215,000 tons in the two days prior to the latest Hitler speech, in which intensification was threatened. Britain did, however, admit that intensification of both sea and air attacks on supply routes from America could be expected with spring weather.

To British successes in the Mediterranean and African fronts was added Mogadiscio, capital of Italian Somaliland, a major port on the Indian Ocean whose fall delivered the whole colony. Imperial forces and Senegalese troops reinforced the British column pushing into northern Eritrea.

The British made their first capture of a Dodecanese Island, Castelrosso, but abandoned it after "accomplishing" an undisclosed mission, evidently the destruction of a seaplane base.

The RAF continued to hammer invasion ports and German industrial centers. The Luftwaffe returned blows, but not to an "all-out" degree.

Britain claimed its blockade was "fully effective" and predicted that American and British production of planes and war materials would surpass Nazi output by September. Prime Minister Churchill won his second vote of confidence: Parliament sustained the right of members to retain their seats while serving abroad.

Mr. Churchill rejected Japan's "good offices" negotiated peace with Germany.

Shoemaker, Chicago Daily News
Too Many War Dogs—We Hope

Talburt, Cleveland Press
Look Out Below!

Mahon, Philadelphia Evening Bulletin
Scant Time to Argue

Hitler Speaks Softer

The Reichsführer followed up his warning of unprecedented submarine warfare in March by giving a review: On Feb. 27 he announced the sinking of 28 merchantmen by air action in two days. His address, on the 21st anniversary of the founding of his Party, was the first since Jan. 30, when he had threatened a tightening of the counter-blockade. This time he failed to repeat assurance of victory in 1941, but indicated major land operations in the offing; no mention of invasion of Britain was made.

Unrest was mounting in occupied countries. The impressing of the Netherlands into an "economic colony" backfired with new riots and strikes. A province was put under military administration. The Netherlands people followed the example of the Chinese in civil disobedience to an invader. A German court began trial of 40 Dutch held as saboteurs. In Norway, a German court sentenced 10 Norwegians to capital punishment and imprisoned seven others for British espionage. In general protest, the Papal Nuncio to Germany was reported preparing to withdraw.

Nazi expropriation "plundered" $340,000,000 from the Bank of Norway, said a Norwegian Government spokesman in Washington. Vichy revealed that control of French-owned copper mines in Yugoslavia was passing to German buyers. Budapest admitted that the Rumanian Malaza steel and munitions works had become a branch of the Hermann Göring Werke.

Duce Bills Franco

Direct Nazi aid in Africa and the first official revelation of the extent of Italian aid to General Franco in the Spanish Civil War were disclosed by Premier Mussolini, who sent a bill for $275,000,000, based on $375,000,000 allegedly spent aiding the insurgents.

No evidence was presented by Rome to show that German aid in Africa was more than minor. The small fruit of Axis partnership may have heartened Italians, but the effect on Britain was measured by the solitary report from Rome that Nazi armored troops in their first battle, 100 miles south of Bengasi, destroyed British trucks and tanks and captured prisoners without loss to the Germans. From Cairo, a British dispatch said mechanized forces "believed to be German," were driven back from El Agheila, Libya.

The Feb. 23 speech by Il Duce was his first since Nov. 18, when he had acknowledge the Taranto damages. He repeated his assurance of ultimate Axis victory, belittled American aid as too late, scoffed at an invasion of the United States, claimed Italian morale was better than the British, and "excused" his reverses in Africa as due to the British jumping "five to 10 days" ahead of an Italian offensive. The Greeks disputed his minimizing of setbacks in Albania.

Italy and Germany signed a trade agreement suspending the system of commercial exchange for the duration, so far as military supplies are concerned. Fascists saw this as proof that productive capacity of the Axis had not been diminished.

Russo-Ruman Pact

Soviet Russia and Rumania signed a two-year commerce and navigation treaty, the first sign of reconciliation since Rumania ceded Bessarabia and northern Bucovina to the U. S. S. R. last June. Russia also signed a treaty with Switzerland.

In France, five-man rule under Marshal Philippe Pétain was set up; the super-cabinet exalted Admiral Jean Darlan and four other Ministers above their former Cabinet colleagues who are now "secretaries of state."

United States disapproval of Japanese procedure was shown in its export of arms for 1940: Japan got $4,143, while The Netherlands East Indies got $7,336,869, and British possessions in southern and southeast Asia got $455,952.

Food and clothing for children in Unoccupied France was distributed by the American Red Cross, under an agreement with the British. The wheat and milk products were purchased by the Congressional relief fund. A second "mercy ship" cleared Baltimore, with 1,700 tons of food for Spain and 42 tons in care of Ambassador Leahy in Vichy.

For hurricane relief in the Santander area, the Red Cross wired $10,000 to Spain.

Peace Aims

Greece summed up its war aim: nonstop until every Italian is out of Albania.

President Roosevelt declared that a basic agreement on peace objectives between American and British officials is already well advanced. Immediate concern, he said, is not to build the future peace but to win the present war.

To build a lasting peace on Christian principles, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ appointed a commission to "study the basis of a just and durable peace," under the chairmanship of John Foster Dulles, lawyer, who began an eminent international career as a secretary of the Hague Peace Conference of 1907.

U. S. 'On Guard'

Defense officials minimized delay in steel production by ending a two-day strike at a Bethlehem plant. Similar intervention loomed for the strike at the Allis-Chalmers plant in Milwaukee, the International Harvester tie-up in Chicago, and the strike threat of Congress of Industrial Organizations auto workers at Ford plants in Detroit.

Aluminum and machine tools were put on a priority basis. The Defense Commissioner for consumers urged housewives to co-operate by buying enamelware, flame-proof glass, cast iron and earthenware products. The President said there was no need yet for putting steel on priority.

The Twentieth Century Fund pointedly said there was no shortage.

Toward national self-sufficiency, the Nation's first tin smelter has been announced, to be built in Texas.

Increased taxes for 1940 absorbed much of the profits of leading companies, and in some cases caused net incomes to decline, although others made major increases, noted the National Industrial Conference Board. The farmers' cash income from markets, commodities placed under loans, and benefit payments totaled $9,120,000,000 in 1940, largest since 1937, said the Department of Agriculture.

Living costs will not rise more than 3 per cent by spring, promised the Department of Labor.

Democracy at Home

The New Deal drive toward internal reform continued. The Temporary National Economic Committee reported on life insurance problems, saying that companies now have an aggregate income of $5,000,000,000 and still growing, that they are "admittedly unable to get a large part of their money invested." It was the most sweeping report since the Hughes-Armstrong investigation of 1906.

The President urged Congress to put all Federal jobs immediately under civil service, except policy-making officials and those requiring Senate action.

A Securities and Exchange Commission study of investment trusts disclosed "pyramiding" of companies, and "improper uses of investment companies by their sponsors."

An SEC member, Sumner T. Pike, suggested a Federal "bureau for small business" to help in solving their financial problems.

An economic adviser to the Secretary of Agriculture, Mordecai Ezekiel, warned that the United States industrial productivity must be kept at a peak after the war crisis or the Nation will suffer a major economic collapse, in accordance with the lesson of 1929.

Agriculture Department officials urged extension of the "ever-normal granary" program, and an additional $500,000,000 to finance crop storage and price-pegging.

After studying the 1940 elections, a Federal investigator urged strengthening of the Hatch "clean-politics" Act by limiting the regular national committees of all parties to $3,000,000 each calendar year, with no other expenditures, local or national, allowed.

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

President: Returned from Hyde Park Tuesday.

Conferred frequently with high officials and Congressional leaders on defense matters and administration of the aid-to Britain measure.

Sent request to Congress for $3,812,311,197 for additional Army appropriations and authorizations.

Requested Congress for $150,000,000 to build community facilities in towns and cities adjacent to defense projects.

Sent to Congress the recommendations of a special committee studying the civil service.

Said he favored the use of wire tapping against aliens engaged in espionage or sabotage against the United States.

Expressed his opposition to peace negotiations until the war is won.

Senate: Continued debate on the lend-lease bill.

Completed Congressional action on the $393,687,775 urgent deficiency bill.

Naval Affairs Committee—Approved the $242,000,000 Naval base authorization bill.

Appropriations Committee—Approved the $1,415,991,838 independent offices appropriation bill.

Temporary National Economic Committee—Heard recommendations of the S. E. C. for aiding small businesses.

House: Approved the bill appropriating $1,553,000,000 for further Army and Navy expansion projects.

Passed the bill revising the Excess Profits Tax Act.

Passed the bill authorizing 84,302,883 in Naval base projects.

Departments: Office of Production management—Ordered industry-wide mandatory priorities on aluminum and machine tools in order to reserve them for defense purposes.

War—Secretary Stimson disclosed that the strength of the Army Air Corps is now approximately 4,000 planes.

Treasury—Reported that during the first eight months of the current fiscal year, actual cash payments for national defense work were about $2,890,000,000, which is less than one-fourth of the $13,000,000,000 made available by Congress for this fiscal year.

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California Economic Panacea: Monetization of Food in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — This State's production of plans, isms, and panaceas, typified by such phrases as "Ham and Eggs for Californians," "Thirty Dollars Every Thursday," and "End Poverty in California," commences this early to give evidence of another crop in the next biennial year, 1942. Fallow or at least quiescent in odd-numbered years, these proposals seem to bloom only at the time of the State general election in the fall of each even-numbered year.

"Monetization of food," newest of the seedling ideas now apparent, is set forth in the slogan, "The food dollar versus the gold dollar," and proposes a new kind of money and credit which, its proponents claim, would make the farmer the Nation's banker, and "provide an honest dollar, banish unemployment, permit the maximum production of goods, and keep them moving into consumption. . . ."

The older $30-Thursday or "Ham 'n' Eggs" pension plan, once before the voters as an initiative Constitutional amendment but not ratified by them, has bobbed up again under a different name and in different form, but with approximately the same backers. In articles of incorporation filed recently with the Secretary of State, the name of the new proposal is given as the Pay Roll Guarantee Association, Inc., and its purpose cited in part as "the initiation and enactment" of laws for the establishment of a system of social credit that will stimulate production, increase the buying power of the people, and minimize unemployment."

Roy G. Owens, Willis and Lawrence Allen, Will Kindig, William Peeler and others who were in the forefront of the "Ham 'n' Eggs" campaign are among the incorporators of the new association.

Diversity of Proposals

In the last few years there have been many proposals and much campaigning in the general field of economic devices designed especially to give financial aid to elderly persons to the end that they might maintain themselves on an individual basis rather than become inmates of State institutions for the indigent aged.

California's low requirements for signatures on petitions to initiate people's laws have caused the circulation of innumerable petitions bearing varied schemes in this field. Some of these proposals have been the legalization of lotteries, a transactions tax, wholesale and retail business licenses, an insurance tax, legalization of gambling, and licensing of marble and pin games. The proposed amounts of payment to the beneficiaries under these many suggested laws have ranged from $50 a month to "$25 every Monday" and "$30 every Thursday."

The "Ham 'n' Eggs" plan, with some parallelism to the national Townsend Plan with its proposal of $200 a month pensions for the aged, polled 1,143,000 "Yes" votes at its election, as against 1,398,000 "No" votes. A bare majority would have made it law. One out of every 20 persons in California contributed funds to the "Ham 'n' Eggs" campaign.

Easy Incorporation

The ease with which such plans may be incorporated, plus the fact that signatures equal to only 8 per cent of the number of votes cast for Governor at the preceding election will place an initiative proposal on the State ballot, plus the further fact that substantial sums of money have been easily collected by the headquarters for such plans in California, cause them to abound. One "plan" is said to have received $10,000 a week from the poorest people in California during its campaign for votes. The receipts of another were estimated at $1,750 a day during a certain peak period of collections.

The proposals themselves, many of which have won widespread and strong opposition on either economic or other grounds, do nevertheless stimulate public thinking, which fact, in itself, may be counted as an asset to the State. The very friction of ideas which is set up by the plans promotes better citizenship.

As the Townsend Plan has helped liberalize old-age pensions nationally, some of the nearly successful plans which have confronted Californians have had a tendency to liberalize the treatment of the group which has come to be called "senior citizens" in California.

California has long matched the highest Federal contribution toward old-age pensions—$20—giving its senior citizens $40 a month. California voters decided by their ballots that such elderly pensioners need not give mortgages or liens on their real estate or personal property in order to enjoy this bounty.

Federal Restriction

In addition to this, California had permitted its old-age pensioners to have an income up to $15 a month beyond their $40 pensions. The Federal Government has recently sent out word that the $15 surpension cannot be allowed, and that the $40—now received each month by approximately 142,000—must be an all-inclusive cash figure.

And so, early in the current session of the Legislature, a measure will be introduced to make State pension regulations conform to the demand of the Federal Government. A donation of nearly $3,000,000 a month comes from Washington for the pension payments, and Legislators are too wise to risk losing this. A State Senator who is already said to be "in the doghouse" as far as the "senior citizens" are concerned was prevailed upon to introduce the curtailing measure.

What support the "food dollar" proposal may win is a question for the future. An outline of it is contained in the February number of National Defense, a monthly published in Arcadia, just outside of Los Angeles, by John H. Hoeppel, onetime United States Representative in Congress, who fell into serious difficulty through manipulation of an appointment to West Point.

Public thinking has long been in a state of ferment in California as well as elsewhere throughout the Nation on the question of metallic money. The Government's program for purchase of silver, and the Nation's acquisition and interment of an overwhelming proportion of the world's monetary gold, have plowed deep into public consciousness, and provided a fertile field for the planting of new and strange ideas.

Appeal to "Seniors"

The "food dollar" scheme, like so many of the plans which have gone before it, pays its respects to the vote-alert "senior citizens" in these words: "This creation of new wealth will enable us to provide for ourselves and our children, and in addition provide adequate pensions for the sick, aged, and disabled. . . ."

Following are some questions and answers from the Hoeppel plan:

"What will our money be? A national noninterest-bearing credit expressed in numbers instead of private, interest-bearing bank credit expressed in numbers, as now, 90 per cent of which has no cash backing.

"How will the dollar be evidenced? By numbered coins or numbered paper, as now, or by a credit in a government bank which will entitle the holder to transfer his credit by means of a check instead of the passing of a numbered coin or paper.

"How will the value of the dollar be expressed—measured in what? In the price level of food. When thinking of food as a base for money, we must think of it as a flowing stream that must never cease and from which we must all partake daily or soon perish.

"How will the value of the dollar be controlled? By controlling the flow of money through consumers' food markets in relation to the flow of food. This would be accomplished by means of taxation and the issuance of new credits—new money."

Elixir for Democracy

And so on and on. The authors of the food monetization plan see it as a plan "to save democracy."

How such unorthodox monetary talk would affect a banker of the old school, a tax collector, or a member of a Congressional appropriations committee—all of whom only eat food and figure money in terms of gold, silver, and equivalent paper—can be learned only by asking one some time.

Much may be heard of the "food dollar" plan in the future. It runs in a direction similar to that for tieing the Nation's present dollar fast to a commodity index, which has support among some quite reputable economists. Or the "food dollar" plan may drift away into the special oblivion that is fairly well stocked with such ideas out this way.

The proponents are collecting funds ostensibly to promote their plan, and are offering to split collections with any newspapers which help them in their collections.

This is California, and climatic conditions are ideal for the propagation of unusual help-us ideas. And the growing season lasts straight through the calendar sometimes.

Honolulu Fishing Probed by Jury

HONOLULU, March 1 (AP)—Federal officials armed with Grand Jury indictments today put the alien ownership of fishing sampans in this important United States naval center under the legal microscope.

The Federal Grand Jury yesterday indicted 80 persons, most of them Japanese, and three fishing companies, accusing them of conspiracy to violate laws governing the registration of the sampans.

The Jury acted after Navy and Army officers voiced suspicion concerning operators of some of the sampans which fish offshore in areas frequented by the United States Fleet on maneuvers.

The officers say that many of these operators are aliens, and that many sworn owners of the fishing vessels are laborers, clerks and housewives who had no connection with the fishing industry.

Seizure of 40 sampans involved in the alleged conspiracy followed the issuance of the indictments, said J. Walter Doyle, Honolulu Customs Collector.

United States Attorney Angus Taylor said those named in the indictments included United States citizens who were registered as owners of the fishing boats. Others named, he said, were aliens accused of being the real owners of the sampans.

Glass Questions Backing Of Dilling 'Sit-Downers'

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia said he had asked the Federal Bureau of Investigation to determine who was financing "the unpleasant visit" of a group of women, headed by Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling, who staged a "sit-down" demonstration in front of his office yesterday morning.

Mrs. Dilling, author of the widely known book, "The Red Network," has been in the Capital fighting the lend-lease bill, which is supported by Senator Glass. Police broke up the demonstration and arrested Mrs. Dilling, who was released in $25 bail on a disorderly conduct charge.

St. Louis Cuts Smoke 71 P. C.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 1 (AP)—The testing period of St. Louis' smoke elimination ordinance ended last night with the Weather Bureau reporting a 71 per cent decrease in hours of smoke in the first fall and winter under the new law.

The ordinance, watched by other cities suffering from the same smoke blight, permits the use of soft coal only when it is burned mechanically. Otherwise, hard or processed coal must be used.

Dramatic success of the law was shown by these Weather Bureau figures:

In 1940-41, from September through February, there were 182 hours, 8 minutes of smoke, as compared with 642 hours, 22 minutes in the same months of 1939-40, a reduction of 71 per cent.

Thick smoke—visibility of less than five-eighths of a mile—lasted 15 hours, 20 minutes this fall and winter, against 113 hours, 45 minutes the previous seasons, a cut of 86 per cent.

There was more smoke on Feb. 1, 1940, than in all of February this year.

Trailer and Cabin-Dwelling Horde Surrounds Maryland Army Posts

ABERDEEN, Md., March 1 (AP)—Strange "frontier colonies" of families keeping house in snow-swept autos, trailers and tourist cabins are springing up here near two booming Army posts.

They live—hundreds of workers, their wives and children from nearby States—in rough emergency quarters, going back to customs of frontier days for amusements, while awaiting completion of Government housing projects.

Rapid expansion of the Aberdeen Proving Grounds and Edgewood Arsenal brought a parade of workers to build barracks for draftees, Army testing buildings and other structures. They came so rapidly they soon exhausted living quarters in this old, settled section of Maryland's western shore.

Some have slept in their automobiles for weeks, keeping their engines running for warmth. Families have lived for months in small trailers. Tourist cabins are all occupied, and one operator said he "turned down 50 requests for cabins a day."

By night, parked cars dot the highways over a 20-mile area. Trailers are grouped in new "communities." Private homes and farms have become temporary "apartments." Elsewhere, crude settlements of shacks have mushroomed.

Saving money against the day when jobs end, the workers have turned to card games, political and farm discussions for amusement. Women have taken up old-fashioned quilting and sewing circles. Grocery storekeepers said they "can't keep anything in stock," so great is the buying boom.

The Army soon will begin construction of 500 houses here, 250 more at Edgewood. But they may be inadequate. By summer 6,000 to 7,000 more workers are expected to be employed at the Army posts.

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Dry Forces Gain Strength In Referenda During 1940

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 1—The drys are back in the winning column. In the various referenda on liquor questions which were conducted in different States during the past year the dry forces were the principal victors.

Significant tests of emerging public opinion as it concerns the problem of controlling the evils of the licensed drink trade were made in four States and Alaska during 1940 and produced the following results:

Oklahoma defeated an amendment to repeal the State's constitutional prohibition law. It was a direct vote and there was a majority of 84,159 against the repeal. Since a majority of all votes cast at the election was required to carry the amendment, it failed by 133,134 votes.

South Carolina voted by a majority of 58,995 in favor of discontinuing the present legalized sale of liquors. The referendum was advisory in effect. The referendum read "Do you favor discontinuing the legal sale of intoxicating liquors, wines, beers, and other intoxicating beverages, and the imposition of new taxes to replace lost revenue as a result of the repeal of the present law?" The majority asked for repeal of the liquor law.

Oregon's Action

Oregon defeated by a majority of 218,502 a bill which proposed "to further regulate the sale and use of alcoholic liquor" by permitting licensees to sell consumers at one time, 5 to 55 gallons of wine not over 14 per cent alcohol by weight, and defeated by a majority of 77,124 a bill to repeal the State monopoly of liquor sale.

Alaska refused to permit the establishment of territorial liquor stores.

Idaho by a vote of 42,428 defeated county option and by a majority of 26,623 rejected a "sobriety act" which would have put rigid controls on the advertising, distribution and sales of alcoholic beverages.

It was the gradual spread of State and county dry territory which established national prohibition before the Eighteenth Amendment was enacted. It is of interest, therefore, to examine the status of dry territory as of 1940. As nearly as the official reports give the information, the following analysis of dry territory is authenticated by the research staff of the Anti-Saloon League of America:

Findings by States

Alabama—44 dry and 23 wet counties.

Arkansas—24 towns, 10 counties, and 5 townships have voted dry. Twelve of the 75 counties have no retail liquor licenses.

Colorado—8 towns have voted dry and 1 has never issued licenses.

Connecticut—13 towns under no-license.

Florida—16 of the 67 counties prohibit all liquors over 3.2 per cent of alcohol.

Georgia—120 counties under no-license for liquor, while 39 operate dispensaries.

Illinois—305 cities, towns and villages, 334 townships and road districts, and in the city of Chicago, 114 precincts and 46 parts of precincts have been voted wholly or partially dry.

Indiana—353 towns under 5,000 population prohibit sale of spirits by the drink, while 111 permit such sale.

Iowa—8 counties have no liquor stores, while 93 do.

Kentucky—50 dry counties (1,343 units(out of 120.

Maine—295 out of 504 towns voted against State stores; 328 towns against wine and spirits on sale; 298 against beer on sale; and 262 against beer off sale.

Massachusetts—82 towns out of 351 prohibit all sale of alcoholic beverages, while 95 towns prohibit on consumption of any alcoholic beverages.

Michigan—2 cities, 9 townships are totally dry by vote, and 7 counties out of 82 prohibit sale of liquor by the glass.

Minnesota—25 counties out of 87 prohibit hard liquor.

Mississippi—42 counties prohibit beer sale, while 40 permit it.

New Hampshire—90 towns out of 224 voted against State liquor stores, and 95 against beer sale.

New Jersey—55 municipalities dry.

New Mexico—1 dry county, and another county dry except for the city within it.

New York—47 towns dry; 9 towns dry for off sale, wet for on sale; 4 towns permit sale by hotels only.

North Carolina—74 counties do not permit liquor dispensaries, while 26 do.

Oregon—4 towns dry.

Pennsylvania—1,108 of the 2,583 cities, boroughs and townships are dry for either liquor or beer, or both.

Rhode Island—1 dry town.

South Carolina—24 counties returned dry majorities in a Statewide referendum in 1940, while 22 gave wet majorities.

Tennessee—82 of the 95 counties do not license package sale of liquor.

Texas—123 counties wholly dry, 98 in which distilled spirits are legal, 30 in which only 4 per cent beer is legal (including 3 which also permit sale of 14 per cent beverages).

Vermont—122 of the 246 towns are dry for beer and wine, and 168 dry for spirits.

Washington—4 counties outside of municipalities and 1 town are dry.

West Virginia—9 counties out of 55 and 18 municipalities are under no-license on liquors over 5 per cent of alcohol.

Wisconsin—Out of 1,794 local units, 422 are dry for liquor and 301 for beer.

Twelve States—Arizona, California, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Utah, Wyoming—do not permit local option elections, but some have provisions by which local officials may deny licenses.

Fourteen States—Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, West Virginia—deny local option on beer, either entirely or to a fixed percentage of alcohol.

Working at Art of Camouflage

Wide World

A Part of New Defense Plans

Students at the American School of Design in New York City are learning the various ways to camouflage buildings by the use of receding color. The rapid expansion of bombing of cities and civilian populations in modern war gives camouflaging great importance. The students pictured are, left to right, Stephen Camully, Dorothy Harrison, and Marieta Soffronova.

'Knudsen of Canada' a Yankee

OTTAWA (AP)—A Connecticut Yankee has become Canada's boss cannon-maker.

He is Harry J. Carmichael, newly appointed Joint Director-General of the Munitions Productions Branch of the Department of Munitions and Supply, the production chief of Canada's new armament and gun industry.

It was baseball which really brought him to Canada nearly 30 years ago, so his Canadian career might be summed up in the line: from home-runs to home defense.

Born in New Haven, Connecticut, Mr. Carmichael got his American education in the Lovell School and the New Haven High School; an education which included an opportunity to study baseball.

Instead of going on to college, he took a job with Sargent & Company, makers of locks. It was an office job, and one of the first things he learned was that white-collar work was no royal road to success in industry. So he traded his office job for a chance to work in the factory, where he could learn with his hands as well as his head.

Meanwhile he kept up his baseball; managed the East Haven team in the Shore League.

Batter Up

About this time, Canadians were becoming interested in baseball, and in St. Catharines, Ont., folks were hankering after a good ball team. Somebody knew about young Carmichael, and the upshot was that a job was found for him with McKinnon's Ltd., then making saddlery accessories in St. Catherines.

It was only a pattern-maker's job at 30 cents an hour—part-time baseball players weren't so expensive in those days—but Mr. Carmichael did not let the baseball angle of his job blind him to the main chance.

He was in a good spot to learn rapidly what makes the wheels of industry go 'round, for his employers also were doing a lot of fast learning. With a business based on horses they had to plan ahead for the automobile accessories era, and before Mr. Carmichael had fairly settled down in his new surroundings the World War began and the factory had to adapt itself to war production.

Canada's war production was a simple setup then, compared with its present war industry. Britain, France and the United States were the big producers of allied equipment, while Canada was primarily a producer of food and raw materials. Incidentally, it manufactured rifles, small arms ammunition, shells and shell components.

Nevertheless, Mr. Carmichael lived and learned through his company's war production period, meanwhile earning one promotion after another. He did not realize it at the time, but his war production work in those days was laying the foundation for a vastly bigger role in Canada's next war.

On the "Up-and-Up"

Between wars he climbed to Vice-President and General Manager of McKinnon's Ltd., and when the company was taken over by General Motors in 1929 he was made President. In 1936 he became Vice-President and General Manager of General Motors of Canada, Ltd. It was William S. Knudsen who put him there; so nobody was greatly surprised when Canada, in the midst of a new war, picked Mr. Carmichael for a production job similar to that of Mr. Knudsen. "The Knudsen of Canada", they call him here.

Mr. Carmichael says he hasn't played a game of baseball now "for several years," but his recreation still is officially described as "outdoor sports." He has a lot to choose from. In St. Catharines he played not only baseball, but basketball and rugby, and was also a member of the rowing crew. In time he also took on golf.

Those who know him well say his success is due to his ability to grasp quickly the essentials of any problem, his talent for handling men and arousing their enthusiastic co-operation, and the fact that "he gets a kick out of everything he does."

Americas Urged to Extend Interchange of Students

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—The danger of the independence of countries of the western hemisphere inherent in the European war emphasizes the importance of a wider interchange of students and scholars between Americas, according to Dr. Stephen Duggan, Director of the Institute of International Education.

Dr. Dugan spoke before the second-day session of the Columbia Broadcasting System-sponsored "School of the Air of the Americas" at the American Museum of Natural History here today. The interchange of students and scholars should be broadened "not only for the value to themselves of the studies, but also for a better understanding of the real meaning of democracy," he held.

"Our Government is now engaged in active negotiations with the Latin American Governments in the political and economic fields looking to the security and welfare of the entire hemisphere," Dr. Duggan said. "These negotiations are very important. Nevertheless permanence in good relations with our Latin American neighbors will not come primarily from political or economic activities which might bring friction but from education in the broadest sense which may bring understanding.

Interchange of Schedule

"Unquestionably the most important educational activity is the interchange of students and professors between the United States and Latin American countries."

Dr. Duggan recalled that more Central and South American students and professors come to this country to study than American go to their universities. He asserted that better understanding between the Americas would be greatly advanced if more American students took advantage of the interchange.

"Despite differences in race and civilization," he continued, "the people of the United States have much in common with those of Latin American countries. Some optimists in both continents believe in the possibility of the development of a new civilization with Latin elements contributed by Latin America and Anglo-American elements contributed by the United States founded upon the civilization inherited from Europe but different from it.

"The realization of such a possibility is probably very distant. In the meantime, the people of the United States and of the Latin American countries can learn to know and understand one another better, to respect and admire the culture and civilization of one another more fully and to co-operate in enterprises for the improvement of themselves and humanity."

Edmund Chester, Director of Latin-American Relations of the Columbia Broadcasting System, pledged that his radiocasting system would not attempt to force North American culture on South America or vice versa when the recently-formed C. B. S. Pan-American network goes into operation on Sept. 1, next. Mr. Chester, formerly a newspaperman in South America, declared there was no evidence that the peoples of Latin-America were walking blindly into "any catastrophe."

A feature of today's program was a dramatization of "Land Without Lakes and Rivers" of the "new horizons" series written by Hans Christian Adamson and directed by George Allen. The radiocast demonstration dealt with the early days of the conquest of Yucatan through the lives of Jeronimo Aguilar, Roman Catholic priest, and Gonzalo Guererro, two Spaniards shipwrecked in Yucatan eight years before the arrival of Hernando Cortez in Mexico. Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews, Director of the American Museum of Natural History and narrator of the series, participated in the program. The main theme of the "New Horizons" series is to show the importance of rivers, lakes, etc., in the discovery and development of the Americas.

Sectional Meetings

Sectional meetings were held at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel during the afternoon. These discussions included examination of opportunities for women in Pan-American activities conducted by the International Federation of Business and Professional Women, the important technique employed by teachers in various schools using radiocasts to supplement education, evaluation of radiocasts, Pan-American resources, production of radiocasts and script writing.

Among speakers were Dr. Lena Madesin Phillips, President of the International Federation; Señora Ramos Mejia, Argentine journalist; Señora Z. E. Antay de Vaughan of Peru, President of the Union de Mujeres Americanas; Mrs. Frederic Beggs of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Señorita Arias, Consul General of Panama; Dr. William C. Bagley, Secretary of the Society for the Advancement of Education; Dr. Belmont Farley, Director of Public Relations of the National Education Association, and Earle McGill, Casting Director of the Columbia System.

Bible Sales Rise, Fiction Falls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 1—The Bible continues unchallenged as America's best seller. Its popularity is increasing.

Latest Census Bureau book publishing figures, covering 1939, show the annual output of Bibles, Testaments, and parts of the Bible published in separate covers, to be 7,927,848 volumes, compared with 5,579,317 in 1937. Both 1937 and 1939 recorded tremendous increases in total number of Bibles printed. For earlier census years Bibles published were: 1935—591,173; 1933—666,488; and 1931—1,376,680.

The number of complete Bibles published in 1939 was 2,348,069. Testaments published separately numbered 1,268,614. Parts of the Bible (not whole Testaments) numbered 3,361,234 volumes, while an additional 969,931 Biblical volumes were not classified by text.

While the production of Bibles showed an immense increase, the publication of fiction recorded a heavy decline, 13,511,181 volumes in 1939, compared with 25,454,135 volumes in 1937.

The total number of all books published in 1939 was 180,142,492 volumes, compared with 197,359,076 volumes in 1937; 140,651,953 volumes in 1935; 110,789,913 volumes in 1933; 154,461,622 volumes in 1931; and 214,334,423 volumes in 1929.

The largest single grouping reported was that of textbooks for school use, not distributed as to subject matter, which amounted to 63,274,758 volumes in 1939, compared with 72,771,685 volumes in 1937.

Next high in 1939 in total numbers were books for juvenile readers 34,848,416 volumes, compared with 29,336,530 volumes in 1937.

Negroes Review Place in Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — The "Negro and the Defense" was the predominant subject in the celebration of Negro History Week in the schools here. Outstanding Negroes of the community gave talks on the part the Negro must play in the defense of himself, his race, and his country.

At the Lincoln school a different phase of Negro defense was featured on each day of the school week. In the lower grades local churchmen and churches were discussed, and religious leaders of national note were emphasized in the higher. The pupils of each class were shown how religion helps defend America.

The Negro home as part of the defense was studied.

The last phase of Negro defense to be treated, Negro entertainers as part of defense, was by no means of least consequence. The advantage of clean entertainment to that so important element in the defense of a people, its morale, was stressed.

Red Radio Station Raided By Venezuelan Police

CARACAS, Venezuela (AP)—Police raided a clandestine Communist radio station, arrested eight persons and seized a quantity of weapons and Marxist literature, the Government announced Feb. 28.

The station had been broadcasting Communist propaganda and criticizing various Government officials for 45 days.

Icebreakers Busy On St. Lawrence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 1—With the object of an early opening of navigation in order that war materials and foodstuffs may be shipped overseas from St. Lawrence ports, the Federal Government commenced ice-breaking operations on the St. Lawrence River, Feb. 25, the earliest date in many years.

The veteran icebreaker, the N. B. McLean, and a new ship, the Ernest Lapointe, started from Three Rivers to break a passage through to Montreal. This is one day earlier than last year's date, which in turn was several days earlier of prewar years.

J. E. St. Laurent, chief engineer, stated that the absence of snow may assist the icebreakers in getting through to Montreal in three weeks.

Knudsen Has Plan to Curb Defense Strikes

by a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 1—Legislation to curb the possibility of strikes on national defense projects moved definitely nearer today as William S. Knudsen, Director-General of the Office of Production Management, threw the weight of his prestige and experience behind the move for a compulsory "cooling off" period before strikes are put into effect.

Coincident with the OPM's success yesterday in settling the strike at the great Lackawanna works of the Bethlehem Steel Company, Mr. Knudsen presented the House Judiciary Committee with a plan for improving the labor situation. The plan, which coming at a time when several strikes directly or indirectly affecting defense were being called or settled was personal with Mr Knudsen and not presented for the OPM as a whole, contained three main parts:

1. "Notice of intent to strike on defense contract shall be given only after all the employees in the plant have given their consent through a secret ballot conducted on the premises, under supervision of the conciliation service of the Department of Labor, with a majority of not less than 60 per cent.

2. "After notice of intent to strike is served on the management and the Labor Department, a committee of fact-finding members of the OPM will study the issue and give a report within 10 days. Strike must be deferred thirty days after report is submitted.

3. "Failure to comply will make strike unauthorized and will forfeit the manufacturer's and the union's rights before the Federal Labor Relations Board until reinstated by this Board."

Silent on Open Shop

At the same time, the Knudsen letter made no reference to the desirability of legislation to enforce the open-shop on defense projects financed with Federal funds. A move for such legislation has attained considerable force in Congress and is believed to have the backing of a considerable number of representatives on the House Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Knudsen's suggestions are in line with his belief that most labor questions can be settled if the time is taken to discuss them thoroughly around a mediation table. The 30-day period is believed to provide enough time for this, as it will permit the crystallization of public opinion on the issue under discussion.

Settlement of the Bethlehem strike was received with jubilation at the office of the OPM here yesterday as the company is considered one of the largest and most influential non-union concerns in the United States. The opinion is expressed here that if Bethlehem felt it necessary to defer to the wishes of the OPM, few other concerns throughout the country would do otherwise.

The outcome in Lackawanna is believed to foreshadow similarly successful efforts at the now spreading strike in the plants of the mammoth International Harvester Company. Officials here are, however, less sanguine of a quick settlement of the difficulties brewing between the Ford Motor Company and the United Automobile Workers of America. James F. Dewey, a chief conciliator of the Labor Department, has been sent to Detroit in an effort to avoid a walk-out of an estimated 95,000, whose hands are necessary for the production of some $150,000,000 worth of national defense equipment.

The long-deferred settlement of the six-weeks old strike at the Allis Chalmers plant at Milwaukee is expected early next week. This strike has been on the verge of settlement several times but minor questions have prevented it each time.

The Bethlehem Company agreed to the proposals of the OPM which embodied reinstatement of all workers and a conference between company officials and representatives of the steel workers organizing committee to iron out shop problems. S. W. O. C. officials view the settlement as a complete union victory.

Observers here hold that a number of Senators and Representatives, who might otherwise oppose any change in the country's laws regarding labor relations, might accept the Knudsen proposals as a necessary step if more drastic laws regulating strikes are not to be put into effect later. The feeling is growing here that while both labor and industry have the right to protection and to a square deal, in the question of national defense public welfare is paramount and all other considerations must be submitted to it.

Centennial of Probation Honors Boston Shoemaker

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 1—With Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes, of the United States, serving as Honorary Chairman, arrangements were being made here today to commemorate the hundreth anniversary of the probation system in the United States, to be known as the John Augustus Centennial, in honor of the Boston shoemaker-philanthropist who "bailed out" and took under friendly supervision the first probationer in 1841.

Associate Justices Felix Frankfurter and Frank Murphy are among 60 men and women serving with Mr. Hughes in a program scheduled to include a campaign stressing the need for higher standards in probation and parole services, for better training of probation and parole officers, elimination of political interference in juvenile and adult courts and the extension of sound probation systems.

National focal points in the observance will be the annual conference of the National Probation Association, sponsor of the Centennial, in Boston in May, and a joint meeting in San Francisco in August with the American Prison Congress. The Juvenile Court Judges Association will also meet in Boston in May.

Authentic records concerning John Augustus as America's first probation officer, as recalled by Timothy N. Pfeiffer, President of the National Probation Association, show that he took under supervision without imprisonment about 2,000 wayward men, women, young boys and girls during his 18 years' work in the Boston courts. Of this number only 10 were said to have broken their probation.

"Despite stubborn opposition to this new method of dealing with offenders, chiefly from court officers who were deprived of fees when defendents were not imprisoned, John Augustus stuck to his self-imposed task and developed many probation principles which are recognized today," Mr. Pfieffer said. "He gave the world what Roscoe Pound, former Harvard Law School Dean, termed 'the greatest forward step in cirminal jurisprudence in a century.'"

Mr. Pfieffer added that in states having capable courts, probation is a successful antidote for crime and its burdens in 75 per cent of the cases. In the matter of money costs, he said that while maintenance of prisons and institutions costs taxpayers $300 to $500 per inmate, probation costs about $50 a year per probationer.

Among other men and women serving on the Centennial Committee are Sanford Bates, George Gordon Battle, Bernard Flexner, Homer Folks, Walter S. Gifford, Fannie Hurst, Lester Granger, Lewis E. Lawes, Gov. Herbert Lehman, Walter Lippmann, Judge Julian W. Mack and Alfred E. Smith, all of New York City. Also Dr. Sheldon Glueck, Cambridge, Mass.; Roscoe Pound, Watertown, Mass.; and Henry P. Chandler, Robert H. Jackson and Paul V. McNutt, of Washington.

Defense Production Only

PITTSBURGH, March 1 (AP)—The Aluminum Ladder Company at nearby Tarentum announced its facilities in the future will be devoted solely to national defense production. The company manufactures marine equipment, gangways, ladders, stages, shell cases, and "crows nests" for submarine chasers.

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Wage of $3.50 a Month Necessary in China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Employers and workers here are weighing the implications of a precedent-breaking report by the Shanghai Municipal Council, giving the first lead on what the Council feels is rock bottom pay for a Chinese worker's subsistence in this expensive city.

The recommended level is far below what workers in other lands —not excluding Japan—would regard as a subsistence. But it is above what thousands here now receive, due in part to the bad standards that have always prevailed and in part to rapid rise in living costs. This is coupled with a rapid depreciation of the Chinese dollar both in domestic and in foreign terms—this latter being important even to the lowliest because much of that Shanghai essential, rice, now has to be imported from abroad.

A report issued by the Council, following requests for an indication of what the earnings of labor should be under present rapidly changing conditions, is felt to mark a real milestone in the development of a social-minded attitude on the part of both officialdom and employers. The Council has no power to pronounce and enforce minimum wage, due to the peculiarly mixed international status of the city. It is governed by a variety of laws and technically comes within Chinese sovereignty. But a public statement of what it costs to maintain a living standard for workers is felt to be an instrument of value to this notoriously low-waged group.

It has been found by study that the wages of a family constitute 87.3 per cent of the total family income, and that in families studied, 2.02 persons worked. To maintain a minimum subsistence standard in August, 1940, a wage of 41.54 Chinese dollars (not much over $2 in American currency) had to be gained by the principal wage earner while others must earn 26.56 Chinese dollars (somewhat over one American dollar) while 9.92 Chinese dollars must come from peddling, income from subletting, "financial support from relatives and friends,"—the total being a little over 77 Chinese dollars or about U. S. $3.50.

Actually it is found that in many families with only one wage earner the top wage was no more than the amount which would serve if others worked also, resulting in appalling want.

Among foreigners in particular, these figures were received with interest and consternation, causing many upward revisions of domestic wages paid.

Indicative of what is happening to Chinese workers in Shanghai is a report issued by the Council's Industrial Division for September, 1940, marking a reversal which had been slightly recorded in cost of living just previously and showing a rise in the cost of living index by 8.73 per cent over the month of August.

Drop in Dollar's Value

It was announced that estimates showed that a lower standard in September, 1940, involved a cost of living 3.51 times that prevailing in the last pre-hostility year, 1936. The purchasing power of the dollar has been reduced to 20.75 cents as compared with its 1936 value.

"Rice, which has the heaviest weight in the cost of living index of Chinese workers," says this report, "went up to heights previously unknown in the records of the Shanghai index. Underhand transactions have become prevalent among rice dealers who are paying a certain amount of 'allowance' in addition to the stipulated price. The price limits set by the Rice Fixing Committee are, as a rule, exceeded by $4 to $6 (Chinese) in these secret transactions." The average price for second grade Saiton rice was up 12.65 per cent over the previous month. "Rice stocks in Shanghai are plentiful," the report went on. "Importations are still coming in in large quantities. The present increase is definitely out of line with the facts of the case."

A most interesting plan for industrial employers in connection with the rice problem has been brought forward by a local financial editor, John Ahlers, and indorsed by his newspaper with considerable resultant interest. At a time when political factors allegedly manipulated by the Japanese-sponsored Nanking regime of Wang Ching-wei were causing transportation tie-ups and even threatening strikes in the municipal police forces, Mr. Ahlers pointed out that the speculative increases in price of that Chinese essential, rice, played directly into the hands of those who fomented disorders among industrial workers.

Fairer Price for Rice

With surprising ease, he feels, the employers might increase their employees' feeling of security and at the same time reduce their own risk of labor disruptions by themselves banding together to provide rice at a fair price or preferably as an integral part of wages paid. A worker would thus receive a given quantity of rice, sufficient for his family needs, no matter how the price level rose, and the additional money wage would not be such a vital matter of constant adjustment.

It is estimated that only about 15 Chinese rice dealers control around 95 per cent of Shanghai's rice supply, giving no service whatever save that of middlemen. They do not even import the cereal but allow this to be done by others. At times they become involved in financial speculation over their exchange commitments and it occasionally happens that they find it more advantageous to sell previously bought exchange than to use it for getting rice, which gives rise to shortage of supply with resultant trouble for hundreds of thousands of Chinese who are so poorly paid that they keep no food ahead but must buy precariously day by day.

Mr. Ahlers estimated that a capital outlay of about the equivalent of $2,500,000 U. S. would be sufficient to finance the whole of Shanghai's rice supply, while only about $750,000 would be enough to finance the rice consumption of the workers in Shanghai's major industries. To raise such sums undoubtedly would be within the capacity of local industry's financial strength, and of the Shanghai capital market, and invested in rice the capital would "be immune from danger of annihilation by currency devaluation" in addition to the humanitarian and labor-stabilization factors. Mr. Ahlers felt that by adoption of such a scheme, "the local labor situation may be greatly improved."

Nazis Extend Persecution Of Jews Despite the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland — Although anti-Semitism as an instrument of state policy now appears to be taking a secondary place to more important war policies, Germany continues to press its persecutions of the Jews both in the Reich and in German-dominated Europe.

The greater part of Europe's 12,000,000 Jews have been systematically excluded from positions of intellectual or economic leadership, robbed of their money and possessions, forced into chain gangs of labor, and shut off from the world in hermetically sealed ghettos.

There are a few thousand Jews still in the small neutral countries who have so far escaped the full force of the anti-Semitic program, but latest German efforts are now aimed at eliminating even these few.

Jews in Germany

In Germany itself there are still some 150,000 Jews who have been unable to leave the country, and who are still subject to the Nazi Government's policy of persecution.

Though employed wherever possible Jews have not the right to the same protection in their work as non-Jews. The request of Jews for equal treatment in the question of paid vacations and holidays was refused recently by a workers' court at Kassel on the grounds that "a German employer cannot be considered responsible for the welfare of a Jewish employee because of the difference in blood."

"Work for the Jew," continues the court decision, "is merely a financial transaction, as that of debtor and creditor, the mutual loyalty existing between German worker and employer is unknown to him and hence the Jew cannot share in German social legislature." The work of Jews is considered only a temporary arrangement for the wartime, until Jews immigrate to other countries.

Another instance of continued descrimination against the Jews is seen in new regulations for Jews during air raids.

Air-Raid Discrimination

Although Jews are not excluded from all protection during air raids, they are compelled to perform all duties which serve the protection of the German citizens.

These duties include the clearing out of attics because of fire danger, installing black-out arrangements, building of air-raid cellars and purchase of various apparatus for air protection.

The principle of separation of Jews from non-Jews is also upheld in the matter of air-raid cellars, necessitating that the owner of a house must prepare two cellars if his tenants are Jews and non-Jews. Since the cost of preparing an air-raid cellar is usually paid by the tenants, the official regulations compel Jewish tenants to share the expenses when a cellar has to be prepared for the Germans. At the same time the German occupants are not required to share the expenses of a cellar which is also used to protect Jews.

Another recent regulation put into effect in Germany denies the Jews the right to own telephones. The measure, designed to conserve war materials, however, does not apply to some Jewish hospitals, doctors, legal advisers and schools.

Anti-Semitism in Balkans

While such regulations mark the continuance of persecution of Jews in Germany, and while the Reich is also taking similar measures in the Nazi-occupied countries, efforts are being made by Germany to promote anti-Semitism in those European countries not directly under German rule, especially in the Balkans.

The "Anti-Semitic Action," a department of the Anti-Semitic Institute in Berlin, recently began publication of a bimonthly sheet, "Die Judenfrage," for anti-Semitic propaganda, dealing with the Jewish problem in all countries from the Nazi viewpoint.

Other activities of the "Anti-Semitic Institute" are the holding of courses on anti-Semitism—particularly in its political aspects—which are attended by students from all European countries, particularly from the Balkans. The Institute also publishes anti-Semitic books, pseudo-historical and sensational in character. A recent publication, "Lord Cohn," attempts to prove that the English aristocracy is strongly mixed with Jewish blood which influences its character and makes England an "Oriental great power." Most of the book is about Disraeli.

Results of these efforts to spread anti-Semitism may be readily seen in such countries as Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and tiny Slovakia, which still maintains at least the classification of being independent.

In Rumania the entrance of German troops was immediately marked by intensified Jew-baiting. The recent revolts of the Iron Guard were reported to have resulted in the killing of more than 1,000 Jews, although the official Bucharest press was not permitted to make any mention of this organized anti-Jewish pogrom.

In Slovakia a recent regulation compels Jews and gypsies to perform labor service of use in the defense of the state instead of military service. The service lasts two months out of the year. If board and room are paid for by the Jews one month service is sufficient. Other costs connected with the service are paid by the Jewish community center of Slovakia from taxes levied according to income from the laborers.

In Yugoslavia the recently reawakened activity of the anti-Semitic sheet "Balkan" and of the "movement of renewal, Zbor" has caused many Yugoslavian Jews as well as Jewish refugees from Germany grave concern. Some have attempted to flee to Africa, but difficulties in this direction are feared because of the war.

The Yugoslav German organization, "Der Schwäbisch-Deutsche Kulturbund"—counting some 700,000 members—has succeeded in spreading anti-Semitic as well as pro-Nazi propaganda.

The Jewish population of Bulgaria is likewise disturbed by the imminence of German occupation. Anti-Semitic pogroms would mean the second exodus in the history of the Bulgarian Jews whose ancestors in the 15th century were driven from Spain and traveled to Turkey and thence to Bulgaria.

New Envoy

© Harris & Ewing

Dr. Carlos H. Brin

The new Ambassador from Panama to America. This photograph was taken in Washington shortly after he arrived to take over his new post.

World-Wide Data Underlies Britain's Economic Warfare

LONDON (AP) — Agents all over the world pour thousands of reports daily into the office of the British Ministry of Economic Warfare so it can decide where to direct the Navy to seize a ship, tell the RAF where to bomb or order agents to outbid Germany's buyers for essential war supplies.

"I am sometimes accused of being over-optimistic," the Minister of Economic Warfare said recently, "but I have always made it clear that I believe the war will last a long time." And Mr. Hugh Dalton added:

"We shall not be able to destroy in a day what Hitler and the German warmongers built in seven years nor can it be denied that Germany has looted great stocks of valuable materials in the countries overrun.

"On the other hand, information at my disposal convinces me that in many essential war materials Germany already is beginning to feel the pinch and will feel it more and more as the months go on. I mention only rubber, copper, nickel, other ferro alloys, wool and cotton."

The boss of the "mystery Ministry" directs bomber attacks to "industrial targets."

Well-Directed Bombs

"Blockade and air attack fit together," Mr. Dalton said. "You want to put your bombs where they will do the most harm to the enemy's war effort. That's why the Hamm railway yards are hit so often. We delay a great deal of vital transport there.

"If there's a serious invasion threat, naturally you go for their ports, but normally the most important targets are oil, airplane factories and railway transport."

He declared the Axis powers would be in difficulties for oil supplies within months, not years.

"Already the RAF has bombed 90 per cent of Germany's synthetic oil production and 80 per cent of her oil refineries, and the attacks are going to be redoubled," he said.

"While our strength waxes with American aid, Hitler's wanes. He is caught in the grip of our blockade, enforced by our Navy and driven home by hammer blows of our air bombardment. We have not yet enough bombers. We shall soon have more and the time will come when our air bombardment will succeed to an even greater extent than it does now. I believe it will be one of the determining factors in bringing the war reasonably soon to a victorious end."

Quality of Peace

As for peace aims, Mr. Dalton said the "quality of peace we shall win is measured by the strength of our war effort now. We shall attain no good peace aims hereafter unless we have good bomb aims now.

"Soon we shall dominate the air over Germany, and from that day the complete defeat of Germany will follow quickly."

One of the key weapons of the blockade is the "Ships' Club," whereby only ships and cargoes approved by the Ministry of Economic Warfare are given coaling and other facilities in British ports.

"I am happy to tell you that we have between two-thirds and three-fourths of all the mercantile marine of the world in this scheme," said Mr. Dalton. "You can imagine to what extent that has freed the Navy for other, more important, duties."

Mr. Dalton strives to control Axis exports as well as imports.

"For instance, the other day we happened to hear—don't ask me how — that a cargo of valuable modern French paintings was waiting at Lisbon. The ship, on the way to New York, happened to stop at Bermuda and some of my boys happened to go aboard and take off the paintings. They'd have been worth quite a lot of dollars and those dollars would have been used to pay for anti-British propaganda, sabotage and all sorts of things."

Amiable but Ruthless

A man of lighthouse stature, Mr. Dalton is amiable in appearance but leaves no doubt that he is ruthless in enforcing the blockade.

"Germany has enough food to carry on the war for a long time, but she intends to let the rest of Europe under her control go short before she goes short herself," the Minister declared.

"But in spite of this she already is going short herself and pretty soon even Goering will have to pull in his belt."

Of Herbert Hoover's efforts to feed Europeans, Mr. Dalton said there was no reason to suppose there would be any starvation on the continent unless the Germans willed it and that if Britain let food in it inevitably would aid Germany.

War Comes to Bulgaria

Continued from Page 1

boliisky was released and King Ferdinand fled from the country, leaving the throne to his son, Boris, and the Government to the Peasant Party.

At the present moment, also, the leading Bulgarian Agrarians are under arrest. They have been put in jail, so as not to oppose the Nazis. Germans have caused the peasant leaders of a peasant people to be taken from their homes and locked up.

Communists Confined

All out and out Communist leaders are also confined. It is noteworthy, that these two groups, of Agrarians and Communists, represent most of the Bulgarian people. At least two thirds of the Bulgarians work on the soil as peasants, and most of the peasants are attached to the Agrarian or Peasant Party. The second largest social group in the country are workers and most workers, aggressively or mildly, sympathize with Communism. Many young intellectuals are also Communists or Agrarians. Both of these parties are dynamic, aggressive and revolutionary. Both are united in their opposition to the Nazis and in times of turmoil are a strong potential force.

Over against this main body of the Bulgarians, are a few Nationalists, who wanted Nazi aid, a small group of Macedonian patriots, eager to attack Greece and Yugoslavia, and a number of professional Bulgarian Nazis, who preach about Hitler's "new order." Many army officers, too, are impressed by Nazi military power and favor that side.

Place of the Press

Of the two principal Bulgarian morning papers, one had placed itself in the service of the Germans, as it did 25 years ago, and the other is pro-Nazi, because of its attachment to Macedonia.

Even though the popular forces in Bulgaria which oppose Herr Hitler are numerically the strongest, the Government—which simply means King Boris—has been deeply sensitive of the tremendous German pressures in and around it. Closely linked economically to Germany, and at the virtual mercy of German legions massing in Rumania, Bulgaria was left without prospect of effective economic or military assistance.

So the Government has let units of the Germany Army bring war into Bulgaria. And the effects will be very grave. Not 5 per cent of the Bulgarian people want war against anyone. This generation has had enough of war. Battle flags arouse no more ardor. The lure of war crusades has waned. The least attractive of all is a Nazi crusade.

Working Against Nazi

Many Bulgarians will work against a Nazi Army, operating in their country. Many peasants, as far as they can, will sabotage army orders. They know that a victorious Germany will humiliate them and a victorious Britain will punish them.

This King Boris knows. He has seen the examples elsewhere in Europe which tell him what it means to fall under the command of Nazi masters. He is not pleased to see German street signs in front of his palace, and Nazi agents buying up food in his market places. But he apparently thinks that and all consequences coming with it, better than facing Nazi Stukas. He has decided with great reluctance after long delays. History will determine how he has served his peasant people now preparing to plow their little fields for spring sowing.

British Women's War Groups Follow U. S. Red Cross Pattern

WASHINGTON (AP)—The parent of the British Women's Voluntary Services for Civilian Defense, that valiant organization of women air-raid wardens, canteen workers, nurses, is the American Red Cross Voluntary Services.

It is learned here that on the eve of the outbreak of the European war in September, 1939, Lady Reading, head of the British W. V. S., cabled Miss Mabel Boardman, organizer of the American Red Cross Volunteer Services, to send quickly all training course outlines, textbooks, pamphlets.

The British W. V. S. was set up on this basis, and the way in which women in England have been able to assist in home defense is viewed by leaders of the American Red Cross Volunteer Services as a wartime test of the efficiency of the system.

Just how the system is holding up under bombs and fire was one of the special objects of inquiry by Harry Hopkins, just returned from an observation tour in England as President Roosevelt's special emissary. Mrs. Roosevelt had asked him to be sure to see Lady Reading.

Mr. Hopkins is expected to give a detailed report to the White House and to the Red Cross, but in the meantime an idea of the difficulties, the successes, and yes, the humor, in getting the British W. V. S. organized and going is gained from Lady Halifax, wife of the new British Ambassador, and from letters from Lady Reading.

850,000 Enrolled

Lady Reading wrote her long-time friend, Norman Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross and former roaming U. S. Ambassador to Europe, that there are now 850,000 women enrolled in the Volunteer Services.

"Looking back over the year, it seems incredible what strides have been taken," Lady Reading's last letter said. "It is difficult to remember that air raids and their effects were all a matter of conjecture only 12 months ago."

And Lady Halifax recalled that the efforts of women to organize and train themselves for a role in home defense was at the beginning a big joke to Londoners. She chuckled as she remembered instances.

"You would come across parties of women in the street rehearsing their roles in an air raid. Women would be lying down pretending to be victims. Others would be trying to help them. There would be some people standing around laughing at them."

That was in the period known as the "phony war." But now the women who patrol streets as air raid wardens, drive ambulances in "blackouts," tackle an incendiary bomb, are no longer a joke. They have the respect of the Nation.

Lady Reading stressed the importance of training in advance of an emergency. She said that reports from the various units of the British W. V. S. showed thankfulness felt by the members of the teams for the training they had received.

"Even if it is only a matter of cutting sandwiches or washing up, when working under emergency conditions, it is vital that all actions should be co-ordinated, and that each member should know what duties will fall to her, and be prepared to meet them.

Clothing is Needed

"When one has a batch of willing but untrained workers, the job is bound to be less productive of results and more tiring to the workers. On such an occasion, as when assistance is being brought to a smitten area, it is absolutely necessary that it should be orderly and done on a regular basis, as otherwise further confusion will arise.

"Greater confidence is imparted if those receiving help can sense the competence of those who are assisting them," Lady Reading said.

One of the big responsibilities of the W. V. S., Lady Reading wrote, is to meet the constant demand for clothing. This heavy burden, she said, "has been eased beyond expression, by the consignments we have received from you."

The American Red Cross has just reported that since the outbreak of the war in September, 1939, it has sent relief valued at $19,496,805 to Europe and Asia, and of this amount $10,277,089 in cash and supplies has gone to Great Britain.

Hundreds of thousands of American women have been busy knitting and sewing for British relief. Shipped to England have been 261,196 dresses, 99,816 layettes, each containing 31 pieces and complete down to a safety pin, 547,806 sweaters, 34,056 hospital sheets, and carloads of other supplies.

'Friends of France' Active

MANCHESTER, England — A "Corner of Free France" where scholars meet once a week and discuss matters appertaining to France has been set up in a classroom at the Hazel Grove Council School near here. The room is lined with maps of France drawn by the boys themselves, its pictures are of Free Frenchmen and French women, and its magazine rack is labelled "Journaux."

In this "Corner of Free France" meets the founder branch of the Friends of France Circle, a movement which has spread to other schools in Britain.

When war broke out Mr. Benjamin Gauden, a member of the school staff who served in the last war, became associated with the French War Charities Society in Manchester. Out of this sprang the Friends of France Movement, and it was Mr. Gauden who originated a little tricolor badge bearing the letter "F. O. F.," and of which 20,000 have been sold.

Members take a keen interest in French life and history, and follow closely the fortunes of the Free French Forces. Newspaper articles dealing with France are filed and lectures given by members of the branch.

Friends of France badges have gone to Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Yvonne Arnaud, General le Gentilhomme, and the commander of a French warship, who is one of its Vice-Presidents, and who recently visited the school and addressed the boys.

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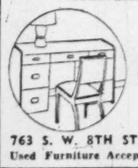
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Labor Foreign Legion Organized in Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A new badge is appearing on the streets of Britain. This is the official badge of the "International Labor Force" being formed by the Ministry of Labor as a means of utilizing the services of all friendly aliens in this country.

It has been estimated that the foreign population—men and women over 16 years of age—now in Britain, numbers about 250,000, and it is felt that these could make a substantial contribution to the country's war effort, provided they are used in a positive way. Among this number are about 14,000 Poles, 10,000 Czechoslovaks, 4,000 Norwegians, 7,000 Dutch, 14,000 Belgians, 10,000 French, and 50,000 Austrian and German refugees from Nazi oppression.

Special exchanges are to be opened for facilitating the task of bringing worker and job together and a careful survey showing the industrial capacity of these aliens will be made. Arrangements are also in hand to train foreign women in Government centers and workshops so that they can also play their part. These workers will share in Britain's social services including health and unemployment insurance. Both the British Employers' Confederation and the Trades Union Council give their undivided support to the new venture and it is laid down that foreigners engaged in war work shall enjoy the same wages and conditions as British subjects.

Both the official button badges of the men and the brooches to be worn by the women bear the words "International Labor Force" and carry the design of a smith forging a sword.

British Alien Camps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Lord Lytton, Chairman of the Aliens Committee, recenily gave the press an interesting report upon conditions in the camps of enemy aliens in this country, which showed that not only had great improvements been introduced but also that everything was being done to utilize as far as possible the abilities possessed by many of these aliens.

In a resumé of events since the outbreak of war he pointed out that after a generous system of conditional freedom, enemy aliens were interned in large numbers during the invasion scare of May, 1939, and that particularly since August last a great deal had been done through action inspired by the Home Office to remove many hardships. The Aliens Committee, Lord Lytton pointed out, had aimed at achieving five objects:

1. The abolition of alien camps under canvas before the winter.
2. Overhauling of medical arrangements in such camps.
3. Separation of Nazi and anti-Nazi internees.
4. Establishment of a mixed camp for re-uniting internee families.
5. Development of opportunities of employment in the camps.

Of these five tasks the first three have already been accomplished and the other two are now in hand, and are being held up not because of Government opposition but through administrative difficulties and in the case of the last-mentioned because of lack of accommodation, materials, etc.

In the camps according to Lord Lytton earlier conditions which were "regrettable but inevitable," have been removed, and improvements have included the establishment of canteens, libraries, baths, schools, recreation rooms, hot shower baths, etc.

The number of enemy alien internees, German and Italian, was about 30,000. At the end of 1940 it had fallen to about 19,500, of whom 15,500 were non-Nazis and the other 4,000 aliens who were either definitely or suspected anti-British.

Between 4,000 and 5,000 aliens were sent overseas to Canada and Australia before the transportation policy was canceled.

In addition to alien internees there are in British prisons about 500 aliens of all nationalities who are "detainees," that is, persons against whom in peace time deportation orders would have been issued but who cannot be deported under present conditions, etc.

British Artists Show Work in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 1—Paintings by Arthur Ewart and Thomas Haile are on exhibit today through next week at the newly-formed American-British Art Center, 44 West Fifty-sixth Street, which was founded on Jan. 10 to make available in America some of the art of Britain, where many art galleries and museums in the larger cities have been closed "for the duration." The paintings by Ewart and Haile, young British artists, mark the first of the one-man shows sponsored by the Center.

The Center, a non-profit organization, is based largely on the plan of the British Art Center, opened in London on Oct. 15, 1939, and suspended temporarily in the summer of 1940, when its club rooms were turned over for use by the Free French forces as a recreation center. Membership in the American organization is open to both non-artists and artists in the fields of painting, sculpture, architecture, commercial art, arts and crafts, music, stage, drama, and literature.

Help Sought for Polish Prisoners of War

How Y. M. C. A. Aids Victims of War

Upper left: Polish prisoners of war playing on a field provided by the Polish Y. M. C. A. in their prison camp. Upper right: A group of Polish soldiers and refugees at a camp in Caylus in Unoccupied France. Below: Paul Super, Director of the Polish Y. M. C. A. who is in the United States seeking funds to carry on the Association's work.

Lot of Polish War Prisoners Eased by Work of Y. M. C. A.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—More than 420,000 Polish prisoners of war still held in Germany are receiving benefits of education, sports and social activities from representatives of the Polish Y. M. C. A. in the prison camps, according to the Association's directorate which is now located here.

The Polish Y. M. C. A. is an affiliate of the International Y. M. C. A. organization in Geneva. Half of its property in Poland was acquired with funds donated by the North American Y. M. C. A.

Although most of its $2,000,000 worth of property in Poland was destroyed during the invasion and its organization there reduced to only a small part of its original structure, the Polish Y. M. C. A. is raising funds and carrying on beneficial activities among Poles in Poland, Germany, Switzerland, France, Great Britain, Rumania, and Hungary.

Poles and Britain

Latest figures show that there are approximately 25,000 Poles interned refugees in Unoccupied France, 14,000 interned in Switzerland; and between 20,000 and 30,000 serving with the British fighting forces in Scotland.

In Germany the Polish Y. M. C. A. has been permitted to train certain Polish prisoners as leaders in courses which are designed to maintain morale and to prevent deterioration among the prisoners in the various camps.

International agreements governing the treatment of war prisoners—together with knowledge that severe treatment of prisoners will result in retaliatory treatment of prisoners held in an enemy camp—has resulted in Germany's leniency in allowing these activities to continue. Thus the Reich has permitted Polish prisoners to receive more than 40,000 books collected in Poland, but has banned literature that is anti-Nazi.

Recreation and Education

The Polish Y. M. C. A. has sought to set up a "swietlica" or room where activities among the prisoners can be carried on. In each of these rooms,—and they are often nothing more elaborate than a clapboard hut with bare walls—the Association has attempted to supply chairs, tables, bookcases, books, magazines and papers, writing material, radio phonograph and records, piano if possible and other musical instruments. The Association also seeks to provide a playing field large enough for volleyball and basketball and even football. A workshop is sometimes furnished to offer an opportunity for development of hobbies among the prisoners.

These activities are held to be the basic needs for maintaining courage, cheerfulness, hope and even educational advancement which are the aims of the organization.

The entire program of financing and carrying out of the work of the Polish Y. M. C. A. is directed by Paul Super, who spent 19 years in Poland developing the organization.

Heads Relief Work

When the German armies invaded Poland, Mr. Super organized Y. M. C. A. relief work among the Poles in Eastern Poland. From there he has traveled through Rumania, Hungary, France, Germany and Britain, setting up and maintaining recreational and cultural centers among the Poles.

By January, 1941, the association had distributeod 4,137 blankets, 4,556 overcoats, 10,862 men's shirts, 8,930 men's undergarments, 6,342 pairs of shoes and 5,216 towels. In Bucharest alone 100,000 meals were served and 43,328 lodgings provided.

To maintain the Y. M. C. A. centers now in operation, Mr. Super estimates that it will require $2,500 a month for Germany, $2,000 for Unoccupied France, and $1,000 a month each for Switzerland and Polish troops in Scotland. A large proportion of this is expected to be raised among the 5,000,000 Polish in the United States. The Radu Polonii Amerykanskiej, parent of Polish organization in the United States, has pledged $2,500 a month to extend activities among Polish prisoners in Germany.

U. S. Flier Helps Peru Air Efforts

LIMA, Peru (AP)—United States Marine Corps flier, Col. James T. Moore, is helping Peru build up its pilot personnel for national air defense.

Colonel Moore, a native of Mississippi, is chief of the United States air mission contracted by the Peruvian Government and holds the title of Inspector General of Aviation. His field includes both civil and military flying.

In point of ability, Peruvians take second place to the pilots of no other nation, on the statement of the United States Air Mission here.

Colonel Moore's job carries some special significance for the United States because the coming of the North American air mission marked the exit of an Italian air mission. For a number of years Peruvian youth not only was trained by European officers, but it used European planes as well.

The Peruvian Army has about 170 flying officers, and between 15 and 20 fliers are detailed to cooperate with the fleet. For the present, only the rudiments of advanced training are being given Peruvian students, pending the arrival of faster planes from the United States. Other things are in prospect, such as the dispatch of Peruvian air students to the United States and reciprocation by the United States Army Air Corps and the fleet air arm.

As a "feeder" for flying cadets, the Peruvian Government supports a civilian aero club in Lima, and has plans to establish similar clubs at other points in the country. To encourage flying, the cost of lessons in civil airplanes is placed especially low.

'Namesake' Towns Aid Norfolk Charities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NORWICH, England — Norwich, Conn., is in the vanguard of towns throughout the world which are helping "namesake" towns in Norfolk, England, in their effort to raise money for the Norfolk and Norwich War Charities Fund.

The movement in this direction began as the result of a letter sent by the Fund to 450 towns overseas that bear Norfolk place-names, telling them of the need in "the old country" and enlisting their support. And Norwich, Conn., through the President of its Rotary Club, formed a Committee which has twice sent substantial donations collected from merchants, churches, schools and other organizations.

The Norfolk County, England, Fund, organized by a Council on which Local Authorities, Trades Unions and Voluntary Organizations are represented, collected more than £16,000 in the first seven and one half months of its existence—a sum since divided between 22 War Charities.

'Peace Mobilization' Records Subpoenaed

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas of the House Committee investigating un-American activities said today that records of American Peace Mobilization, Inc., had been subpoenaed for a hearing March 4.

"We want to know," Mr. Dies said, "where they are getting their funds, and we want to know something of their membership."

He said one subpoena was issued to Mrs. Sarah V. Montgomery, Secretary of the Washington chapter, and another had been issued recently for the records of the organization's Chicago chapter.

Nation's Defense Spending Reaches $21,000,000 a Day

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 1—Evidence that America's huge national defense program is under way—and under way hard—came from the Treasury Department, whose latest reports show that the volume of money being paid by the Government for defense work done has reached $21,000,000 a day.

Although the Government has spent but $2,828,560,693 for actual defense payments during the first eight months of the 1941 fiscal year, these payments have been growing month by month with the Army running first in expenditure and the Navy not far behind.

During July, the Treasury paid $177,325,479 of the $13,000,000,000 donated by Congress for this fiscal year's defense needs. In August this mounted to $199,543,581, in September to $219,230,013, in October to $287,177,248, in November to $375,943,235, in December to $473,578,935 and in January to $572,190,503.

Since these payments are an index of the rate at which America is arming, defense officials here have noted with satisfaction that disbursements doubled in the three months between October and January.

While these sums are being spent, additional awards are being made continuously by the various defense agencies. With a total defense program estimated at approximately $18,300,000,000, contracts amounting to well over $12,000,000,000 have been signed to date.

In addition, Britain is known to have paid some $1,380,000,000 in the United States during 1940 and to have placed additional orders amounting to $1,400,000,000.

Of the money spent during the first eight months of the current fiscal year, which ended Feb. 28, the Army was reported to have had $1,561,500,127 and the Navy $1,212,504,500. The President has spent $47,019,380 out of his special defense fund, while the Selective Service Board has spent $7,536,684.

Scottish P. E. N. Greets Frenchman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—A former editor of Le Petit Parisien, M. Elia J. Bois, was the first foreign journalist to be entertained under a scheme set up by the Scottish branch of P. E. N. to seek out and welcome foreign writers.

The Center has started this "Come-to-Scotland" campaign with the aid of grants from its Trust Fund. It is to invite to this country representative writers from those lands which are sharing Great Britain's tribulations and aspirations.

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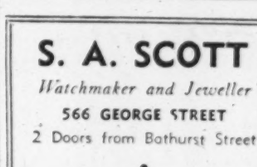
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When Schools Go to The Child

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The goal, to impress that success is a habit; the reward, a small face alight with delight in achievement. Such is a description of the pre-primer work in the Belle Glade public school.

Even before "Grapes of Wrath" had made the nation conscious of its Joads and its Wilsons, this young farming community, awake to its problem of floating population, was struggling with inadequate housing, sanitation, and numerous other phases of a situation brought on by migratory workers who follow the crops as packers.

A nursery, unique in that it operates 24 hours a day, cared for the tots; but in the public school constant arrivals and departures interrupted the scheduled work and the regular first grade work as outlined failed to suit the intellectual need of the overgrown child, who for lack of schooling was placed with much younger children.

Because one young teacher finished a year with a sense of futility and it seemed apparent to her that the children too felt a sense of hopeless struggle, the plan of treating the migratory first-graders as pre-primer pupils was evolved.

Lack of funds made it necessary to work without special equipment but assistance from the National Youth Administration was obtained, two students being certified. Play groups and group seat-work left the teacher free for individual work.

The reading groups became the pet of the project. With all competition eliminated the children felt their progress at once. Each child advanced through the charts and books at a rate fixed by himself. The next book reached became an award. "You will be in 'Do-Funny' tomorrow" was sufficient to wreath an ordinarily apathetic face in smiles.

By the end of the year one little boy was reading in the first reader and one group had reached primer level reading. Even the slowest group had entered a book called "Happy Days," a decided step beyond the wall charts.

No grading system was followed during the terms but at the end of the year final cards were issued for the sake of a new grade or possibly a new school. All were passed into the grade in which the individual could be expected to experience the greatest success. None was considered a failure.

Figures show the extent of the problem. The seventh month of the 1939-40 school year was the first in which there were no new entrants. The peak enrollment remained as high as 41 for about three months, and in all there were 27 withdrawals. Just at the close of school the number of pupils had dropped to 25. In all 52 children had drifted in and out.

Because vegetables are picked in the morning, the packers work in the afternoon and until late in the night. Because the wage is low (25 cents an hour) the hours are long. Both parents, of necessity, work and there is no normal household life.

Before the end of the year the school experiment had become a community project. Lunches and sometimes breakfasts, provided by the Parent-Teacher Association with the aid of individual cash donations, offset lack of proper food. PWA sewing rooms augmented meager wardrobes. Playwork was designed to teach self-discipline.

Upper photos, Courtesy of the Consumers' Guide

What about schools for the children of migratory workers? Americans have within the past two years become aware of the "Joads" and their problems. Last summer 3,200 of these working families stopped off at the Farm Security Administration's camps for migratory workers. Mobile camps they are, and 16 of them, so far, operate along routes taken by these migrant families who follow the crops. More camps are being added as quickly as possible. The typical camp has room for 200 families, with tent floors laid out in streets, and with trailers providing showers, laundry tubs, etc. Our upper pictures show children stopping at the Merrill FSA Camp, Klamath County, Oregon. Below is part of a group of children of the Arvin Federal Migratory Camp School, southeast of Bakersfield, Calif. These children when photographed had just been broadcasting from the recently completed broadcasting room of the Beardsley Rural School, Kern County, Calif.

A Party for the School Library

Whereby Empty Shelves Were Stocked With New Books

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The children of our school not long ago had a "Surprise Party" for the school library. The result is that more than 200 fresh, new and interesting books have appeared on formerly vacant shelves. The library has taken on added interest for the children. They feel that it is truly their own library, the result of their own effort, with books of their own selection.

The surprise party was really a project of the Parent-Teacher Association, and the plan may be of interest to other associations whose schools have libraries not too well equipped with reading matter.

The first notice from the chairman of the library committee appealed directly to the children, putting the plan up to them for approval or disapproval.

"You have often been to our library and must have noticed some of the empty shelves," it said. "It is our idea to try to fill some of these empty shelves with new and wonderful books—to give the library a "Surprise Party"—one which will also give pleasure to you and every child to follow you in this school.

"How can you help to fill the empty shelves? This is how we think it can be done. Did you know that there are 275 children in our school? That is a big number. Just imagine if each one of those children brought a new book—how different the empty shelves would look! Overnight we would have 275 new books, and each of you would have helped to build up a fine library. It sounds very easy to do, but it will not be easy unless you think it a good idea and are willing to help."

In other schools it might be just as well to invite books from home libraries, but because through the book store of the college, of which this particular school is a part, special prices could be obtained, and because most of the parents were willing to donate new books, this was a New Book Project. The point was not stressed too much—in some cases children brought books, which they did not care to keep or which were duplicates, from their own home shelves.

To avoid too many books of a kind and to insure the right kind of reading matter, a second notice went out.

"What books should you bring? Will it be any book which you have at home, or any book that you want to buy? No, for in the first place, we are anxious to have new books, and secondly, if you brought any book that you wanted, all the boys might bring 'Robinson Crusoe' and all the girls might bring 'Little Women.' Instead of this, we have a plan to help you select your book. Your teacher will have a list of books, from which you may choose the one that you, advised by your family, wish to buy."

When the day of presentation arrived, it was a real party—complete with ice cream and cookies, tissue wrapped books tied with bright ribbons, proud parents and happy children, mingling with teachers and principal. There was a little ceremony of presentation, and the library shelves indeed looked different—and somewhat surprised—with their new load of 200 or so inviting new books.

Youngsters Who Attend School In a Federal Migratory Camp

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The county school authorities of Kern County, California, have recently completed a broadcast room in the Beardsley rural school for the purpose of picking up educational programs.

Records of such programs will be made and filed in the circulating library which is used by all county schools.

The first record was a broadcast made by the Glee Club of Arvin Federal Migratory Camp School. A fifteen-minute program of music was recorded by the children.

Arvin Camp, so recently publicized in fiction and film, is located 15 miles southeast of Bakersfield. Six thoroughly trained teachers direct a functional program in the Camp School which is attracting wide attention.

According to Leo B. Hart, Superintendent of Kern County School, the educational setup aims to give these migratory children a sense of security.

"We let the children of the Arvin Migratory Camp School become a part of our worthwhile group project," said Mr. Hart. "We try to make their school life a series of continuous growth experiences. Every classroom is a workshop wherein energies are directed through co-operative group effort which will result in worthwhile attitudes. Morals, manners, etiquette and healthful living are as much a part of their school life as the three R's. We aim to develop self-respect, self-assurance and reliance. We want each child to feel that what he learns and what he does in this school is a vital contribution to himself and society."

Educational Recordings

Evaluations of the hundreds of commercially available educational recordings are now being prepared by the Evaluation of School Broadcasts' staff at Ohio State University in co-operation with the Association of School Film Libraries of New York City. The evaluations are to be released in catalogue form in the spring of 1941.

These Children of Dust Bowl Now Pioneers of Northwest

'Stump Ranch' Youngsters Active in 4-H Clubs, Also Self-Reliant Workers—A Sturdy Democratic Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Bonners Ferry, Idaho

John Steinbeck's novel, "Grapes of Wrath," has told the world about the thousands of Dust Bowl refugees who trekked westward to California from Oklahoma, Texas, and Missouri. Other thousands have been less publicized. These were the refugees from the Great Plains States, who migrated—460,000 strong—to the Pacific Northwest during the decade between 1929 and 1939.

Arriving in the "Promised Land" practically without funds, and with months of dust, and lack of proper food behind them, they settled on small tracts of cutover timber land hoping to carve out homes in the wilderness. Relatives and friends in other sections of the United States have frequently expressed curiosity as to how these prairie-bred people—sheep or cattle ranchers, dry-land farmers or erstwhile vegetable farmers from irrigated districts—are re-acting to their new environment. They find it hard to picture a cowboy in the role of pioneer woodsman, cutting trees, making cordwood, grubbing stumps, slashing brush and erecting log buildings. They can't realize that a "big farmer," used to ranching with tractors and a check book, can busy himself hewing planks for a puncheon floor to a log cabin, or splitting cedar blocks into "shakes" for the roof, and really find pleasure and satisfaction in the tasks.

Yet we refugee settlers here in the "Inland Empire" see these things happening among our neighbors every day.

And what type of young men and women are these prairie boys and girls growing up to be? Do they think back with yearning and homesick hearts to the level, treeless ranges of their early childhood? Indeed they do not! First, they are too busy, and secondly, there is something about this frontier life that appeals vastly to youth. Every day is a challenge. Every bit of cleared ground added to garden," berry patch or alfalfa field is just that much of a victory wrested from the devastated forest evergreens.

Starved for beauty during the terrible years of the dust era, they thrill to the grace of swaying walls of evergreens, the blue of the mountain ranges, and the charm of the wild woodland flowers. What young person, vibrant with life and vigor, could fail to feel a sense of awe and reverence as he pushes a spade into newly cleared land! Since the beginning of time, no one else has ever broken or disturbed this virgin soil. Here it has lain for thousands of years, awaiting the conquering hand of the first settlers to bring it into the production of food.

There is a simple, primitive pleasure in going into the woods with axe and saw, and helping Father select and cut fine, straight tamarack trees for a new home in a new land. As the logs are peeled, skidded into the clearing, and raised one by one to form the walls of that new house, more than a home is being built. Character, appreciation, resourcefulness and the ability to accept responsibility are being developed in the young sons and daughters who are lending their aid to the project.

Wholesome Recreation

While enormous old stumps scattered here and there among the second-growth timber remind us that this is not truly virgin forest—that several decades ago a forgotten lumber crew "logged off" this territory—we find it easy to imagine, as we thread our way through the dense undergrowth treading a carpet of pine needles inches deep, that ours are the first human feet to walk these woodland paths, indented frequently by the tracks of wild animals. We listen for the drumming of the grouse or the quick whir of his wings as he is startled by our approach. We have learned to walk softly, eyes alert for a deer or the awkward figure of a bear.

Money is scarce while these tracts of cutover land are being brought into production. Entertainment and amusements are necessarily simple. Sleighing, skating, skiing and old fashioned rural "literaries" and community "singings" take the place of movies, dance halls, and car rides. And many a boy or girl has found as much pleasure in making a pair of skis from homegrown lumber, as in using the completed equipment. Homemade snow shoes also test the ingenuity of the young people.

Schools and 4-H Clubs

Schools are adequate and the "stump ranch" children are taken to school by bus. Rural electric service has also come to the stump ranch during recent months. Hundreds of very active 4-H clubs are doing their part to train the boys and girls for future life and duties as farmers and homemakers. County fairs and county 4-H fairs bring competition, as well as training in selecting, exhibiting and judging grain, fruits, animals, poultry and other farm produce.

Such ample pleasures as garden-fresh strawberries and vegetables, the "old swimming hole" on a summer day, or an abundance of fuel back in the woodlot, are taken for granted by people who have always lived in a country where abundant moisture is received; but this is not the case with the dust bowl refugee. We have known what it is to skimp on groceries to buy coal. We have dreamed of a day when we might have fresh peas and lettuce growing in our own gardens. More strawberries than we can use seems very wonderful. We have found health, security and beauty here in the Pacific Northwest, and we accept the hardships that go with it in good part, thankful that our young people are growing up in this strong, beautiful country, wholesome in their tastes and sturdy and self-reliant in their ways.

'Kind Of' and 'Sort Of'

Help Yourself to Easy English—41
52 Tuesday and Saturday lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman and LaVaun Nickel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Today we have a brief lesson that should help us correct a mistake made by many persons. But first let us go back to something in Lesson 18. Do you remember this?

This kind, these kinds
That kind, those kinds
This sort, these sorts
That sort, those sorts

Have you learned ALWAYS to put the correct form of *this* and *that* with *kind* and *sort*, and not mix up singular and plural?

Repeat these sentences aloud. They are correct. Emphasize the words in italics as you repeat the sentences.

This *kind of* house always appeals to me.

This *sort of* work is what I like to do.

I like *that kind of* book.

We all vote for *that sort of* evening.

These kinds of clothes suit me.

Did you ask for *those kinds of* apples?

The phrase that follows *kind* or *sort* may be either singular or plural in meaning: This sort of men are always brave . . . That kind of flowers spread easily. (The verbs are plural because you are thinking of the men and also of the flowers as many and not one. The thing to remember here, though, is that *kind* and *sort* in the singular take a singular demonstrative adjective modifier, and in the plural a plural form: this kind, these kinds.)

And now we have come to the very small part of this lesson which is VERY BIG in importance.

In using *kind of*, *sort of*, and *type of*, be sure to avoid sticking the little word *a* between the preposition *of* and its object. It does not belong there.

WRONG: Kind of A. RIGHT (and say it out loud): Kind OF.
WRONG: Sort of A. RIGHT (aloud): Sort OF.
EXAMPLE:
Right: What kind of book do you enjoy?
Wrong: What kind of a (one) book do you enjoy?
WHY is the second sentence incorrect? Because we are saying: What kind of *one* book do you enjoy (since *a* means *one*)?

Many persons who are otherwise careful in their speech, make this mistake of saying *kind of A, sort of A*. Do you?

If so, for a while you might privately emphasize the preposition, just as a reminder: That kind OF hat, that sort OF movie, this type OF person.

If you write about anything in this series, please address the Education Editor.

The P.T.A. Fills Its Coffers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Cincinnati, Ohio

Dear Friends:

I was very much interested to read the letter from G. G. M. describing the "Frolic" held at the Riley School in Minneapolis and would like to describe briefly a fair that was held by the P. T. A. of our local grade school (1st to 8th grades) in Kennedy Heights, a suburb of Cincinnati.

It was decided in the fall that instead of sponsoring several smaller projects or entertainments as had been done in previous years, we would have one big "Fair" in November, which both parents and children could attend, and contribute towards.

A cafeteria hot supper was served for 35 cents in the school lunchroom from 5:30 to 7. A Kitchen Committee and a Dining Room Committee put this project through.

A different amusement was featured in each classroom—a fish pond in one, a bowling alley and penny arcade in another, and a small merry-go-round loaned by a member set up and operated in the kindergarten room. Several of the fathers equipped and served at a Dairy Bar, where milk drinks and ice cream were sold. An orchestra held forth in the school gym where the older pupils and the parents could dance, at ten cents a dance, or three dances for a quarter. There was also a "White Elephant" table, a grocery store, a Baked Goods department, and a Homemade Candy Counter, also a counter where Christmas cards, seals, tags, etc., were sold at a very reasonable price.

About $300 was cleared, and the Committee thought it was a very successful project, one that afforded much amusement and co-operative activity for both children and parents.

(Mrs.) E. B. O.

College Dean

The Dean cannot be all Dean, else he will be an academic statue of form and refusal. Once I knew a Dean whom we called the Great Dean with the Kindly Face. All Deans are part Dean and part Human Sympathy or else mere stamps of the academic routine. And Professors cannot be all Professors, for they mix and mingle with genial youth yearning for knowledge, understanding, and inspiration. There is a way to be firm and to be kind too. We lose little by yielding a little. Human dignity is noble, but human puffiness and puffy authority vanish like the foam of an idle wave or the bubble of a water splash. We are all birds of a feather, the warmer and kindlier the better, and that goes both for common folk and even for real scholars. The teacher is not a mere bureaucrat of the mind. Oh no, he is far more than this. He is a worthy Ambassador come out of his toilsome past and bringing culture, knowledge, and character to the personality of his students.

Stewart M. Roberts in The Emory Alumnus, as quoted in "What the Colleges Are Doing."

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TUESDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
for
Advertising of Schools

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Weekly Page

Opera on Stage and Platform

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Along ways for the most part familiar, Metropolitan Opera has proceeded in recent days, the high points being unquestionably "Tristan und Isolde," on the evening of Feb. 17, and "Fidelio," on the afternoon of Feb. 22. This "Tristan" gathered special interest from the début here of Edwin McArthur as a conductor of opera, and he enjoyed a very pretty success. True, the first act was uneven, the Prelude registering a tame start. Still, there were fine things orchestrally in that act, and as the new director became thoroughly accustomed to his surroundings, he achieved impressive results.

Not in a long time had the second act, up to the entrance of King Mark, at any rate, gone with such sweep and fire, and the letdown when the king pronounced his homily may well have been due to the stodgy declamation of Emanuel List. The third act, again, went magnificently, and if the orchestra never threatened to overwhelm Isolde in the "Liebestod" after the accustomed manner, the singing of Kirsten Flagstad, to a perfectly proportioned orchestral complement, was so utterly beautiful and so deeply moving that only a churl or a pedant could dream of finding fault.

Throughout the performance Mme. Flagstad and Mr. Melchior (Tristan) sang at their best, and Kerstin Thorborg, the Brangäne, was so well placed that the song of warning rang out as it had failed to do here of late.

In "Fidelio" the inspiring leadership of Bruno Walter again worked wonders. Then, there was the superb singing of Mme. Flagstad as Leonore, supplemented by the impassioned Florestan of René Maison. Of the others Alexander Kipnis as Rocco and Herbert Janssen as Don Fernando were particularly admirable. The Third "Leonore" Overture, between the scenes of Act II, went even more thrillingly than at the earlier presentation.

* * *

The season's first "Barber of Seville," on the evening of Feb. 19, suffered from lack of style, or, at least, of the correct style. The singing-actor who came nearest to it was Salvatore Baccaloni as Dr. Bartolo. He is an exceedingly accomplished artist and so skillful a singer that he could restore the aria "A un dottore," which has usually been omitted here in favor of the easier and inferior "Manca un foglio," a substitution by Pietro Romani. But even he, though an improvement over his immediate predecessors, inclined toward the farcical.

This performance, however, was often more burlesque than farce, to the detriment of Beaumarchais' high satiric comedy and Rossini's patrician score. John Charles Thomas made his first appearance at the Metropolitan for the season as Figaro, and Ezio Pinza was the Don Basilio. Josephine Tuminia and Bruno Landi sang Rosina and Almavia nicely with small, mildly effective voices. Miss Tuminia's number in the Lesson Scene was the time-honored "Theme and Variations" of Proch.

Opera has also been enjoying a large share of attention in the concert world, making of Carnegie Hall, so far as the ear is concerned, a second opera house. The Philharmonic-Symphony concerts of Feb. 20 and 21 were devoted to concert performances of Walter Damrosch's opera "Cyrano," founded on Rostand's play. This work was staged at the Metropolitan on Feb. 27, 1913, and was given there subsequently four times that season. Then it was shelved until this concert revival. But meantime Mr. Damrosch had worked over the score, tightened and pointed it, and re-orchestrated it almost from beginning to end. He himself conducted as guest of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society.

* * *

The libretto, by W. J. Henderson, is an expert adaptation and Englishing of the French drama, and Mr. Damrosch's music is that of a composer who understands the theater perfectly, who is quick and resourceful in his employment of appropriate styles, and who possesses a richly stocked and serviceable, but by no means all-excluding memory. Adroit and tasteful are the uses to which he puts old French musical manners of the courtly sort, and no less so the ecclesiastical style. And the final scene, in particular, has a deeply moving beauty. But, interesting as it was to hear "Cyrano" in concert, the theater is the place for it, ably acted and sumptuously staged.

In the concert performances there was excellent co-operation from the orchestra and the chorus of the Oratorio Society. Of the soloists Thomas L. Thomas, as Cyrano, revealed a fresh and voluminous voice, employed with skill and feeling. Agnes Davis did some charming singing as Roxane. Charles Kullman sang an acceptable Christian. George Rasely made much of the grateful part of Ragueneau.

Familiar excerpts from the music dramas of Wagner made up the program offered on the evening of Feb. 22 by the NBC Symphony Orchestra, directed by Artūro Toscanini. Two soloists from the Metropolitan participated—Helen Traubel, soprano, and Lauritz Melchior, tenor. For the most part, it was an evening of rare delight, especially as regards the excerpts from "Götterdämmerung," bringing the concert to a close with Brünnhilde's Immolation Scene, in which Mme. Traubel could loose the splendors of her exceptional voice.

John Charles Thomas
As Figaro in "The Barber of Seville"

Old Masters in Flint

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Six centuries of painting are represented in the Old Masters exhibition now being held at the Flint Institute of Arts, from early Christian art just breaking away from the rigors of the Byzantine tradition up to contemporary works.

The earliest work shown is a painted crucifix, or rather a painting in the shape of a cross. The background is a soft red and at either end of the arms are the figures of saints. It is by the Venetian Nicolette Semitecolo and dates from the later thirteen hundreds. In point of time it follows an exquisite altar piece by Simone di Filippo, a diptych, with gorgeous reds and golds. Across the bottom extends a row of heads in delicate workmanship.

The simple beauty of the Sienese school appears in two examples, Giovanni di Paolo's "Madonna and Child"—significantly posed to express a marvelous unity and coherence — and "Madonna and Child with two Angels" by Sano di Pietro. These have some indication of Byzantine stiffness, but have just enough naturalness to make them particularly appealing. The colors, though muted, are beautifully preserved, and the gold backgrounds show through the tooling of the haloes.

* * *

The school of Brussels is represented by "Kneeling Donor with John the Baptist," by Vrancke van der Storkt, a characteristic bit of fifteenth-century Low Country art, delightful in the details of its background — a miniature Gothic city, as well as episodes from the life of Jesus—and beautifully preserved. Jan van Scorel's "Christ and Woman of Samaria," presenting two distinct moods, was obviously not completed at one time. At the left the two figures appear dramatically against a rich dark background, while the landscape at the right is soft and romantic. The Titian "Entombment," painted during the great Venetian artist's later days, is beautifully restrained in color and masterful in design. This work was only recently brought to America from a private Austrian collection.

Representing the middle fifteen hundreds is the monumental portrait of Cosimo Medici I by the Florentine, Bronzino (Agnolo Alliou), which, with its echoing curves, its refinement and simplicity, is a fine example of Renaissance portraiture.

The Rubens "St. Thomas" and the Van Dyke "Repentant Magdalena" are more florid and romantic. An unusually subtle "Head of an Oriental" by Giovanni Battista Tiepolo, last of the great Venetians, which differs from this artist's ambitious allegorical paintings in poignancy and sympathetic treatment, is said to have been painted while he was at the court of Charles III in Madrid.

* * *

There are some typical English and American portraits, such as one by Thomas Gainsborough of his friend, Samuel Kilderbee; John Singleton Copley's portrait of Robert Hyde, Esq., which is especially sincere, and a rather flighty "Portrait of a Lady" by Sir Thomas Lawrence. Fragonard, tableau painter of eighteenth-century France, is represented by a dim landscape with figures. By the classicist, Ingres, is "Death of Leonardo da Vinci," with its interesting grouping of figures.

One of the few still-lifes is that by Augustin Ribot, of simple objects made dramatic by their arrangement. A complete contrast is the exquisite impressionist painting by Alfred Sisley, a silvery landscape with trees and stream. There is a Degas "Beach Scene" in pastel, very pale in tone. The "Landscape with Farmer," by Paul Gaugin shows the early Van Gogh influence, and the Ségonzac figures in a landscape look a good deal like a Cézanne. "Dream of the Butterflies," by Odilon Redon, is an enchanting other-worldly thing of flowers and insects, half symbolical and half abstract.

Pantomime Carries On in London

By Harold Hobson

London

The war may have stopped most theatrical entertainment in London, but it has not stopped pantomime. This peculiarly English form of amusement is difficult for more logical nations to appreciate. It is a rag-bag of every known variety of diversion except those that manifest intelligence. Comedians throw whitewash at each other; they compel the audience, by methods which are probably the origin of the American third degree, to join them in singing a comic song; the heroine and hero (who is also and always a girl) from time to time give tongue to the most popular songs of the year; the villain half way through the show reveals himself either to possess a voice as bass as his nature, or to be skilled in the more elementary aspects of conjuring; there is always a fairy, typifying good, who enters from the right, and a demon, typifying evil, who enters from the left; the chorus is made up of boys and girls still at school, and the whole is thrown more or less roughly into the shape of a well-known story, like "Cinderella," or "Babes in the Wood," or "Robinson Crusoe," "Mother Goose," or "Aladdin."

* * *

This year in London the "Aladdins" win, for there are two of them, one at the Coliseum, and the other at Golders Green. The third and last of London's pantomimes is "Mother Goose," which Stanley Lupino, who is a local resident, and a pillar of the A. R. P., presents at the Streatham Hill Theater. The Lupinos are a family that have been associated with musical comedy, tumbling, tight-rope walking, and slapstick for close on 200 years. One of Mr. Lupino's ancestors may be discerned by the curious, balancing a pole as he crosses a rope in Hogarth's picture of "Southwark Fair."

* * *

It is not surprising, therefore, to find that Mr. Lupino's brother Barry is also in pantomime this year. He is playing the Widow Twankey in "Aladdin" at Nottingham, where another illustrious member of the Lupino family, Lupino Lane (who played the chief part in that indestructible entertainment, "Me and My Girl"), is appearing as Aladdin himself. The Princess So-Shi is Pat Kirkwood, a young Lancashire girl who achieved great success in her first London appearance, in "Black Velvet," at the Hippodrome at the beginning of the war.

This is a notable winter for pantomimes in the provinces. At Sheffield, for example, Jack Buchanan makes his first appearance in pantomime, abandoning top hat and tails for the bedraggled outfit of Buttons in "Cinderella." Newcastle, Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and other big country centers are also sparing no effort to achieve something outstanding in this form of traditional entertainment.

For all its obvious weaknesses, its vulgarity, and its total failure to demonstrate or even to offer the remotest hint that man is a rational being, pantomime has a charm from which even the greatest are not exempt. Thackeray, even in his mature age, when he had written "Vanity Fair," always awaited the opening of the London pantomimes with a rising excitement; and Fielding found them (even though only sarcastically) the offspring of genius.

Anyhow, "Aladdin" at the Coliseum is a very agreeable production. The exigencies of war have affected it, of course. It has two performances a day, one of them being at the extraordinary hour of noon; and there are no children in its chorus. But Aladdin (Jean Colin) sings and dance prettily, Iris Sadler is an excellent Widow Twankey, Jerry Verno a likable Wishee Washee, and Sutherland Felce, as Abanazar, conjures with admirable aplomb.

News of the Stage

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Rose Franken, author of "Claudia," at the Booth Theater, is now in Florida vacationing and also consulting with John Golden on the Chicago production of the play. Before leaving, Miss Franken auditioned some 200 girls for the Dorothy McGuire role. Miss Franken has until mid-March to decide.

* * *

Cleon Throckmorton will design the sets for "The Circle of Chalk," adapted from the Chinese. The play is to open on March 25 at the Studio Theater of the New School for Social Research.

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The Home Forum

More Than Acacia

OUR EXCURSION into the hilltops circling the little Mediterranean seaport was too casual for taking along a camera. True, the day before it had gone in the pocket of my tweed coat to the islands of Saint-Honorat and Sainte-Cathérine. The next day it would make a thin bulge in my handbag on the train to Nice. But not today. It must stay at home in the dim recesses of a valise, while its owner, in jacket and woolen skirt and walking-shoes, climbs the slopes of the Midi in quest of acacia.

* * *

From the day before, I had garnered a handful of prints. They show the twisted contour of pines bending above rocky shores, a fisherman rowing home as sundown stilled the blue waters, the old fortified monastery at the point of the island of Saint-Honorat.

But from that afternoon of rambling in the hills there are pictures, too, even though *le petit bijou*, the tiny camera that folded into a gleaming black hint of its capacities, stayed at home. Indeed, some advantage might have come, in the order and preciseness of its recordings, from taking the little camera. For now my sheaf of memories will stand no easy labeling, no careful filing. The wind of the Mediterranean in February ruffles through them, picture on picture. In every view there is the dazzling light of winter sun. I see it shimmering on the dark green needles of the pines, spilling down the dusty roads and the red rooftops, sparkling along the crest of every ripple, from the city's half-circle of sandy beach to the sea's far horizon.

* * *

It is hard to put order into this carelessness, into this happy jumble of disorder. But if there must be order, I should present Annie first, for it was she who guided me to the hilltops of wild acacia. From her home on the North Sea, she had come to this Mediterranean resort rather for some needed inner light than for the crisp sunshine of the winter season. When our landlady introduced me as a newcomer, a fortnight's visitor, it was *mademoiselle la hollandaise*, almost a newcomer herself, who generously offered to serve as my guide to Cannes.

Our quest for acacia was the result. We crossed the city toward the west, following streets that led higher and higher above the sea. Gradually we came out to a high road whence we could look down on a patchwork of roofs. Here in the suburbs there were orchards of acacia—acre upon acre of the olive-green fronds and flowers of fluffy gold that one had seen in the florist shops far inland. These, too, we left below us as the road twisted upward. Only scrubby bushes and pines grew up here, near the top of the hills, but as we turned away from the sea and started down the other side, we found a field where scrawny shrubs mingled with wild acacia, bright-leaved and tiny-blossomed.

We picked enough of the little sprigs, still unopened, for half-a-dozen of the friends who had not come to the Midi. For them, the flowers might send a ray of golden summer through the long weeks of sleet and fog. Hoping for that, I was content to leave the patch on the hilltop and start down the inland route proposed by Annie. I was content—but I was to have more than acacia as a souvenir of southern France.

* * *

We were making a good start for home, our acacia patch well out of sight, when Annie first noticed.

"Oh, my scarf is gone!" she exclaimed. "But it doesn't matter. We won't go back for it," she added quickly.

I tried to recall. "What color was it?" I queried.

"Dark red. I'd made it to match my hat."

Then I remembered, vaguely. It had been warm, climbing in the sun, and she had let it rest loosely on her shoulders. In that field of scraggly bushes it would have been easy—but perhaps we wouldn't need to scramble up the way we had come, through the acacia field.

"We'd better go back up the hill and down the way we came," I said. "Your scarf is much too nice to lose. But let's follow up the main road, here, to the top of the hill, instead of hunting through the acacias. This way, we can ask the people we meet if they've seen it."

* * *

Our first encounter was cheering because of the sympathetic interest if not for the information it evoked. No, the man and his wife hadn't seen a red scarf; but, they hastened to encourage us, they hadn't come far along the road.

Both of us, admittedly, were eager to "practice our French." The search for a scarf gave us a perfect occasion. We were once more in sight of the sea, when our questioning of a passing family met an affirmative answer. Yes, down the road, beyond the turn; they were sure we would find it without any difficulty.

From then on our queries became almost a game. It was mid-afternoon and many of the country folk were out walking, though there were no automobiles or bicycles on the road. Boys and girls from school, young mothers with a baby-carriage and a toddler or two, gray-haired women coming back from market—we stopped them all to ask if they had seen a red scarf by the roadside. Just as we expected, all of them had. And always we were aware of their friendliness, their eagerness to be of help, their relief at knowing the scarf would soon be in the hands of its owner.

* * *

It must have slipped noiselessly to the rough dirt road, when Annie lost it. It could have been kicked carelessly into the ditch or tossed to the roadside. Or stuffed prudently into a pocket. Any of these things might have happened. But when we found it, the scarf was hanging from a branch above the roadside. Someone had climbed the four-foot bank of loose earth and hung it there so carefully that not even the ends touched the ground.

That is why, when I see clouds of gold shining within a florist's window, I remember more than the wild acacia we picked on a hilltop in southern France. The brisk wind of February on the Mediterranean catches at a sheaf of memories. And along a hill where sun lies mellow on a dirt road and shimmers on the needles of the pines, I see an outstretched branch holding a red scarf, like a flag, like a banner, for simple human solidarity and kindliness.

E. S. L.

Snow Comes in the Night

At dusk we saw the meadows lie
Empty and quiet beneath the sky.
We watched the winds of winter pass
Across the brown and burnished grass.
Outside our window we could see
The bare and shivering apple-tree,
The wandering line where the old fence stood
To keep the garden from the wood.

Some cold enchantment in the night
Has turned the world we knew to white.
The meadow lies in silken sleep,
And in the early morning air
We see the apple-tree grown fair
With the first blossoms of the snow.
Now as we watch, without a sound
The lean fence-post grows soft and round,
And soon the boundary will be lost
Between the garden and the wood.
Where yesterday the dark pines stood,
White trees have bloomed, whose branches hold
The leaf of frost, the fruit of cold.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

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The Master of A Rarer Art

AMONG THE WRITERS of later fiction, Robert Louis Stevenson occupies a place apart, not only by the nature of his work, but by virtue of a fascinating and unique personality. Yet as a novelist, it can hardly be allowed that he ranks with the greatest. His most popular stories, "Treasure Island," "Kidnapped," and "Catriona," are written with immense vivacity, but no one would think of putting them in the same category with the greatest works of Cervantes or Balzac, of Thackeray or Scott. He himself would have been the first to repudiate such a claim. He is entirely frank in confessing that he does not wield an easy pen. He never thinks of the immense fecundity of invention, and the careless, masterly ease of Scott without despair. He says in speaking of Scott, "I cannot compete with that . . . to think of Scott turning out 'Guy Mannering' in three weeks! What a pull of work! Heavens, what thews and sinews! And here am I, my head spinning with having re-written seven not very difficult pages, and not very good when done." In a darker mood he writes, "I think 'David Balfour' a nice little book, and very artistic, and just the thing to occupy the leisure of a busy man; but for the flower of a man's life it seems to me inadequate. Small is the age; it is a small age, and I am of it." What, then, is the secret of the unique fascination which Stevenson exercises over his contemporaries? It lies in personality, charm, and style. It is perfectly true that he cannot write with the supreme ease of Scott, whose work was a pastime rather than a labour; but he has the rarer art which Scott had not, of infusing into all his work an element of something intimate and spiritual, which all who are sympathetic to him must feel, and find delightful.—From "The Makers of English Fiction," by W. J. DAWSON. (New York: Revell.)

BY COURTESY of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE TRADE CARD OF THOMAS JEFFERYS, ENGRAVER AND GEOGRAPHER

THOMAS JEFFERYS was an English engraver and mapmaker who lived in the eighteenth century. This is his trade card which advertises his handiwork and the products on sale in his shop at the corner of St. Martin's Lane, near Charing Cross, in London.

Trade cards came into common use in the later decades of the eighteenth century. They corresponded to the circulars and handbills used today to stimulate the sale of a commodity and to advertise the addresses of the tradesmen. They were, however, carefully engraved and printed on paper of good quality. These cards are of interest today for they reveal the character of fashions of old, of wares that have passed out of use, and of obsolete methods of sales promotion. They show the way current art fashions and affectations penetrated the market place, and they preserve evidences of printing and elegant calligraphy, the art of which has disappeared.

William Hogarth designed trade cards, and Samuel Pepys collected them, Snobbishly, however, the latter entitled these items "Vulgaria." The designs of the cards might seem vulgar today only because such splendor and lavishness of ornament was brought into play for commercial reasons. The designs are laden with baroque accessories, often elaborately framed. Here we observe how Thomas Jefferys appended his business placard to the masonry of a grandiose building.

D. A.

"L'homme n'est point déchu"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

ON PEUT ÊTRE SUR que le discernement spirituel et la reconnaissance inspirèrent au Psalmiste cette déclaration (Psaume 94:18), "Quand je disais: Mon pied glisse, ta bonté, ô Éternel, m'a soutenu!" La divine sollicitude qui nous protège est toujours présente, toujours active. Réaliser clairement cette grande vérité calme la crainte touchant les périls cachés et prouve que le secours divin est constamment proche, accessible.

Par un matin d'hiver, une dame qui avait un devoir à remplir sortit de bonne heure. Un clair soleil faisait scintiller la neige qui couvrait les arbres et les rues. Le spectacle était superbe, et la dame, ravie d'admiration, marchait allégrement. Tout à coup, elle se souvint de ce qu'on lui avait dit à sa sortie de la maison: "Prends garde! Il y a de la glace sous la neige, juste ce qu'il faut pour faire tomber les piétons!" La suggestion de danger se présenta avec une telle force que sur le moment la dame s'arrêta; saisie de crainte, elle semblait incapable de faire un pas en avant.

Mais elle était Scientiste Chrétienne, et au lieu de déplorer l'absence d'aide personnelle, elle se tourna vers Dieu par la prière. Les vérités que révèle la Science Chrétienne concernant Dieu et l'homme furent un réconfort, un soutien dans ces minutes de crainte. Dieu est l'Entendement divin toujours présent. Il remplit tout l'espace. L'Entendement, Dieu, a créé l'homme selon Sa propre ressemblance. La dame eut cette pensée: "Mais l'homme réel est entièrement spirituel, parfait! L'homme ne peut déchoir de son unité avec Dieu!" La réalisation de ces faits divins fut si nette que le faux sens mesmérique de crainte se dissipa complètement. La dame poursuivit son chemin en toute sécurité. Si nous sommes sages, nous réfuterons instantanément les suggestions irréelles ayant trait au danger, à la faiblesse, surtout si elles se présentent sous la forme d'une sollicitude inquiète. La juste compréhension de l'Esprit, de Dieu et de Ses lois bienfaisantes, annule la croyance que la matière puisse être réelle, intelligente, puissante ou même préservatrice. L'action des prétendues lois physiques et les forces de la nature qui semblent destructives ne sauraient obscurcir le véritable penser spirituel.

La Science Chrétienne enseigne que toutes les difficultés humaines sont d'essence mentale et que la Vérité, comprise et mise en pratique, les guérit. La santé, la sécurité, le bonheur, la pureté, sont les réalités de l'être réel. La maladie, le danger, l'affliction, le péché sont de fausses croyances, des illusions de l'entendement mortel. Dieu, l'Amour divin, n'a pu créer ces choses et ne les a point faites. A la page 397 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy analyse avec clarté la cause apparente des maux attribués à un accident et montre la vraie manière de se protéger; elle dit d'abord: "Lorsque arrive un accident, vous pensez ou vous vous écriez: 'Je me suis fait mal!' Votre pensée est plus puissante que vos paroles, plus puissante que l'accident même, à rendre le mal réel." Puis elle ajoute, au paragraphe suivant: "Faites donc l'inverse. Déclarez que vous ne vous êtes pas fait mal et comprenez pourquoi, et vous verrez que les bons effets qui s'ensuivront seront exactement en proportion de votre incrédulité à l'égard de la physique, et de votre fidélité à la métaphysique divine, de votre confiance en Dieu comme étant Tout, ainsi que Le proclament les Écritures."

Ce n'est pas se suggestionner soi-même que de dire: "Je ne me suis pas fait mal" — quand cette déclaration est soutenue par la claire assurance que l'homme réel est spirituel, parfait. La confusion, le hasard, la crainte ne sont nullement causatifs, car Dieu, le bien, est la seule cause. L'homme est gouverné d'une manière infaillible par la loi divine. Sachant cela, nous pouvons prouver que le mal ne saurait nous atteindre, nous influencer, nous ravir le droit de penser avec sagesse en tout temps. Pratiqué d'une manière constante, le raisonnement spirituel permet à chacun, où qu'il se trouve, de démontrer la sécurité parfaite et d'en jouir.

Jésus reconnaissait la loi divine, la loi de la Vie, de la Vérité, de l'Amour; aussi pouvait-il accomplir des œuvres remarquables. Que de fois les Écritures nous le montrent rétablissant avec tendresse ceux qui souffraient! Les humains angoissés retrouvaient le courage lorsque le Maître guérissait leurs enfants, leurs amis ou leurs parents. Dans un cas mémorable, quand la belle-mère de Pierre était au lit, malade de la fièvre, Jésus vint à son chevet. "La prenant par la main, il la fit lever" (Marc 1:31). La fièvre et les pseudo-lois de faiblesse et de convalescence furent complètement dissipées, la patiente se leva tout de suite pour reprendre avec joie sa tâche de ménagère. Dans d'autres cas, la mort elle-même fut vaincue, et ceux qu'on aimait furent rendus à la vie lorsque le Maître leur ordonna de se lever.

Pierre eut souvent besoin du soutien spirituel que lui donnait Jésus. Vers la fin d'une certaine nuit, le Maître se rendit compte que les disciples étaient dans la détresse, car leur barque était assaillie par la tempête. Dans son grand désir d'encourager ses amis, il "alla vers eux, marchant sur la mer" (Matthieu 14:25). En réponse à la demande de Pierre (14:28): "Seigneur, si c'est toi, ordonne que j'aille vers toi sur les eaux," Jésus lui dit: "Viens!" Alors "Pierre, étant descendu de la barque, marcha sur les eaux et alla vers Jésus" (14:29); mais son courage et sa compréhension n'étaient pas à la hauteur des circonstances. Il commença à s'enfoncer et il s'écria: "Seigneur, sauve-moi!" Aussitôt le Maître étendit la main et le saisit, l'aidant ensuite à rentrer dans la barque. Le vent s'apaisa; et cette démonstration du pouvoir divin impressionna les disciples et les remplit d'humilité.

L'homme est exempt du mal — c'est là un fait éternel. Mrs. Eddy écrit (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 259): "Lorsque le Législateur était la seule loi de la création, la liberté régnait, elle constituait l'héritage de l'homme." Concernant cette liberté, l'auteur ajoute: "C'était la Science divine, où Dieu est suprême — la seule loi de l'être. Dans cette éternelle harmonie de la Science, l'homme n'est point déchu; il est gouverné selon le rythme que dépeint ainsi l'Écriture: 'Les étoiles du matin entonnaient des chants d'allégresse,' et 'les fils de Dieu poussaient des acclamations.'"

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

"Man is not fallen"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE MAY BE SURE that spiritual discernment and gratitude moved the Psalmist to declare (Psalms 94:18), "When I said, My foot slippeth; thy mercy, O Lord, held me up." God's protecting love is ever present and ever active. And a clear realization of this great truth will quiet fear of any lurking danger and prove that divine aid is always near and available.

One winter morning a woman started out on a dutiful errand. The sun shone brightly on a soft blanket of snow, which covered trees and streets. Entranced by the beauty of nature's scene, she walked buoyantly and happily on her way. Suddenly she recalled a parting remark from one who had said: "Be careful! Ice under the snow has made this a good day for falling." The suggestion of danger came so forcibly that for a moment she stood transfixed with fear and seemed unable to take a step forward.

This woman was a student of Christian Science, and therefore, instead of bemoaning the absence of personal help, she reached out prayerfully to God. The truths about God and man, as revealed by Christian Science, comforted and upheld her in this moment of fear. God is ever-present divine Mind. He fills all space. Mind, God, created man in His own likeness. She thought: "Why, the real man is wholly spiritual, perfect! Man cannot fall from his unity with God!" The realization of these divine facts was so vivid that the false mesmeric spell of fear was completely dispelled. She continued on her way safely. How wise it is to refute instantly the unreal suggestions of hazard and helplessness, especially when they come in the guise of affectionate concern! The right understanding of Spirit, God, and His beneficent laws annuls the belief that matter is real, intelligent, powerful, or even preservative. The action of so-called physical laws and nature's challenging forces cannot becloud true spiritual thinking.

Christian Science teaches that all human difficulties are primarily mental, and that Truth, understood and applied, heals them. Health, security, happiness, and purity are the realities of true being. Disease, danger, sorrow, and sin are false beliefs, illusions of mortal mind. God, who is divine Love, could not and did not make them. On page 397 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy analyzes clearly the seeming cause of injury from accident, and points out the true way of protection, where she says: "When an accident happens, you think or exclaim, 'I am hurt!' Your thought is more powerful than your words, more powerful than the accident itself, to make the injury real." She continues in the next paragraph: "Now reverse the process. Declare that you are not hurt and understand the reason why, and you will find the ensuing good effects to be in exact proportion to your disbelief in physics, and your fidelity to divine metaphysics, confidence in God as All, which the Scriptures declare Him to be."

There is no self-mesmerism in the declaration, "I am not hurt," when it is supported by the understanding that the real man is spiritual and perfect. Confusion, chance, and fear are not causative, for God, good, is the only cause. Man is governed unerringly by divine law. Knowing this, one may prove that he cannot be touched or influenced by evil, or robbed of his right to think wisely at all times. Through the process of constant spiritual reasoning, all may demonstrate and enjoy perfect safety everywhere.

Jesus' recognition of divine law—the law of Life, Truth, and Love—enabled him to do his mighty works. How often the Scriptures relate that he tenderly restored the sufferer! Anxious men and women were greatly comforted when their children, friends, and relatives were healed by him. On one impressive occasion Jesus stood at the bedside of Peter's wife's mother, who had fallen ill with a fever. He "took her by the hand, and lifted her up" (Mark 1:31). The fever and supposed laws of weakness and convalescence were completely dissipated, and the woman rose at once to continue her loving household service. Even death was overcome, and loved ones were restored to life when the Master commanded them to rise.

Peter himself often needed Jesus' spiritual support. Early one morning Jesus saw the disciples in difficulty, for there was a storm at sea. Yearning to comfort his friends, he "went unto them, walking on the sea" (Matthew 14:25). In response to Peter's challenge (14:28), "Lord, if it be thou, bid me come unto thee on the water," Jesus said, "Come." And "when Peter was come down out of the ship, he walked on the water, to go to Jesus" (14:29), but his courage and understanding were not equal to the occasion. He began to sink and called for help. Quickly the Master reached out and caught him, and helped him back to the boat. The storm ceased, and the disciples were awed and subdued by this demonstration of divine power.

Man's freedom from evil is an eternal fact. Mrs. Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 259), "When the Lawgiver was the only law of creation, freedom reigned, and was the heritage of man." And of this freedom she goes on to say: "It was divine Science, in which God is supreme, and the only law of being. In this eternal harmony of Science, man is not fallen: he is governed in the same rhythm that the Scripture describes, when 'the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy.'"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST *The Mother Church*

Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston.
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M. Subject of Lesson-Sermon:

"CHRIST JESUS"

Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing

An Old Pleasure Resort Of London

VAUXHALL GARDENS, in the parish of Lambeth, not far south of Lambeth Palace, existed as a place of public resort for close upon two centuries. It began, just after the Restoration, as the New Spring Garden, Fox-hall or Vauxhall. Evelyn was there on a 2 July 1661; Pepys on 29 May 1662 (and often later); Swift, with Lady Kerry and Mrs. Pratt—"to hear the nightingales; but they were almost past singing" (*Journal to Stella*)—on 17 May 1711; and Mr. Spectator and Sir Roger de Coverley in May 1712 (*Spectator*, No. 383). But in these early days it was merely a garden, with some sort of tavern attached. The real Vauxhall dates from 1732, when Jonathan Tyers (? —1767), who had acquired the place in 1728, opened it with a Ridotto al fresco on 7 June. Tyers is eulogized by Boswell as "the founder of that excellent place of amusement, Vauxhall Gardens, which must ever be an estate to its proprietor, as it is peculiarly adapted to the taste of the English nation; there being a mixture of curious show,—gay, exhibition,—musick, vocal and instrumental, not too refined for the general ear;—for all which only a shilling is paid." . . .

Vauxhall was the greatest, and the longest lived, of all the old London pleasure resorts, and it was the only one that for many years attracted every class of society. During its prime, from about 1740 to about 1790, the aristocracy flocked there as they did to the more exclusive Ranelagh, and the lower classes as readily as to their Bagnigge Wells or White Conduit House. The price of entrance, except on special nights, was only one shilling, until 1792, when it was raised to two shillings. Tyers also provided season tickets, in the form of silver badges, designed for him by Hogarth. It was essentially a summer resort, open from May to the end of August, and most of the diversions were in the open air, or exposed to it. . . .

Vauxhall continued a place of popular resort, though not for the upper classes, till more than half-way through the nineteenth century. . . . The final performance was on 25 July 1859, when the site was sold for building, and the fittings dispersed by auction.—From the Appendix by SIR FRANK D. MACKINNON to "Evelina," by FRANCES BURNEY. (New York: Oxford Press.)

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

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This textbook, as well as other writings by Mrs Eddy, may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of remittances payable to:

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1941 ☆☆R

Cotton Textile Wage Minimum May Be Raised

Wage-Hour Administration takes steps after labor unions seek increase in hourly rate.

The minimum wage in the cotton textile industry throughout the country may be raised through measures now being taken by the Federal Wage-Hour Administration, it became known here today.

"The average cotton textile wage in the North is approximately 20 per cent higher than in the South," commented Russell T. Fisher, President of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. "If adjustment to a new minimum wage decreases this handicap, then the probability of the northern mills being able to survive is increased."

Initiative for an increase in the present minimum of 32½ cents an hour was taken by the labor unions. "I think the prospects are very good," declared Joseph A. Salerno, State Director of the Textile Workers' Union, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The situation as outlined by leaders in the industry is this:

The Federal Wage-Hour law says the Administration of the act shall convene a wage board of the industry from time to time with a view to bringing the minimum up to 40 cents an hour by 1945.

Can Proceed Now

Because of the constitutionality of the 32½ cent minimum being taken up to the United States Supreme Court, the Federal Administrator held off from doing anything further until this case was settled. Recently the Supreme Court upheld the 32½ cent order.

In the meantime textile unions had filed with the Administrator petitions to reconvene a wage board to study the possibility of advancing the 32½ cent figure.

The Administrator decided to appoint a wage board as asked, and invited recommendations of members to constitute the board. Representatives of industry, labor and the community make up a board.

The cotton mills and the unions sent in their suggestions for members. The Administrator is now completing the list. Apparently it is to be a board of 15 members rather than of 21, the size of the board which fixed 32½ cents.

The presumption under the conditions is obviously that there will be an increase. This, however, does not necessarily follow the appointment of a wage board, as a board is authorized to recommend an advance, a decrease, or the continuation of an existing minimum.

35 Cent Minimum Seen

Reports from Washington this week pointed toward a 35 cent minimum. Labor unions are asking the maximum under the law, which is 40 cents.

The average minimum now being paid in northern mills is reported in the industry as around 35 cents. Nearly all of the last raise, from 30 cents to 32½ cents, went to Southern workers, because their wages were lower than in the North. It is estimated that of the 125,000 who benefitted by the last advance, 120,000 were Southern workers.

Accordingly if the minimum should be reset at 35 cents, and the North is already paying 35 cents generally, the Southern workers would again profit most.

No immediate action is possible because of the steps required by the law. The Administrator must appoint the new wage board. A study of textile wages being made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor will be put in the hands of the committee probably early in April. Further time for the board to study, make recommendations, and have these passed on at a public hearing, etc., will probably push the effective date of a new minimum, if ordered, along until July 1 or August 1.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COLDER SNOW WARMER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and colder today with snow ending by this afternoon; fair and continued cold tomorrow; fresh to strong northerly winds today.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Cloudy with snow ending this afternoon and colder today; fair and continued cold tomorrow with strong northerly winds.

Maine: Snow, probably moderate to heavy, along the southeast coast and colder today; fair and colder tomorrow.

New Hampshire: Snow and colder today; fair and colder tomorrow.

Vermont: Light snow today; fair and continued cold tomorrow.

Official Temperatures

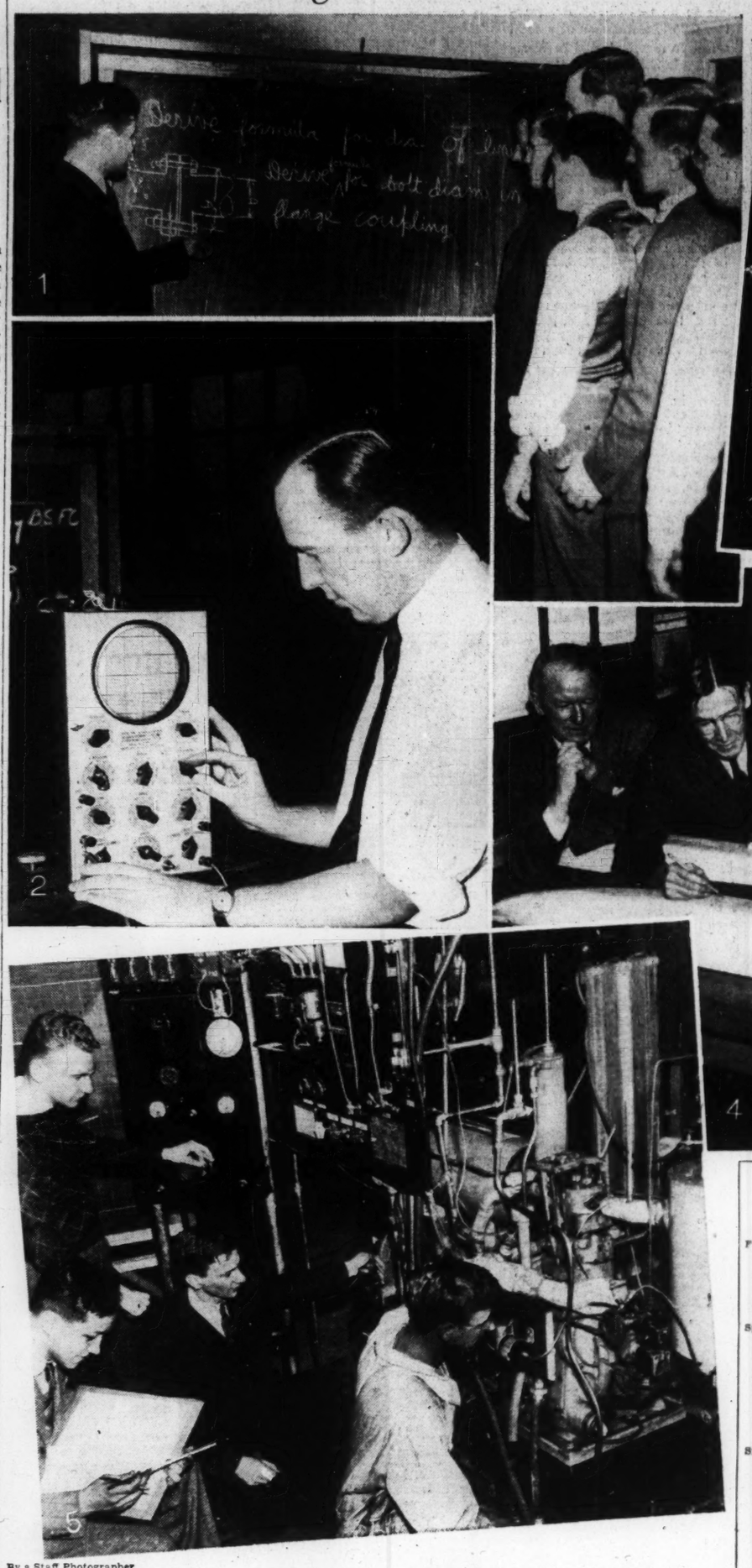
	A	B		A	B
Boston	33	31	New Orleans	35	35
Chicago	16	16	New York	26	21
Denver	46	44	Norfolk	21	20
Kansas City	30	29	Philadelphia	21	15
Los Angeles	54	52	St. Louis	22	20
Miami	43	42	San Francisco	56	53
Minneapolis	25	17	Washington	23	21

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 1.
B—Minimum for previous twelve hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 1:24 p. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Sunday, 1:46 a. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:03 p. m.

Higher Education in Defense Preparations



By a Staff Photographer

Four Greater Boston Colleges Open Doors on Special Defense Courses

1. Raymond Keyes lectures on marine engine design to special class of defense students at M. I. T. These courses are made possible by a $9,000,000 Federal Government appropriation to train technicians. Courses are given free to qualified applicants.

2. Measuring vibrations of an aircraft engine in a class in Sloan automotive and aeronautical engine laboratory.

3. This young man's father is a Captain in the Navy. The son is working over a Renault airplane engine used in the first World War.

4. Left to right: George Eggleston, assistant, and Jerre Daniel, head of the special training in Marine Engine Design, and Raymond Keyes, instructor; Professors Raymond D. Douglas and Arthur L. Townsend, associated with the Engineering Defense Training Bureau of Metropolitan Boston, with headquarters at M. I. T.

5. Watching a practical test.

Greater Boston Colleges Specializing in Defense

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In four of Greater Boston's famous colleges, including Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, some 900 young men are currently being given, absolutely without cost to themselves, the most intensive, specialized courses in engineering aspects of war that it has been possible for veteran professors to put together.

Airplane design, aircraft engine design, marine engine building, Naval Architecture, Aerial Mapping, Exterior Ballistics, Production Engineering are among the total of 33 courses in the realm of higher education being offered in an effort to secure the reservoirs of skilled technicians that the defense of democracy demands.

College Graduates

So far as the Federal Government is concerned, the Boston effort, using the facilities of Tufts, Northeastern as well as Harvard and Tech, is a part of the national program underway in 91 engineering schools in 44 States, for which $9,000,000 has been appropriated. There is a sudden and vivid need for technicians trained for certain lines of work, and the wheels are now in motion to turn out the men. Simple as that.

But for the young men involved it is quite another thing. A whole new vocation has suddenly opened for them. It is an unfamiliar vocation, one for which they had little inclination. It is the vocation of waging war from the laboratory, draughting board and testing room.

Unlike the unemployed workers or WPA recipients who are being put through brief machine shop courses throughout the country, men who have enjoyed little experience or special training, the men enrolled in these engineering courses are college graduates, engineers, or those with equivalent experience. Many of them are young civil engineers, or just plain arts school graduates, who have emerged from college in recent years and have not found jobs in their chosen professions, or have found the going economically tough.

They read in the papers of this opportunity, or they saw civil service examinations advertised, or heard about the opportunity otherwise, and leaped at it. According to Prof. Raymond D. Douglas of M. I. T., who is heading up the local effort, there have been three applications for every available opening.

Professor Douglas takes you to a third floor draughting room at M. I. T. where some 80 young men are bending over drawing boards, working with pencils and instruments on the design of vessels. Jerre Daniel, who with George Eggleston and Raymond Keyes, has general charge of this division, explains that the course is an intensive eight-hour-a-day, 16-week preparation for naval design in Navy Yards.

It is distinctly a "cramming" job. The students scarcely take time to glance up from their boards, the instructors keep right on at the blackboard, reeling off explanations in a totally strange jargon.

"We are trying to jam into them in 16 weeks what many men take 25 years to learn," one of the instructors remarks.

Saw Advertisement

You break in upon one of the more genial looking men. He tells you he was a civil engineer, went to Northeastern, and had been working for the Army Engineers for the last two years. One day not long ago he saw an advertisement of the U. S. Civil Service, offering examinations for good jobs at the Charlestown Navy Yard. He took the examination, passed it, and the Navy assigned him to the course at M. I. T.

His pay while learning, and when he begins his new job, is $2,000 a year. That will advance rather rapidly to $2,600, but there it will stick unless he shows extra aptness and wins further advance.

Another young man, at a nearby desk, volunteered the information that he came from New Orleans, and had attended Harvard, learning architecture. His landlord worked at the Boston Navy Yard, heard of the opportunity, told his tenant, who promptly decided there would be more field for boat architects during the next few years than for normal items of architecture. While he talks he continues drawing a front view diagram of the water line of a new type cargo ship.

You go outside and across the blustery yard to the new Sloan aeronautical and automobile engine laboratory where, in the throbbing atmosphere of a room full of whirring engines, you see octane values of variou fuels under test, see actual examples of French, English, German and American aircraft engines, see a cut down Liberty Motor, and a giant, modern Pratt & Whitney twin wasp.

Above the din, you are introduced to a tall young fellow, son, you are told, of a Navy Captain. He is working over an old World War Renault engine, made mostly of aluminum.

Aerial Mapping

Over at Harvard a very interesting course in Aerial Mapping is offered. Harvard is reputedly one of the two schools in the whole country equipped to give such a course. The process is decidedly not simple. Photographs are taken from precise altitudes and exact intervals, and are fitted together to give accurate views of the terrain. Three years of college grade engineering, including mathematics through trigonometry, solid and analytic geometry are required for admission.

Headquarters of Professor Douglass and the Metropolitan Boston Bureau are in room 7-102 at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by George Channing, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Holyoke, in Holyoke High School Auditorium, at 8:15 p. m.

Special commemoration of Estonian Independence Day, sponsored by the Boston Estonian Society. Hans Markus, former Ambassador of Estonia to Hungary, John B. Mattson, Vice-Consul of Finland, and Anthony O. Shalins, Vice-Consul of Lithuania, will be the main speakers. A program of Estonian music and folk songs will follow. Rein Kolka, President of the Society, will preside. At the International Institute, 190 Beacon Street, Boston, at 7:30 p. m. Open to the public.

Symposium on Municipal Government, sponsored by the Agora Society of Wellesley College. Olive Coolidge will preside as "mayor." A feature of the program will be a council meeting of the mythical city of "Sunnybrook," showing the problems of municipal government. At the Agora House, Wellesley College, at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Sunday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by George Channing, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, in the Church Edifice, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville, at 3:30 p. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by the Stradivarius Quartet. Wolfe Wolfinsohn, first violinist, Bernard Robbins, second violinist, Marcel Dick, violist, and Iwan d'Archambeau, cellist. In Fenway Court, Boston, at 2 p. m.

Suffolk County Zone Finals in the American Legion Oratorical Contest, held among high school students. The winner will represent Suffolk County in the state finals on March 21. In the Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, Boston, at 2:30 p. m. The public is cordially invited to attend. Free of charge.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, concert of "German Lieder of the Nineteenth Century: Schubert, Schumann, Brahms," and Wolf," by Isabel French, soprano, and Claude Jean Chiasson, pianist. In the Tapestry Gallery, at 2:30 p. m. Gallery talks on "Greek Art" by Dr. Hanfmann, and "French Paintings," by Mrs. Sayward, at 3:30 p. m.

Exhibition of photographs by Samuel Chamberlain. Lecture by the artist and author on "France Shall Live Again," at 3 p. m. Mrs. J. Selmer Larsen, hostess. At the Marblehead Arts Association, King Hooper Mansion, Marblehead.

Musicale for children, sponsored by the South End Music School, commemorating the passing of Wolfgang Mozart. Soloists, Gertrude Ehrhart, soprano; Eleanor Wolfson and Aida Blender, pianists; and Arthur Mixon, French horn. George Faulkner will conduct. At the Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Boston, at 3:30 p. m.

At the Ford Hall Forum, Discussion on "If Free Minds Are to Remain Free," by Prof. Harry A. Overstreet, Head of the Department of Philosophy and Psycholoy at the College of the City of New York. Reuben L. Lurie will preside. The Ford Hall Folks monthly business meeting will precede the forum. Joseph Hang, former Czechoslovakian Consul in New York, and lecturer at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts College, will speak on "Hitler's Protection," at 4:30 p. m. in Kingsley Hall. Ford Hall Forum conducted at Ford Hall, Bowdoin Street and Ashburton Place, Boston, at 8 p. m.

Monday

Annual meeting and midwinter luncheon of the Mothercraft Club. Annual meeting at 11:30 a. m.; midwinter luncheon at 12:45 p. m. with Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, guest of honor; a musical program and discussions on Mothercraft will follow. In the Dome Room, Hotel Lenox, Boston.

Free public lecture on "The Muslim Religion: Its Diffusion and Its Genius," by Dr. William Thomson, James Richard Jewett Professor of Arabic, Harvard University. First of a series entitled "Islam, or the Religion of Mohammed and His Followers," sponsored by the Lowell Institute. In King's Chapel, Tremont and School Streets, Boston, at 2:30 p. m. No tickets required.

Lecture on "Don Giovanni" by Edward Downes, music editor of the Boston Evening Transcript. Third in a series of lectures on the operas of the Metropolitan Company's repertoire in Boston. At the Malkin Conservatory, 299 Beacon Street, Boston, at 5:15 p. m. Tickets for separate lectures may be purchased.

Free public lecture on "The Geographical Bases of Man's Use of the Sea and of Naval Strategy" by Herbert Rosinski, formerly Lecturer on Military and Naval Theory to the German Naval Academy, Kiel, 1932-1935. First of a series of lectures entitled "Command of the Sea" sponsored by the Lowell Institute. In the Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, at 8 p. m.

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Radio Timetable: Page 10

4,200 Men to Work On Maine Defense Road

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 1 (AP) —State Works Progress Administrator John C. Fitzgerald said that a proposed $1,200,000 Federal-State defense road project would employ 4,200 men for four months.

He added, however, that the project was flexible and 8,400 men could do the job in two months or 2,100 men in eight months.

Last Lecture of Series At Simmons by Dr. Mark

Outstanding natural scientists of the past 50 years in Boston will be discussed by Dr. Kenneth L. Mark, retiring director of the Simmons College School of General Science, in a public lecture at the college on the evening of March 4. This will be the final lecture in a series of eight by members of the Simmons faculty.

U. S.-Japan War Would Mean Big Business Loss to N. E.

Any crisis between Japan and the United States, although of primary concern to the Pacific Coast, is also a matter of major economic importance to New England, which has an $80,000,000 annual trade in the Far East, a survey showed today.

While the United States Government is now taking a strong, unqualified position in its Far Eastern relations, New England is not apart from the country as a whole in the economic assets at stake there, not only in its trade but in the vital raw materials in the Orient used in its industry.

In brief, according to importers, exporters and those familiar with New England's economic position in the Far East, any crisis between Japan and the United States has much greater significance for this region than New Englanders are prone to realize.

Likely Results

War between Japan and the United States would mean for New England, as a regional economic unit:

Lapse of an annual export trade that now totals nearly $14,000,000, and is greater in normal times.

Lapse, also, of a $67,000,000 import trade in the Far East, all of which comes direct to Boston.

Development of new industrial processes to offset loss of raw materials from the Far East for cotton, woolen and paper mills and other industries.

Possible restrictions upon industries annually dependent upon millions of dollars worth of latex, crude rubber, tin and precious ores for both finished and semimanufactured goods.

Termination of wool imports from Australia and New Zealand, annually valued at upwards of $10,000,000 to Boston, now said to be the largest wool center in the world.

Further loss of commerce for the Port of Boston, New England's economic center, already hit by loss of trade with Europe.

New England's most important imports from the Orient are latex (liquid rubber), crude rubber, tin, hides and skins, wool, tea, canned fish, cane sugar, tapioca, cocoa, coffee, spices, resins, gums, jute and fibre.

These are the general products from which stem countless varieties. There are, moreover, dozens of other products of importance to New England, such as sausage casings, bristles, etc., imported in lesser quantity but none the less essential.

The most important region to New England in the Far East is not the Philippines, nor Japan, nor China; it is the Netherlands East Indies.

New England's export trade to these islands in 1939, the last year for which figures are available, amounted to only $233,216. But its imports there were the largest in 1940 of any point in the Orient, totaling $15,474,000 for rubber, resins, gum, tapioca, jute, fibre, hides, skins, etc.

This is hardly a favorable balance of trade for Boston, though a boon for Batavia, capital of the Netherlands East Indies. On the other hand, the raw materials which New England imports are used in countless ways in industry and commerce.

Indian Jute Needed

Another economic area in the Orient of importance to New England's imports is British India, from which come substantial amounts of jute and fibre for use in many products. Backings for carpets, for example, are almost all made from jute bagging.

Much of the twine used in the United States comes from jute and according to Boston agents, any crisis in the Orient which would cut off trade between this country and India would have a marked effect on packaging and shipping methods, jute no longer being available.

New England trade with China and Japan has declined in the last four years, its imports from the former dwindling to a quarter of the normal volume! in the case of the latter, Japan, local exports have dropped from more than $3,000,000 to less than $800,000.

As for the Philippines, New England imports have increased in the past four years; the 1940 total was $5,126,000, as compared to exports of $1,846,559. In this case, New England imports largely raw materials and export manufactures.

Hearings on 300 Measures Face Bay State Legislature

Forty-nine Massachusetts legislative committee hearings on nearly 300 proposals are scheduled on Beacon Hill next week, with the issues ranging from continuing the cigarette tax and the additional liquor taxes to repeal of beano and the law providing free transportation to parochial schools.

Among other major proposals scheduled to occupy the time of Massachusetts Senators and Representatives in the continued "stepped-up" hearings drive are those for compulsory blood tests for persons planning to marry, to eliminate sewage pollution in Boston Harbor, to shift Labor Day to the third Monday in September and to tighten the parole procedure.

The Democratic attempt to slow down the hearing pace on the ground that no time is afforded for proper consideration of measures has thus far failed, as the Republican leaders continued adherence to plans to speed legislative business toward an early prorogation.

At the close of business this week approximately 1,400 measures of the nearly 2,800 had been given public hearings. Next week's schedule will find the hearings work well beyond the numerical half-way mark.

The more important hearings next week, including the major bills, committees, places and times, follow:

Monday

Cities (Room 427, 10:30 a. m.): Bills to repeal preferential voting in Newton municipal elections and to construct a garage under Boston Common.

Municipal Finance (Room 433, 10:30 a. m.): Measures to require city school departments to finance budgets through a special school tax; to establish a special commission to study the advisability of changing the fiscal year of all Massachusetts governmental agencies to conform to the Federal Government July 1 fiscal year; to speed up budget drafting and adoption procedure for all cities except Boston.

Tuesday

Education (Room 480, 10:30 a. m.): Proposals to repeal the law providing free transportation to parochial schools, to allow school children to be absent from school classes in order to obtain religious instruction; to establish a uniform school year from Oct. 1 to June 1; to compel teaching of lip reading in public schools starting in 1946.

Legal Affairs (Room 249, 10:30 a. m.): Bills to repeal legalized beano and to investigate conduct of the game.

Banks and Banking (Room 460, 10:30 a. m.): Legislation to allow savings banks to finance FHA mortgages.

Labor and Industries (Room 433, 10:30 a. m.): Bills to require labor groups to give a 10-day notice of intention to strike and to require submission of the dispute to a special board appointed by the Governor when it involves public interest; to prevent interference with labor's right to picket peacefully.

Military Affairs and Public Safety (Room 448, 10 a. m.): Governor Saltonstall's inaugural recommendations for tightening laws against sabotage, criminal conspiracy and the like.

Public Health (Room 450, 10:30 a. m.): Legislation to compel persons contemplating marriage to submit to blood tests.

Cities (Fall River City Hall, 10:30 a. m.): Bills to continue the Fall River Finance Commission for five more years, to abolish the Fall River Board of Police and to establish biennial municipal elections for the City.

Wednesday

Civil Service (Room 480, 10:30 a. m.): Measures to extend civil service preference to persons completing selective service training and to place under civil service all county employees who on Dec. 31, 1941, have been employed in the county for six months.

Constitutional Law (Room 431, 10:30 a. m.): Proposal to change Labor Day from first to third Monday in September.

Metropolitan Affairs (Room 370, 10:30 a. m.): Legislation for a $15,000,000 Boston Harbor sewage pollution elimination program.

Public Welfare (Room 448, 10:30 a. m.): Proposals to tighten the pardon and parole procedure as recommended by the special commission which investigated the pardon and parole systems.

Towns (Room 435, 10:30 a. m.): Measure to allow towns to adopt the town manager form of government.

Conservation (Room 443, 10:30 a. m.): Bills to name the Chickadee as the State bird and the American Elm as the State tree, to encourage rehabilitation of Massachusetts forests devastated by the 1938 hurricane.

Thursday

Counties (Room 433, 10 a. m.): Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's bill to establish a special commission to study the advisability of separating Winthrop, Chelsea, and Revere from Suffolk County, all expenses of which are paid by Boston.

Legal Affairs (Room 249, 10:30 a. m): Proposal to require auditing of books of Massachusetts horse and dog race track operators by the State Auditor.

Military Affairs and Public Safety (Room 448, 10 a. m.): Governor Saltonstall's proposals that the State take over and develop the East Boston Airport and assist in development of an airport in vicinity of Springfield.

Taxation (Room 407, 10 a. m.): Measures to continue permanently the cigarette tax and increase further and continue permanently the additional tax placed on liquor in 1939.

Friday

State Administration (Room 423, 10:30 a. m.): Bill to reorganize the State Department of Conservation.

Free Press Fete Theme At Boston U.

Boston University will devote its annual two-day Founders' Day celebration this year to the cause of freedom of the press, with leading editors and publishers from all parts of the United States invited to participate, it was announced today.

Founders' Day will be held this year March 12 and 13. Coinciding with the event, the National Associated Church Press of 200 editors and publishers of religious periodicals and newspapers in the United States will hold its annual convention in Boston at this time which marks the first time in 10 years that the group has held its annual session away from Washington, D. C.

One of the important panel discussions connected with the Boston University tribute to journalism will be, "The Press Today," composed of newspaper executives, publishers and a professor of journalism which will take place on Thursday afternoon, March 13. President Marsh of the University has announced participants in the panel will be Arthur Robb, editor of Editor and Publisher Magazine; Herbert S. Agar, associate editor, Louisville, Ky., Courier-Journal; Erwin D. Canham, managing editor, The Christian Science Monitor; Dr. Frank Luther Mott, director, University of Iowa School of Journalism; Edmund F. Jewell, editor and publisher, Manchester, N. H., Union-Leader, and Frank S. Hoy, business manager, Lewiston, Me., Sun-Journal. Dean Everett W. Lord of Boston University's College of Business Administration will serve as chairman of the panel.

22 Speakers, 5 Listeners

METHUEN, Mass., March 1—Twenty-two speakers appeared at a rally for candidates for town office last night but the rally was called off because the audience consisted of only five persons— including a reporter and the janitor of the building.

WHO'S WHO AMONG FILENE CHARGE CUSTOMERS

Sally P—, Secretary

Secretary to Sales Manager manufacturing concern. Bought fur-trimmed coat last week because of extra savings. Is getting married in June. Preferred ten-payment charge account. Paid 1/10 of sale price down at the time of purchase—rest in nine equal payments. Small carrying charge.

WHY ISN'T THIS THE DAY TO OPEN A

Filene's BOSTON CHARGE ACCOUNT?

in keeping with the new military trend

wool tweed INVERNESS

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It's unusual to find such fine quality yarn-dyed Scottish-type wool tweed so meticulously tailored in an Inverness at this moderate price. Patch pockets, convertible neckline and matching buttons. In navy, heather, brown, blue or gray for town and travel. Women's sizes, sixth floor.

Stearns BOSTON

Ch'i-ying of Ancient China

Courtesy of Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Portrait Water Color on Paper

Portrait of Ch'i-ying, an imperial High Commissioner of the Ch'ing dynasty in China, painted in 1844, now in the special exhibition of 45 Centuries of Portraits, at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Portraits of 45 Centuries Shown at Boston Museum

A commanding presence among the portraits of 45 centuries, now on special exhibition at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, is the water-color painting of Ch'i-ying, Imperial High Commissioner in China during the Ch'ing dynasty.

This dazzling piece of work, with blue robe of officialdom richly embroidered, and bun-shaped hat with mandarin button proudly in evidence, was executed for an American, Caleb Cushing of Newburyport, Massachusetts.

The first trade treaty ever signed between the United States and China was negotiated in 1844 and bears Mr. Cushing's signature and that of Ch'i-ying, who went to meet the representative of the State Department in a village named Wang-hsia, just outside the Barrier Gate separating Portuguese Macao from China proper.

The treaty was drawn up and signed after only 12 days of negotiation. Mr. Cushing reported to Washington his delight over Ch'i-ying's intelligence and reasonableness.

Ch'i-ying sent his Emperor reports that "as the barbarians were born and bred in outer wilderness, there is much in the institutes of the Heavenly Dynasty that they do not fully understand, but as they always pretend to understand things it is hard to explain reasonably.

"For instance, the Emporer's transmitted words are all passed on by the Grand Councillors, but the barbarians respect them as vermilion comments. If shown not to be Imperial writings at all, then there would be no means of maintaining their trust. This then is something that should not be made clear."

The social customs of the "barbarians" evidently complicated matters. Ch'i-ying complained, "Whenever there are honored guests they are sure to present the women . . . When I went to the barbarian houses to discuss matters, the said barbarian women suddenly appear to pay their respects. I was composed and respectful but uncomfortable . . . This is actually the custom of the various western countries and cannot be determined by Chinese standards of propriety." The Emperor, in vermilion ink, expressed his satisfaction with his High Commissioner's report and replied, "This is the only way to do it. I have understood it entire."

Ch'i-ying was a descendant of the founder of the Manchu dynasty. In 1843 and 1844 he arranged treaties with England, France, and the United States and negotiated them so skillfully each country asked for his portrait. The Boston portrait is a gift to the Museum by heirs of Mr. Cushing.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Commentary, VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

Lima, Peru—5:15 p. m.—Peru Automobile Club Program. OAX4R, 15.15 meg., 19.8 m.

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Orchestra: Ancient Hungarian Music; Talk; Gypsy Band; News in English. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Japanese Music—Koto. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.16 meg., 19.8 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m., DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—Weekly Visit to American Eagle Club, London. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—"St. David's Day." Feature Program. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Concert with Orchestra. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—News Summary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

For Sunday, March 2

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88meg, 25.2m.

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41meg, 19.9m; RNE, 12meg, 25m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Orchestral Selections; News in English; Hungarian Folk Songs; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12meg, 32.8m.

London—7:45 p. m.—"Listening Post." GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20meg, 19m; DJD, 11.77meg, 25m; DXB, 9.61meg, 31m; DJC, 6.02meg, 49m.

London—8:30 p. m.—J. B. Priestley: "Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.

Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Orchestral Selections. JVZ, 11.81meg, 25.3m; JLG4, 15.16meg, 19.8m.

London—9:00 p. m.—"The Music of Britain." GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.

Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—"Exquisite Hour." TGWA, 9.68meg, 31m.

Berlin—10:00 p. m.—"Nordic Melodies." DJD, 11.77meg, 25m; DXB, 9.61meg, 31m; DJC, 6.02meg, 49m.

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63meg, 31.1m; 2RO4, 11.81meg, 25.4m; 2RO6, 15.30meg, 19.6m.

London—10:00 p. m.—Talk: "Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg, 25m; DXB, 9.61meg, 31m; DJC, 6.02meg, 49m.

London—10:30 p. m.—Radio News-Reel. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.

London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

MARSTERS TOURS

ALL SUMMER VACATION Freighter Cruise to So America, 66 Days $365.00
12 DAY Ole Man River Cruises, Early Reservations. Spring Season Opens Soon ..... $ 91.30
12 DAY "ALL FLORIDA" TOUR Daily $109.00
WASHINGTON SPRING TOURS NOW AVAILABLE. Hotels at capacity. Book early. Weekly departure.

175 Tremont St. HUB 2159 Boston, Mass

Speed on Draftee Induction Puts Boards in Difficulties

From New England defense centers the following items came today:

Boston's new induction station on Columbus Avenue at Clarendon Street today began its biggest task since the processing of Selective Service recruits began—the induction of nearly 400 draftees a day. Additional space has been taken over in the seven-story building to expedite the work of examining a large part of the 9,100 men summoned in Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff's fifth call. All recruits in this draft will be assigned to the 26th Division at Camp Edwards.

The Belmont draft board announced that only seven of the 120 men requested from Belmont for the fifth draft would report for induction today. Chief plaint of the Belmont Board is that it would be unable to furnish the men requested on such notice and give each selectee his legal five-day notice. The Belmont Board also protested its local quota of 248 men—many times greater than the number asked from near-by communities.

Dr. James P. Baxter, President of Williams College, said he believes the number of men rejected for physical reasons under the Selective Act indicates "there is something wrong in our public health work and in our training in the schools and it has to be remedied." Dr. Baxter, who is a member of a local selective service board in Western Massachusetts, told the 16th annual conference of the Secondary Education Board that the physical unfitness rate is "shockingly high."

Battery D, Fifth Field Artillery Battalion—The Nation's oldest continuous military organization—today marks its 165th anniversary; but it will be observed quietly and staidly as befits a maker of history. There will be an informal inspection of the battery at Fort Devens where it is now stationed and there will be a "turkey" luncheon in the battery mess, but beyond that Capt. F. T. Unger, Battery Commander, and his 173 men will carry on as usual.

Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff announced that 4,863 of the 5,854 men in New England's sixth draft call will be assigned ultimately to the 43rd Division at Camp Blanding, Fla. The others, he added, will join the 208th Coast Artillery at Camp Edwards. Induction of the new quota—all of which are from Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Connecticut — will begin March 10.

Defense Adds To Education Cost in Maine

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—The Office of Education informed Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine that to meet the education needs of communities being increased by defense work in Maine it would have to expend about $213,650 at Bath, $22,300 at Bangor, and at least $315,500 at Kittery.

However, education officials said that if it was necessary to care for children from outside the Government reservation at Kittery it would be necessary to raise that allocation to $688,700.

The Kittery program, if adopted, would call for construction of school buildings, operation of buses and salaries. At Bangor, officials estimated operation and maintenance would cost $2,300 and transportation, $20,000. They told Senator Brewster they did not have full details for Bangor.

At Bath, the proposal calls for expenditure of $100,000 for buildings and $60,000 for additions to present buildings.

Officials of the Maine Education Department and of the Federal Office of Education conferred on the program at Atlantic City, N. J., Thursday, Senator Brewster said.

The education program would be carried out, it was understood, if Congress approved a $150,000 housing authorization bill on which hearings were to begin next week.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
12:00	Man on the Farm	News; Music; Cowgirl Songstress; Stocks	Musical Roundup	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15	Man on the Farm		Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30	Country Journal	National Farm and Home Hour	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program	Sports; Weather
12:45	Country Journal		"Matinee in Rhythm"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	News	National Farm and Home Hour	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Community Bulletin		"Talk, Mayor Tobin	"Edith Adams' Future"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"No Politics"	"Luncheon at the Waldorf"; interviews	Zara's Marimba Melodies	"Government Girl"	Ellsworth Moody, songs
1:45	"No Politics"		'Leaders in Dance Time'	"This Wonderful World"	Short Story Editor
2:00	Saturday Revue;	Metropolitan Opera:	Lani McIntyre's Orch.	Carnegie Tech Student	Ed Parseley and His
2:15	Chas. Hector's Or.	Josephine Tuminia,	Lani McIntyre's Orch.	Symphony Orchestra	Saddle Pals
2:30	'Of Men and Books':	John Charles Thomas,	Gordon Jenkins' Orches-	Everett Hoagland's Or.	The Sherlean Sisters
2:45	speakers	Ezio Pinza, Bruno	tra; vocalist	Everett Hoagland's Or.	Five Star News
3:00	Library of Congress	Landi in Rossini's "The	"Readin', Writin', and	Arion Choristers	Sports and Music
3:15	Concert	Barber of Seville"	Rhythm"	Arion Choristers	Sports and Music
3:30	Library of Congress	Metropolitan Opera:	Guy Hedlund Players:	New World Diplomacy	Sports and Music
3:45	Concert; News	Josephine Tuminia,	dramatizations	series	Sports and Music
4:00	Harvard Guardian	John Charles Thomas,	"Campus Capers"; vo-	Musical Interlude; "To	Nancy Mace, songs
4:15	Forum	Ezio Pinza; Bruno	calists; orchestra	Stardom"	Tea Time Melodies
4:30	"Lend-Lease Bill"	Landi in Rossini's "The	"Boy, Girl and a Band"	Sport comment	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
4:45	"Lend-Lease Bill"	Barber of Seville"	"Boy, Girl and a Band"	Sport comment	World in Fantasy"
5:00	Jay Wesley's Sports	Opera; Entr'acte: Rex	"The World Is Yours";	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15	Quiz	Maupin's Orchestra	dramatization	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30	N. E. to the Colors.	"Superman";	Curtis Institute of	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45	N. E. Lecture Hall	Paul Laval's Orchestra	Music program	Frank Ryan, sports	Bowling Quiz
6:00	News; Sports	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Digest
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Music: Sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Digest
6:30	News; Elmer Davis.	"Saturday Jamboree";	"The Original Yankee	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	The World Today.	Rakov's Orch.; guests.	Swopper"	"Memory Lane"	Frank Fallon, sports
7:00	'People's Platform':	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:15	informal discussion	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	Sport program	Five Star News
7:30	"Report to the Na-	"Little Ol' Hollywood";	Dramatic sketch	Sport program	Western Tunes
7:45	tion"	variety program	Concert Album	Concert Miniatures	Russian Choir
8:00	"Marriage Club";	Naval Aviation talk	"Knickerbocker Play-	"The Soldiers' Quiz";	Inter-Faith Round Table
8:15	quiz program	'Concert Hall of the Air'	house"; dramatic sk.	from Fort Williams	Discussion
8:30	"Archie"; guests;	'The Bishop and the	'Truth or Consequences';	Sheila Carter	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	John Kirby's Orch.	Gargoyle"; drama	quiz program	News Service	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	University of Illinois	National Barn Dance;	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Founders Day Program	Henry Burr; Hoosier	Harvard-Columbia Uni-	cal Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	News; NBC Symphony	Hot Shots; Glen Wel-	versity basketball game	Boston Olympics vs.
9:45	"Saturday Night	Orchestra; George Szell,	ty's Orchestra	Harvard-Columbia	Washington Eagles
10:00	Serenade"	conductor	Station E-Z-R-A: com-	Chicago Theater of the	hockey game from Bos-
10:15	"School of the Air	NBC Symphony Orches-	edy sketch	Air: Marion Claire,	ton Garden: J. Reilly,
10:30	of the Americas"	tra; George Szell, con-	Defense for America	Igor Gorin in "I	Jay Wesley announcers
10:45	News of the World	ductor	Series: "Aircraft"	Pagliacci"	Five Star News
11:00	Weather; News	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Hockey reports	Dance Parade
11:15	V. Monroe's Orch.	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Local news; Weather	"Hawaii Calls"	Dance Parade
11:30	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Eastman School of	"California Melodies";	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:45	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Music Anniversary	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
8:00	Press News; 'Ma-	War news; Music	War news; Organ Re-	Radio Carollers	
8:15	tinata"	Instrumental trio	cital, Dr. C. Courboin	Radio Carollers	
8:30	'Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	Melody Market	
8:45	Circle'	'Tone Pictures"	News Service	Melody Market	
9:00	News of Europe	News roundup	News Roundup	Sunday Morning Sere-	Good Morning Cheer
9:15	Clyde Barrie, songs	'Coast to Coast on a	'Deep River Boys"	nade	Religious Service
9:30	Wings Over Jordan	Bus"; children's pro-	Lee Gordon and His	Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious Service
9:45	Wings Over Jordan	gram	Gordonaires	nade	Religious Service
10:00	Church of the Air	Primrose String Quartet	Uncle Bob; children's	"Musical Album"	Religious Service
10:15	Church of the Air	Primrose String Quartet	program	"Musical Album"	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Indianapolis Sym-	Mouthenaires; Negro	'Chills and Thrills";	Temple Baptist	Manner"
10:45	phony Orchestra	male quartet	Xylophone soloist	Church service	Service of The Mother
11:00	News; "News and	News; Musicale	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Church, The First
11:15	Rhythm"	Irving Miller's Orchestra	Temple Israel Service	Church service	Church of Christ, Sci-
11:30	Trinity Church: Dr.	'Old Refrains"	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	entist, in Boston,
11:45	Oliver J. Hart	Weather: Musicale	Temple Israel Service	Church service	Massachusetts
12:00	News; weather	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	News Service	Student Radio Club	"Strings and Things";
12:15	Piano soloist	"I'm an American"	'Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	novelty string orchestra
12:30	Salt Lake City	Music Hall on the Air:	'Pageant of Music'; speaker	Italian string music	"Music of the Masters"
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	Symphony Or.; Robert	and dramatization	Italian string music	"Music of the Masters"
1:00	P. Saltman, pianist	Weede, baritone; Selma	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:15	Beacon St. Window	Kaye, soprano	Religious program	"Cafe Continental"	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:30	Religious program	News	"On Your Job"; drama-	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	Religious program	"On With the Dance"	tization	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	The Free Company;	Famous Homes	Drama and music	Unitarian Radio Hour	Bert Hirsch Presents
2:15	dramatization	Foreign Policy Associat'n	Drama and music	Unitarian Radio Hour	Bert Hirsch Presents
2:30	The World of Today	Tapestry Musicale	University of Chicago	Cedric Foster, news	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	The World of Today	Tapestry Musicale	Round Table	El Paseo Troubadours	gram
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic	Great Plays: Fitch's	"Four Corners, U. S. A."	"Variations"; music	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:15	Symphony Orch.;	"The Climbers"	"Four Corners, U. S. A."	"Variations"; music	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:30	John Barbirolli,	Great Plays: Fitch's	H. V. Kaltenborn, news.	Young People's Church	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:45	conductor	"The Climbers"	'Chats About Dogs"	of the Air	Zelma Larsson's Music
4:00	N. Y. Philharmonic	National Vespers	'Quiz of Two Cities"	'Americas Speak': Henry	Al Rawley and His Wild
4:15	Symphony Orch.	National Vespers	'Quiz of Two Cities"	A. Wallace; others	Azaleas
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz'	News; "Garden Gossip"	'The Shadow"; drama	"Contact"; Dave Elman,	Boston Olympics-Wash-
4:45	Orchestra; guest	Tony Wons' Scrapbook	'The Shadow" drama	m. c.; Bob Stanley's Or.	ington Eagles hockey
5:00	"Design for Happi-	Moylan Sisters, songs	Metropolitan Opera Au-	'The Musical Steelmak-	game; John Reilly and
5:15	ness"; orchestra	Olivio Santoro, violin	ditions of the Air	ers"; orchestra	Jo Wesley, announcers
5:30	Col. Stoopnagle's	'Hidden Stars"	'Your Dream Has Come	Symphonic Hour	Religious Program
5:45	"Quixie Doodle"	'Hidden Stars"	True"; dramatizations	Symphonic Hour	Religious Program
6:00	Silver Theater:	Religious Program	'Spreading New Eng-	'Double or Nothing';	News Service
6:15	dramatization	Religious Program	land's Fame"	quiz program	"Why" and "Weather"
6:30	'Melody Ranch";	'What's Your Idea?';	News Service	"Show of the Week';	Religious Hour; dramati-
6:45	Gene Autry; "Dear	Ted Fiorito's Orch.	Popular Music	Vincent Lopez Orch.	zation
7:00	Mom"; sketch	News from Europe	Jack Benny's Program:	Joseph Szigeti, violinist;	The Friendly Singer
7:15	Headlines; drama	News from Europe	variety; orchestra	orchestra	Gypsy Music
7:30	Screen Guild Thea-	News for the Americas	"Bandwagon"; Gene	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45	ter; drama	Sen. Murray, Montana	Krupa's Orchestra	Wythe Williams	of Quincy; Rev. Frank
8:00	Helen Hayes Thea-	Star Spangle Theater;	Edgar Bergen; Donald	American Forum: "How	C. Hageman
8:15	ter; drama	dramatization	Dickson; orchestra	Can Democracy's Aims	Central Baptist Church;
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	"Adventures of Sherlock	"One Man's Family";	Best Be Achieved?";	"Pages From the Classi-
8:45	drama; News	Holmes"; drama	dramatic sketch	Dorothy Thompson	cal Album"
9:00	Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	'Manhattan Merry-Go-	'Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Hour: Symphony	"The Parker Family";	Round"	'Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album"
9:30	Orch.; Lawrence	Irene Rich, drama	American Album of Fa-	'Old-Fashioned Revival"	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
9:45	Tibbett, baritone	Sports News	miliar Music	'Old-Fashioned Revival"	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Plays by Raymond Rich-
10:15	It"; quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; guest	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	mond
10:30	News; Jerry Sears	"Good Will Hour"; John	Deadline Dramas	"Sunday Night Play-	News Service
10:45	Presents	J. Anthony, director	Deadline Dramas	house"; dramatization	Army Recruiting Progr'm
11:00	Press News; "Meet	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Dance Parade
11:15	the Music"	Music You Want"	Local news; Weather	J. B. Priestley, talk	Dance Parade
11:30	Vincent Lopez' Or.	"Music You Want"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Hockey comment	"Day's End"
11:45	Vincent Lopez' Or.	"Music You Want"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
11:00	"Treat Time"	Mildred Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Letter-Quest with John
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Against the Storm"	"Melody Strings"	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30	"Big Sister"; sk.	"Hatrey and Dell"	"Road of Life"	Ruth Moss, Interviews	singing Surf Riders
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum"; sketch	Highlights, Halftones	Five Star News
12:00	Kate Smith; talk	News; Music; Cowgirl	'Of Human Bondage"	News Reporter	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"A Girl Marries"	Songstress; Stocks	Musical Roundup	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	Musical Mailbox
1:15	"Woman in White"	Organ Melodies	Carnival	"Edith Adams' Future"	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Right to Happiness.	Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Government Girl"	"Novachord Impressions"
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"	Harry Horlick's Orch.
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Hum and Strum; Con-	Hymns of All Churches	Cedric Foster, news	Dramatization
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"; sk.	cert Hall of the Air	"Grimm's Daughter"	Lillian Sherman, songs	Frank Ross, songs
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	Rochester Civic Or.; G.	"Valiant Lady"; drama	Radio Garden Club	Concert Orchestra
2:45	'Home of the Brave'	F. Harrison, conductor	"Light of the World"	Jack Melton's Orchestra	News Service
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Jack Melton's Orchestra	Sports and music
3:15	Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Macon's Music Parade	Sports and music
3:30	New England Home	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Macon's Music Parade	Sports and music
3:45	News; Music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Bob Nichols' Hawaiians	Sports and music
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Piano soloist	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"The Johnson Family"	'Yester-Thoughts'; organ
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News	'Young Widder Brown"	Network program	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Don Winslow"; drama	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Charles Hector's Or.	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News, Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Dinner Dance Music
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Swing Serenade	'Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dinner Dance Music
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Swing Serenade	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Dance Music
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Citizens All"	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Famous Jury Trials";	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor.	dramatic sketch	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"; sketch	Five Star News
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	Burns and Allen; Artie	"Inside of Sports"	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Castles in the Air: va-
7:45	serial drama	Shaw's Orchestra	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	riety musicale
8:00	"Those We Love";	"I Love a Mystery";	James Melton; Francia	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	'Music You Like to Hear'
8:15	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	White; orchestra	program	'Music You Like to Hear'
8:30	"Gay Nineties Re-	"True or False";	Richard Crooks, tenor;	Richard Carle, news	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	vue"; E. Davis	"True or False"	Orchestra	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Religious drama
9:00	Theater; Kay Fran-	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	"Listeners' Theater:	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	cis in "My Bill"	Two Men and a Girl	program	dramatization	cal Album"
9:30	Theater; Kay Fran-	News; Basin St. Cham-	"Show Boat"; vocalists;	"Can You Top This?"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	cis in "My Bill"	ber Music Society	Bob Trendler's Orch.	"Can You Top This?"	cal Album"
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or-	Address by Sir Gerald	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	chestra	Campbell	vocalists	News Service	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:30	Frazier Hunt	National Radio Forum	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody"	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:45	News of the World	National Radio Forum	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody"	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Lazy Rhapsody"	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:15	News; Masterworks	"Music You Want"	Local News; Weather	Network sports	Don Ostro's Rhumba Or.
11:30	of Music; record-	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Network sports	Day's End
11:45	ings	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Network sports	Day's End; News

Davis Opposes Revival Of St. Lawrence Seaway

Log of the Port of Boston

Opposition to the Presidential plan to revive the St. Lawrence Seaway project as a national defense measure, is gaining momentum rapidly under the guidance of Boston's Frank S. Davis. The plan is to build a 27-foot channel through the St. Lawrence River from the Atlantic to the Great Lakes, at a cost estimated by proponents at $427,000,000. President Roosevelt has diverted national defense funds to an engineering survey as a preliminary step, and plans to bring the project before the 1941 session of Congress, Mr. Davis declared today.

It is the same project that Congress rejected in 1934 when it came up in the form of a treaty between Canada, Great Britain, and the United States, Mr. Davis said. Shipping men recall that it was Mr. Davis who vigorously opposed the measure at that time.

Mr. Davis, who is manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, chairman of the National St. Lawrence Project Conference, and sponsor of Boston's National Maritime Day Observance, declared that the project cannot possibly be called a national defense measure because it cannot possibly be completed before 1947.

"We can't buy yesterday," said Mr. Davis. "Nor can ship channels opened in 1947, 1948, or 1949 help in meeting an emergency of 1941 or 1942.

"Indeed, to divert men and machines, materials, and money, from the pressing and immediate needs of preparedness to the construction of a channel that cannot be used until long after the present emergency is passed is worse than no help to defense," he said. "It is a serious handicap to any program of preparation to meet the situation which now confronts us.

"At a time when the Nation is straining to increase its production of planes, ships, guns, munitions, and other defense necessities, which if they are ever to be needed will be needed within the next two years, there is no justification for diverting great numbers of men, huge quantities of materials, and the production of sorely-needed machines to a project which cannot be available until long after the present peril has passed."

Mr. Davis has scores of other figures calculated to show why the project should not be put through, even on a long-range point of view. Its cost would be far greater than the estimate, and the St. Lawrence River is ice-bound for half of each year, he pointed out, in discussing an imposing list of industries and individuals who would lose by the completion of such a seaway.

Passport for Bermuda

American citizens visiting Bermuda will need an American passport bearing a British visa after today. Heretofore, American citizens were allowed to enter Bermuda without a passport after showing a birth certificate or some other similar identification.

Income Tax Boost Is Issue

Continued from Page 1

1, according to Irving N. Hayden, Clerk of the Senate.

This volume contains a wealth of valuable information regarding the State Government as a whole, including names of legislators, department heads, judges as well as the State and Federal Constitutions, outlines of Congressional legislative and Councilor districts.

Although the Manual costs the State approximately 40 cents a copy to print, it is sold for only 25 cents to the general public. Legislators, state officials, judges, libraries and others are given free copies. Each legislator is given 30 copies and the dem

Harvard Boys' Secret Hopes Told to Unofficial Adviser

Deep in the heart of many a Harvard boy is the suppressed desire to become a G-man, explorer, movie producer, or traffic policeman, John L. Steele, the College's new unofficial vocational adviser, has found.

Appointed last fall by Phillips Brooks House, social-service center, to guide Harvard students into their best careers, Mr. Steele has been seeing an average of four men a day, all of whom were interested either in job advice or the chances of their being drafted, he told an interviewer today.

One out of every 10 has some unusual desire such as joining the FBI or heading for untouched lands, he said. The rest, for the most part, want to be professional workers or big business executives, Mr. Steele declared.

His appointment by Phillips Brooks House flew in the face of 300 years of Harvard liberal arts tradition. The official attitude always has been that students should seek a liberal education for its own sake, regardless of whether or not it prepared them for careers. The tendency to "view education through the dark glasses of immediate utility," in Dr. Conant's phrase, has been deplored.

"Masculine Dorothy Dix"

But Phillips Brooks House never has been inclined to conservatism. Three years ago it set up a student counselor, a sort of "masculine Dorothy Dix," to give advice on personal problems. His duties expanded the next year to include guidance to freshmen in choosing studies.

Harvard, seeing the need, reorganized its freshman advisory system and instituted an official tutoring bureau.

His duties taken over by the College, the Phillips Brooks House adviser—this year, Mr. Steele—became a "Counselor For Vocational Information." Popularity of the new office has been immediate. Phillips Brooks House hopes that Harvard soon may see this need, too, and expand its present Placement Bureau into a center for vocational guidance.

"We feel that college men need a guiding purpose behind their studies," Mr. Steele said, when questioned on the liberal arts tradition. "We are not trying to vocationalize the curriculum.

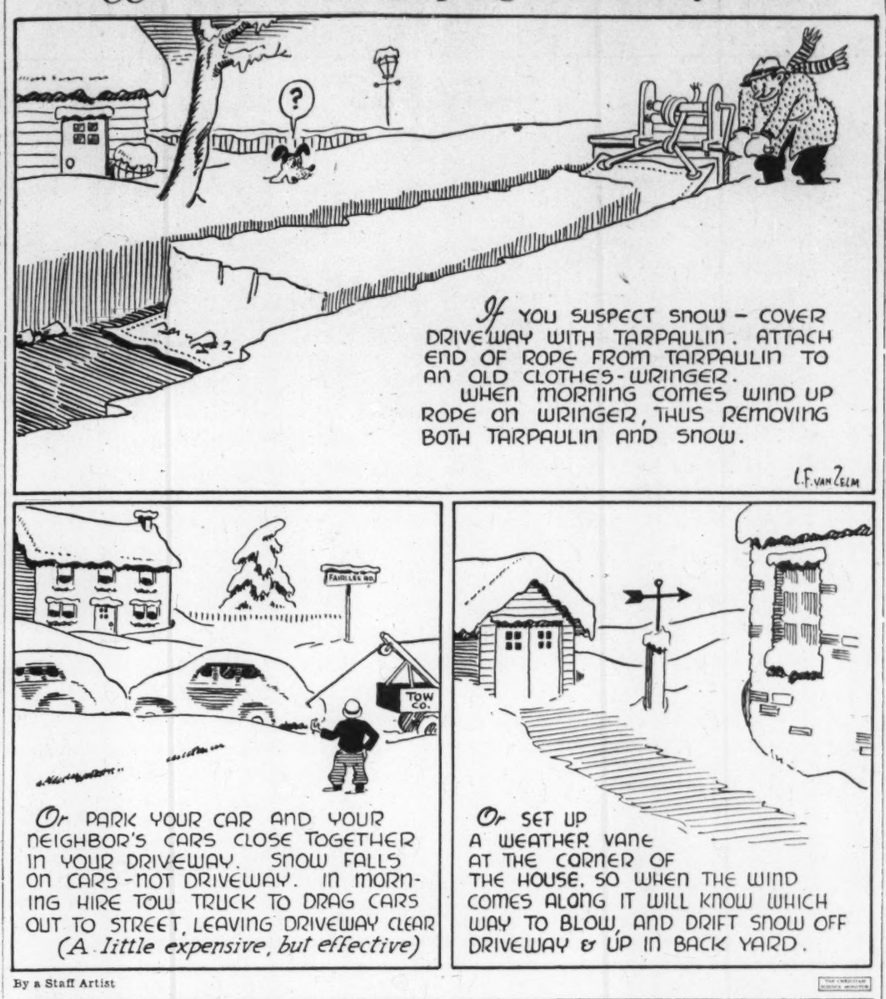
Purpose Is Necessary

"Wandering through college without some understanding of where you are heading is like trying to learn to play hockey by practicing with a golf ball. Purpose plays a tremendous role in learning."

For the use of students, Phillips Brooks House has drawn up a bibliography of some 8,000 books and pamphlets on vocations. In the House itself is a growing library of 150 pamphlets, books, and clippings; and across Kirkland Street in the School of Education, the vocational library of Assistant Professor John M. Brewer is available.

Mr. Steele is Lecturer on Education at Boston University, his alma mater, and a member of the Department of Student Counseling there.

Suggestions for Keeping Driveway Clear


IF YOU SUSPECT SNOW - COVER DRIVEWAY WITH TARPAULIN. ATTACH END OF ROPE FROM TARPAULIN TO AN OLD CLOTHES-WRINGER. WHEN MORNING COMES WIND UP ROPE ON WRINGER, THUS REMOVING BOTH TARPAULIN AND SNOW.
OR PARK YOUR CAR AND YOUR NEIGHBOR'S CARS CLOSE TOGETHER IN YOUR DRIVEWAY. SNOW FALLS ON CARS - NOT DRIVEWAY. IN MORNING HIRE TOW TRUCK TO DRAG CARS OUT TO STREET, LEAVING DRIVEWAY CLEAR (A little expensive, but effective)
OR SET UP A WEATHER VANE AT THE CORNER OF THE HOUSE, SO WHEN THE WIND COMES ALONG IT WILL KNOW WHICH WAY TO BLOW, AND DRIFT SNOW OFF DRIVEWAY & UP IN BACK YARD.
FAIRLEE RD
TOW CO.
L.F. VAN ZELM

By a Staff Artist

March Lion Veered From New England

The March lion roared into New England today but his growl was worse than his bite for only a few inches of snow were left in the wake of his lashings.

The Weather Bureau predicts clearing weather this afternoon with the storm scooting off to sea by the way of Nantucket. It will be colder, too, Bureau officials said. Total snow fall is not expected to be more than four inches.

Eastern Seaboard States, New Jersey in particular, bore the brunt of the storm. Starting early yesterday afternoon it began to shower fine snow over New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. A northeast wind reached 40 miles an hour at its height. Huge drifts were piled up in southern New Jersey and not in 20 years has this region experienced such a severe storm.

Atlantic City had its heaviest fall since 1900. More than 14 inches were recorded.

Transportation was at a standstill in New Jersey and New York's traffic was in a snarl, although only three inches of snow had fallen there. Airplanes were grounded early yesterday and no flights are scheduled out of Boston today.

Western Massachusetts received a heavy fall, but this was welcome to the Berkshire region, inasmuch as a series of skiing events had been scheduled there for the coming weeks. New Hampshire, Maine, and Vermont also received some excellent powder snow and the week end is expected to be a busy one for skiing resorts.

Mahler's Ninth Again

The Arts in Boston

Mahler's Ninth Symphony is the main item of the seventeenth program of the Symphony season, submitted yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall. To offset the weight of Mahler, Dr. Koussevitzky had chosen for the second half of the program two pieces by Liadoff, "The Enchanted Lake" and "Baba-Yaga," and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Capriccio Espagnol."

Mahler's Ninth was first played in the United States by the Boston orchestra under Dr. Koussevitzky in 1931. It was repeated in 1933 and in 1936, and the final Adagio was performed again in 1939. Probably pretty much all that can be said about it, and about Mahler as a composer, has been said. This music is super-romantic, having many of the good qualities and many of the faults of its school. One's feeling about it is largely a matter of how one feels toward that kind of music.

For this reviewer the Ninth Symphony of Mahler is at its best, not in the final Adagio, but in the Scherzo, which has the "unbuttoned" gaiety of the Vienna of Beethoven. Even here, the material is not particularly appealing, but the handling of it appeals by its unpretentious skill.

Otherwise the symphony is prolix. The last movement in particular, besides being emotionally over-charged, is drawn out. This attenuation is especially noticeable in the closing measures. Quite possibly the conductor is at fault here; this writer has never heard the symphony from another director. In other respects Dr. Koussevitzky's interpretation stirs admiration for its clarity of detail and its architectural design. The performance yesterday also revealed again the tonal splendors and the virtuosity of the orchestra.

L. A. S.

Walter E. O'Hara

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAUNTON, Mass., March 1 — Walter E. O'Hara, who was killed in an automobile collision, here yesterday, built the $1,500,000 Narragansett horse race track at Pawtucket, R. I., in 1934.

Following a dispute between Gov. Robert E. Quinn of Rhode Island and the State Racing Commission, which ordered his removal from control of the track, Mr. O'Hara resigned and ran for Governor in a three-cornered race between Mr. Quinn and William H Vanderbilt. He finished third with 11,000 votes.

Mr. O'Hara reputedly achieved his wealth in the manufacture of mill machinery. He purchased the Providence Star-Tribune and through it directed criticism at Governor Quinn. The paper later failed.

CAPEHART

This famous radio-phonograph is the only instrument with the turnover record changer (plays 20 records, both sides in sequence). Now you can have Frequency Modulation radio in the new Capehart.

NO STATIC

Hear this remarkable development in radio at Steinert Hall. New models. New low prices. Complete display.

STEINERT'S
162 Boylston Street
Boston

Foreign Policy Discussion

Undoubtedly Herr Hitler will try to invade the British Isles this spring or summer, declared Wallace Deuel, veteran foreign correspondent, who addressed the Foreign Policy Association of Boston at its luncheon at the Copley-Plaza today. But, he added, if the British can hold out until fall, their chances of winning will go up every week thereafter. Mr. Deuel also pointed out that the Nazis' hostile intentions toward the United States are obvious. And he warned that "if we don't seize the initiative in this conflict for world power, you can rest assured that Hitler will."

Harvey H. Bundy, Chairman of the Foreign Policy Association, presided, and other participants in the discussion which followed Mr. Deuel's lecture included: Bruce C. Hopper, Associate Professor of Government, Harvard University; Stephen Greene, formerly attached to the London Bureau of the New York Herald Tribune; and Count Edmund Czernin, member of the diplomatic staff, Czechoslovakian Foreign Office.

Giving his opinions as to how the war can be won, Mr. Deuel said that Britain must be saved first. Then, "the Germans must be made to feel the war much worse than they have so far. And, finally," he went on, "the Germans must then be offered some alternative to what they now have, which, in itself, is attractive, and which the Germans could be convinced they would really get if they would stop fighting."

'Guest' Children Plan Magazine

A monthly magazine for British children in the United States titled "The Bridge" will be published for the first time on March 5, it was announced today.

The magazine, written by British boys and girls in this country, is edited by Mrs. Evelyn Fayrer-Turner, chief escort of the first 138 British children to come to the Marshall Field Committee in New York last summer.

Working in conjunction with Mrs. Fayrer-Turner is Stanley Nott, former London publisher. Mrs. Catherine Cushman Leach of Brookline, Mass., will edit the New England section of the magazine.

The magazine will be edited and published in New York City and is expected to have a wide circulation among all British children and others in the United States and Canada.

It will include poems, stories, and sketches by young authors, pictures of the boys and girls, and items about their life and activities. Foster families of the children are asked to support the publication. Subscription rate is $2 annually.

First copies of "The Bridge" will be sent to King George and Queen Elizabeth, President and Mrs. Roosevelt, and other high officials in both countries.

Postmaster Job Unwanted

GREEN RIVER, Vt., March 1 (AP) —For want of an applicant to succeed the late Postmaster Walter Page, the fourth-class post office here was closed last night.

Greece Handicapped by Shortage of Tires

Shortage of automobile tires and tubes in Greece is credited to the extension of hostilities to the Mediterranean, according to Harold P. Smith, manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

At the outbreak of war, Germany and Belgium stopped all tire exports to the Greek market, he said. The only sources of supply remaining open were the United States, Italy, and to a lesser extent, Great Britain. With the entry of Italy into the war, shipments from that country, which in 1939 accounted for about 30 per cent of Greece's total tire and tube imports, came to a halt. At the same time, the closing of the Mediterranean to the shipping of the United States, cut off supplies of American tires.

So serious is the situation that the Greek Government has doubled all existing tire import quotas. Aggregate imports of tires and tubes into Greece during the first half of 1940, amounted to 350 metric tons, compared with 516 tons in the same period a year ago.

Foreign Trade Flashes

Freight cars are especially scarce, about 3,000 a day below the requirements of the roads. A total of 1,150 new freight cars are now under construction throughout Sweden for account of the Government Railways. It is reported that the new cars will be able to carry up to 20 tons, compared with the old type which carry between 10 and 12 tons.

Old Ships Sold

Two sister ships of the Panama Railroad Steamship Line, the Ancon, and the Cristobal, which have been laid up for several months after 30 years of service between Cristobal and New York, have been sold to California interests. It is understood that they will be reconditioned and placed in service. All equipment of the two ships, including instruments, life boats, and furniture, is included in the sale.

Nicaragua Aids Farmers

Farm implements, chiefly those for preparing the soil, are being purchased by the Government of Nicaragua, in efforts to aid farmers to obtain needed equipment. Most of this equipment is coming from the United States, and its importation is said to be financed by part of the $300,000 earmarked for purchases of agricultural equipment, from the $2,500,000 loan obtained by Nicaragua from the Export Import Bank of the United States in 1939.

No Freeze for Swedes

Anti-freeze compounds for automobiles, will be made at a new factory which is nearing completion at Domsjo in Northern Sweden. It is expeeted to produce sufficient anti-freeze to supply the entire demands of Sweden. Swedish imports of anti-freeze compounds have amounted to about 500 tons annually, most of which came from Belgium and Germany.

Panama Talks Spanish

Advertising posters in Panama must be in Spanish, in accordance with an executive order, in line with the President's announced program of preserving the purity of Spanish as the Panamanian national language. English or other foreign languages may be displayed, but not as prominently as Spanish. Neon and other electric signs, not in Spanish, must be removed or "dwarfed" by larger signs near them which say the same thing in Spanish.

Entertainment Timetable

Play

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinee Saturday. 2:30.

Little Theater

Playhouse—
"The Man in Half Moon Street," by Barre Lyndon. Presented by the N. E. Repertory Theater. 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Civil Repertory Theater—
Program of early European and American songs presented by Joan and Betty Rayner, 20th century troubadours. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Girl in the News," Margaret Lockwood. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. 3:35, 6:35, 9:35.

Fenway—
"Virginia," Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray and Stirling Hayden. 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:10, 9:35. "Ride, Kelly, Ride," Eugene Pallette and Mary Healy. 1:45, 5:05, 8:20. Personal appearance of Stirling Hayden. 2:45, 9:20.

Fine Arts—
"Here Is Ireland." 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. "Mickey Mouse." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Play Girl," Kay Francis. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05. "March of Time." 10:50 a. m., 2:30, 5:50, 9:20. "The Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:40.

Kenmore—
"Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. 3:20, 6:45, 10. "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

Majestic—
Walt Disney's "Fantasia," in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conducting. Matinees 2:30, evening performances, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:30. "Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew and Paul Lukas. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—
"Western Union," Robert Taylor, Randolph Scott. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. "You're the One," Bonnie Baker. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"The Philadelphia Story," Cary Grant, Katharine Hepburn and James Stewart. 11:05 a. m., 2:45, 6:25, 10. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 9:30 a. m., 1:10, 4:50, 8:30.

Paramount—
"Virginia," Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray and Stirling Hayden. 9 a. m., 12, 3:15, 6:20, 9:30. "Ride, Kelly," Eugene Pallette and Mary Healy. 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:30. Personal appearance of Stirling Hayden. 1:50, 8:05.

RKO-Boston—
"Secret Evidence," 10:45 a. m., 2:40, 6:30, 10:05. "Petticoat Politics," with the Higgins Family. 12, 3:50, 7:45. Stage Show. 1:15, 5:05, 9.

Scollay—
"Western Union," Robert Taylor, Randolph Scott. 11:35 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:35. "You're the One," Bonnie Baker. 10:05 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," "Latest Information Please," "Story of Henry Bergh," latest news reels and other shorts.

State—
"Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 1:25, 5, 8:30. "The Philadelphia Story," Cary Grant, Katharine Hepburn and James Stewart. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10:05.

Telepix—
"Monastery," "Mary Roberts Rinehart Mystery," "Caribbean Sentinels," "Kid Quiz," "Henry Bergh's S. P. C. A." Comedy, Music, cartoon and 30 minutes news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"The Virgin Bride," Danielle Darrieux. 10:54 a. m., 1:40, 4:26, 7:12, 9:50. "School for Husbands," Rex Harrison. 9:38 a. m., 12:16, 3:02, 5:48, 8:34.

Tremont—
"If I Had My Way," 10 a. m., 1:15, 4:50, 8:20. "Dawn Patrol," 9, 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10:05.

Uptown—
"Victory," Fredric March, Betty Field, Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 1:05, 4:45, 8:25. "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 2:40, 6:15, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 1:15. Continuous 6:05-11.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Love Thy Neighbor," Fred Allen and Jack Benny. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." 2 and 8.
Regent: "Snow White," "Comin' Round the Mountain," Bob Burns and Una Merkel. 2. Continuous 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "South of Suez," George Brent. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper. 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge: "Ninotchka," Greta Garbo. 3:50, 7:40. "Goodbye, Mr. Chips," Robert Donat. 2, 5:50, 9:40.
Brookline Village: "Give Us Wings," with the Dead End Kids. 4:32, 8:08. "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. 2:50, 6:30, 9:45.
Cleveland Circle: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Go West," with the Marx Bros. "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. Continuous 1-11.
Harvard: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. 3, 6:15, 9:40. "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. 1:30, 4:40, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Texas Rangers Ride Again," John Howard and Ellen Drew. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. 3:15, 6:14, 9:28. "Go West," with the Marx Bros. 1:40, 4:49, 7:53.
Dorchester: "The Villain Still Pursued Her," H. Herbert and Anita Louise. "San Francisco Docks." 2. Continuous 7-11.
Franklin Park: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. 2, 6:25, 9:25. "Go West," with the Marx Bros. 1:40, 5:05, 8:10.
Strand: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 2:11, 6:10, 9:50. "High Sierra," 12:25, 4:24, 8:04.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Give Us Wing," "Three Men from Texas." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 3:13, 6:13, 9:13. "Youth Will Be Served," 2:04, 5:04, 8:04.
Park: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Too Many Girls," Lucille Ball. 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Three Men from Texas." 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 2:40, 5:58, 9:16. "Night at Earl Carroll's," Ken Murray. 1:33, 4:51, 8:09.
Hyde Park: "You're Out of Luck," F. Darro and Kay Sutton. "Colorado," Roy Rogers. 1:45 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "A Night at Earl Carroll's." 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 2:30, 6:05, 9. "Always a Bride," Rosemary Lane. 4:15, 7:45, 10:45.

MALDEN — Granada: "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 1:45, 4:58, 8:11. "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 2:55, 6:08, 9:21.
Mystic: "Life With Henry," with the Aldrich family. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. "Victory," Fredric March and Betty Field. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40.
Maplewood: "Mysterious Dr. Satan," 2:05, 5:13, 8:20. "Across the Sierras," Bill Elliott. 2:35, 5:43, 8:50. "Bowery Boy," Dennis O'Keefe. 3:38, 6:48, 9:53.
Orpheum: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "Wagon Train," Tim Holt. 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. and Rita Hayworth. 3:25, 6:35, 9:35. "Girl in the News," Margaret Lockwood. 2:05, 5:15, 8:15.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart. 12:15, 4:13, 7:54. "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 2:05, 6:03, 9:44.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "South of Suez," George Brent. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 3:25, 8:15. "Blondie Plays Cupid." 2:15, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Love Thy Neighbor," Fred Allen and Jack Benny. "Murder Over New York." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. 3:15, 9. "Go West," with the Marx Bros. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. "Gallant Sons." 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Flight Command," Robert Taylor and Ruth Hussey. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan and Ann Rutherford.

QUINCY — Quincy: "East Side Kids," "Barnyard Follies," with Rufe Davis and Mary Lee. Stage Show.
Strand: "Go West," with the Marx Bros. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery and Constance Cummings.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Long Voyage Home," John Wayne and Thomas Mitchell. "She Couldn't Say No," Roger Pryor. 2 and 8:10.
Revere: "Long Voyage Home," John Wayne and Thomas Mitchell. "She Couldn't Say No," Roger Pryor. 2 and 8:10.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. "Cherokee Strip," Richard Dix. 2 and 8.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "A Night at Earl Carroll's." 2 and 6:30. Last complete show at 8.
Davis Square: "Snow White," "Heroes in Blue." Continuous 1-11.
Strand: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power, "Little Bit of Heaven," Gloria Jean. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper. "Mummy's Hand." 1:30. Continuous from 5:30.
Strand: "The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. "Great Plains Robbery." 1:30 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Fighting 69th," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. "Swanee River," Don Ameche and Andrea Leeds. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. 1:26, 9:11. "Blondie Plays Cupid," Penny Singleton. 2:09, 7:54.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart. Continuous 2-11.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Charter Pilot." 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich. "Out West With the Peppers," Edith Fellows. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. "Blondie Plays Cupid," Penny Singleton. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle and Richard Carlson. 2:30 and 7:45 daily except Sundays. (Children's show Saturday morning at 10.)

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Night at Earl Carroll's." 1:30 and 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power, Linda Darnell. 3:37, 8:07. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell and Ellen Drew. 2:15, 6:40, 9:30.

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BOSTON

Stanford Deprived of Almost $50,000 by New Pacific Coast Conference Rule

All Member Colleges Share In the Rose Bowl Receipts

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Stanford is the first of the Pacific Coast Conference colleges to feel the full effects of the new ruling in regard to the Pasadena Rose Bowl games. Prior to the 1941 game it was the custom for both competing schools to collect 40 per cent of the net receipts after the Tournament of Roses Committee had taken its share and expenses and taxes had been deducted. However, the Pacific Coast Conference decided that starting with the 1941 game all colleges in the Conference would share in the "home" team's receipts.

Although the official financial report of the 1941 game has not yet been released we learned on the highest authority that the 85,450 spectators paid $381,800 for the privilege of seeing the greatest game in the history of this football classic. The United States Government collected $31,280 of the gross amount in taxes and it cost $20,000 to stage the game, leaving net receipts of $330,520. The Tournament of Roses committee took $77,583 of the net and Nebraska's 40 per cent amounted to $101,174. This left $151,763 for the Pacific Coast Conference which was divided in this manner—$25,000 for the upkeep of Commissioner Edward N. Atherton's office—$50,705 to Stanford and each of the Conference schools (including Stanford) received $7,605 out of what, in past years, would have been Stanford's full share. It cost Stanford $8,000 to take the coaching staff, players and trainers to Pasadena, an amount that was almost taken care of by the 10-school division rule. All told, Stanford cleared about $50,310 from the trip.

This was Stanford's sixth appearance in the Rose Bowl in the last 14 years and was the first time a team from that school had played before a gate of $300,000 or over Three of the games in which the University of Southern California participated reached or exceeded that amount with the receipts for 1940 establishing the Rose Bowl record until this year. Although the attendance was just as large in 1940 the smaller Stanford student body made available more tickets which were consequently sold at a higher figure than would have been charged to student-purchasers. Stanford's spectacular success in 1940-41 made the income from football among the highest since 1929 when it reached the all-time peak of $600,000.

One of the best of the post-season football stories was the admission by "Pop" Warner to his friend Lester Grant that the biggest mistake he ever made in his life was to leave Stanford at the end of the 1932 season. He knows now that he missed coaching two of the greatest teams in the history of American football. Those who saw the 1932 Stanford freshman team have always been mystified by Warner's action in leaving such exceptional material. What made the incident all the more puzzling was Warner's reply to a question asked him during a broadcast in Los Angeles at the end of the 1932 season. Asked when Stanford was going to start to beat the University of Southern California, Warner instantly replied—"As soon as Stanford starts to get the same class of material as U. S. C." And right at that moment in Stanford was the material that was to beat U. S. C. for the next three years in succession.

Warner's latest statement is to the effect that the combination of the larger Temple University contract and the possibility of an academic change at Stanford (which never materialized) caused him to go to the eastern school. However, he admits now that his move was a mistake. He not only missed the great opportunity to coach the celebrated "Vow Boys" (who won the Pacific Coast Conference race in 1933-34-35 and the Rose Bowl game in 1936) but also the 1940 "Wow Boys" who captured the championship of the P. C. C. and defeated Nebraska in the Rose Bowl. As is now known, Warner eventually gave up the position at Temple University, returned to his home on the Stanford campus, and for the past two years has done splendid coaching work (in an advisory capacity) at San Jose State College His great ambition now is to have an opportunity to plan a defense against the Shaughnessy T formation.

American athletic friends of the former Australian champion swimmer, Frank Beaurepaire, will be pleased to know that he has been elected to the high office of Lord Mayor of Melbourne. Those who met him in competition always agreed that he was not only one of the greatest swimmers of his day but—more important still—he also exemplified the best traditions of Australian sportsmanship. As was to be expected he has retained his keen interest in sports and, appropriately, was selected to make the presentation of the team trophy to the Army at the conclusion of the recent Australian National Fighting Forces Open championship.

H. A. R.

Capable Cub —By Pap'

MAKE 'EM COUNT
LOU STRINGER
COMES UP FROM LOS ANGELES FOR A TRIAL WITH THE CHICAGO CUBS !!
HE MAY NOT PILE UP AN IMPRESSIVE BATTING AVERAGE BUT HE'LL GET HITS WHEN HITS MEAN RUNS
ONE SIDE PLEASE !!
LADIES and GENTLEMEN
HE HAS TAKEN A COURSE IN PUBLIC SPEAKING -JUST IN CASE !!
DON'T BE SURPRISED IF HE TAKES THE SECOND BASE JOB AWAY FROM THE VETERAN BILLY HERMAN
PAP'

AP Features

Olympics Hope To Take Eagles In Garden Game

Probable Line-Ups

Boston		Washington
Sullivan, lw		rw, Dewey
Spain, c		c, Courteau
Guibord, rw		lw, Pranschke
Andersen, ld		rd, Burrage
Thompson, rd		ld, Knipfel
Polich, g		g, Hemming

Boston Spares: Dumond, Chaisson, Pryor, Desrosiers, Walsh, Jeremiah, Mee, Yourkewicz.

Washington Spares: Mailley, Burns, Macbeth, Germann, McBride, Rossignol, McCurry.

Face-off at 8:30

The Boston Olympics, who were defeated by Atlantic City in New Jersey by a score of 4-to-3 last night, were on their way home today for a two-game series with Washington Eagles at Boston Garden. The first game will be played this evening, and the second tomorrow afternoon.

In meeting the Eagles, the Olympics will be striving for their first victory on home ice over their visitors. The best the locals have been able to do is a three-all tie, and none of the boys consider that a satisfactory result.

The Olympics will present their four newest acquisitions in a full line and one new defenseman tonight. The line, which comes intact from Boston College, includes Al Dumond, Ray Chaisson, and Johnny Prior, while the defenseman is Bob Mee.

The Eagles bring to Boston the best-balanced club in the entire circuit besides having the league's high scorer, Norm Burns, in their lineup. Burns, who has scored 50 goals, is almost certain of breaking the league record of 53 tallies, set last year by Norm Calladine, formerly of Baltimore and now of Philadelphia Ramblers in the American Hockey League.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 28

California 40, Stanford 29.
Alabama 38, Auburn 16.
Fordham 53, Georgetown 42.
Oklahoma Aggies 37, St. Louis Univ. 26.
Tulsa 32, Washington (St. Louis) 26.
Arkansas 40, Southern Methodist 23.
Washburn 38, Wichita 34.
Kentucky 59, Tulane 30.
West Virginia 47, Temple 34.
Duke 58, William and Mary 42.
Wyoming 44, Colorado State 27.
Montana 59, Montana State 48.
Southern California 53, U. C. L. A. 47.
College of the Pacific 50, Chico State 31.
Murray State 64, Eastern (Ky.) State 40.
Marshall 67, West Virginia Wesleyan 44.
Edinboro 51, Clarion 36.
South Carolina 37, Virginia Mil. Inst. 36.
Ithaca College 43, West Chester 29.
Adrian 46, Assumption 32.
Calvin 49, Lawrence Tech 36.
Tiffin 46, Indiana Tech 35.
Baldwin-Wallace 37, Case 30.
Wooster 51, Wittenberg 28.
Dubuque 54, Parsons 44.
Union (Ky.) 50, Morehead 40.
Kearney (Neb.) T. 44, Nebraska Wesleyan 29.
St. Peters (Jersey City) 53, Upsala 44.
Milwaukee Teachers 40, Oshkosh T. 39.
DePaul 40, Omaha 25.
North Dakota U. 28, North Dakota St. 25.
Wayne (Neb.) T. 41, Iowa T. 36.
Seton Hall 39, Scranton 38.
Baltimore U. 48, Pratt Institute 39.
Simpson 52, Upper Iowa 50.
Warrensburg Teach. 51, Springfield (Mo.) Teach 22.
Baker 39, Ottawa (Kas.) 33.
Fort Hays (Kas.) State 47, Southwestern 36.
Tarkio (Mo.) 41, Drury 30.
McCook (Neb.) 39, Luther 30.
Midland 37, Hastings (Neb.) 29.
Bucknell 49, Ursinus 39.
Western Union 45, Wartburg 43.
Millersville 48, California (Pa.) Tch. 45.
Swarthmore 45, Haverford 29.
St. Lawrence 52, Clarkson 45.
St. Bonaventure (NY) 48, Rider 45.
Coe 54, Carleton 40.
Lacrosse Teach. 56, Superior Teach 54.
Northeastern (Okla.) Tea. 46, Southwestern (Okla.) State 28.
West Texas State 65, Oklahoma City University 25.
Bethany 46, College of Emporia 37.
Texas Tech 52, Hardin Simmons 28.
Montana Normal 36, Montana Mines 30.
Denver 43, Utah State 34.
South Dakota State 34, South Dakota University 31.
St. Cloud Tea. 61, Moorehead (Minn.) Tea. 31.
Brooklyn Poly 39, Drexel 37.
Bloomington (Ill.) Normal 47, Southern Illinois Tea. 17.
Bloomington ("I.) Wesleyan 53, North Central 43.
Bradley 74, Augustana 40.
West Liberty (W. Va.) 58, Sheperd 29.
Stout 52, Winona (Minn.) Tea. 31.
Western State (Ky.) Tea. 53, Berea 33.
Grove City (Pa.) 42, Thiel 37.
Allegheny 56 Hobart 35.
Texas Mines 65, Tempe (Ariz.) Tea. 49.
Western State (Colo.) 46, Greeley 33.
Weber 46, Westminster 39.
Anderson 36, Hanover 33.
Massachusetts State 40, Coast Guard 34.
St. Anselm's 60, Lowell Textile 43.
Boston U. 40, Mass. Tech. 36.

Chess - by F. R. Chevalier

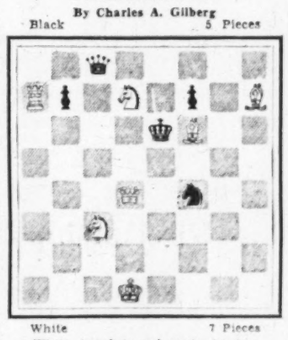
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

March 1, 1941

Problem No. 2327

By Charles A. Gilberg

Black 5 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

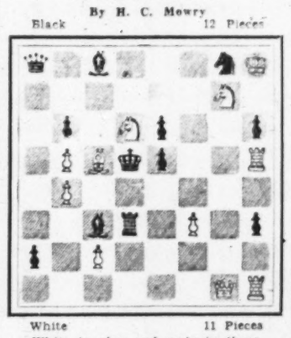
White to play and mate in two

(Composed prior to 1890)

Problem No. 2328

By H. C. Mowry

Black 12 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Boston Transcript, Feb. 26, 1938)

Solutions to Problems

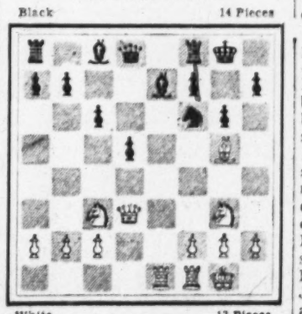
No. 2325. 1. Q-B

No. 2326. 1. Kt-B — KtxQR
2. RxP — KtxKt
1. — threatens
2. R-R2 mate

End-Game No. 551. White wins with 1 BxP, KxB; 2 P-KKt4, K-B2; 3 PxP, PxP; 4 Kt-K5ch K moves; 5 RxP and wins.

End-Game No. 552

Black 14 Pieces



White 13 Pieces

White to play and win

(Spielmann-Wahle, Vienna, 1930. Not difficult.)

The Chess Correspondent

The monthly bulletin of the Correspondence Chess League of American has recently acquired a new title and with it a printed format that compares favorably with long established chess periodicals. The January and February issues are distinguished by articles by Reuben Fine: "After the Opening" and Fred Reinfeld: "Combinative Motifs." These are unusually instructive, coming as they do from masters of chess and expression. Other interesting features are Koltanowski's "Around the Chess World" and Geoffrey Mott-Smith's Problem Department.

Correspondence chess can be very exciting and is a good substitute for crossboard play. Those who need convincing should see "The Chess Correspondent." Walter F. James, 4133 Tyler St., Sioux City, Iowa, is the editor and secretary-tournament director of the CCLA.

Loyd Centenary Composing Tourneys

The Chess Review, Vincent L. Eaton, problem editor, announces three problem-composing tourneys in honor of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Sam Loyd, January 30, 1941. Direct-mate two movers, direct-mate three movers, and direct-mate two movers illustrating a specific theme are solicited. Details can be secured from V. L. Eaton, 2237 Q Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Modest prizes are offered and all originals must be submitted by June 30, 1941.

Attleboro Simultaneous

Reuben Fine, New York grand master, will play in the Fourth Annual Simultaneous Chess Exhibition of the Attleboro, Mass., Chess Club, to be held Tuesday evening, March 4, 1941, in the Rice Memorial Building, Plainville, Mass.

Irish Correspondence Game

This game from the Irish Correspondence Championship illustrates in classic fashion the dangers of trying to capture and retain the BP in the Queen's Gambit. From the 11th move, White's play was of the highest order.

Slav Defense

Murray White	Peel Black	Murray White	Peel Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	14 Q-R4ch	Kt-Q2
2 P-B4	P-QB3	15 Kt-Q4	PxP
3 P-Q4	P-K3	16 P-B5	B-B3
4 Kt-B3	PxP	17 QxRP	Castles
5 P-QR4	B-Kt5	18 BxB	Kt-Kt1
6 P-K3	P-QKt4	19 P-B6	RxB
7 B-Q2	B-Kt2	20 QxR	KtxQ
8 PxP	BxKt	21 RxKt	R-B
9 BxB	PxP	22 Castles	P-Kt3
10 P-QKt3	P-QR4	23 R-Kt	Q-Q3
11 P-Q5	Kt-KB3	24 R-Kt6	R-R
12 PxBP	P-Kt5	25 P-Kt3	R-R5
13 BxKt	QxB	26 R-Kt7	Resigns

Another Correspondence Game

This game shows that the 1940 Missouri State Champion also plays a formidable game by mail.

French Defense

Jensen White	Marchand Black	Jensen White	Marchand Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	17 R-Q	Q-R4
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	18 R-Q2	QxPP
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	19 B-Q	B-Q2
4 P-K5	P-QB4	20 Castles	QR-K
5 B-Q2	Kt-K2	21 B-B2	P-K4
6 Kt-Kt5	BxBch	22 Q-R4	P-K5
7 QxB	Castles	23 B-Kt3	Q-R5
8 P-QB3	Q-Kt3	24 R-K	K-R
9 Kt-KB3	P-QR3	25 P-R3	R-B3
10 PxP	QxP	26 Kt-K2	Kt-Q6
11 QR-Q4	QKt-B3	27 R-KB	Q-B4
12 B-K2	P-B3	28 R-Kt1	PxP
13 Q-K3	KtxP	29 Kt-Q4	P-Q7
14 KtxKt	PxKt	30 B-B2	P-R3
15 QxP	Kt-Kt3	31 Q-Kt3	Q-B5
16 Q-Kt3	Kt-B5	Resigns	

Ocean Race

The Eastern Yacht Club will again hold the annual 171-mile New London to Marblehead Race this coming Summer, according to announcement today by John R. C. McBeath, chairman of the race committee of New England's premier yachting organization. This is another indication that Atlantic Coast yachtsmen are planning no curtailment of the 1941 yachting program.

Like all events of an offshore nature, the race might be subject to curtailment or cancellation because of developments in the international situation, but Eastern officials are confident that the race can be held. National defense plans, however, will cause one change from previous years as the Harvard-Yale boat races have been advanced one week and will be held Saturday, June 14, instead of on the traditional date of Friday, June 20, as originally scheduled in order that certain members of the Crimson and Blue crews may sail on a Naval Reserve cruise. The Eastern's New London-Marblehead Race will, therefore, start from Sarah's Ledge Buoy off New London this year on Sunday, June 15, with the warning signal at 9:30 a. m.

The starting hour will allow the racers from an hour to an hour and a half to negotiate the short distance to and through The Race before the tide turns and starts to flood shortly after 11 a. m. on June 15.

There will again be three classes in this most sporting of coastwise long distance races with Class A for schooners and ketches of 30-feet rating and over under the Cruising Club's Lippincott Rule, Class B for sloops, cutters, and yawls of the same measurement, and Class C for cruising yachts of any rig under 30-feet rating. Prizes will be given for the first and second boats in each class and the entire fleet will compete on corrected time for the Gerard Barnes Lambert Trophy, the winner of which receives a permanent replica.

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Brown 43, Rutgers 32.
Delaware 50, Carnegie Tech 25.
C. C. N. Y. 45, St. Joseph's 30.
Iowa 48, Carleton 27.
Franklin and Marshall 48, Rider 26.
Michigan State 47, Wisconsin 38.
Wisconsin 24, Northwestern 6.
Slippery Rock (Pa.) College 52, Kent State 22.

Season Ends For Sextets Of B. U., N. U.

Probable Line-Ups

Northeastern		Colby
Saumsiegle, lw		rw, Johnson
Chipman, c		c, Wallace
Cusick, rw		lw, Wiedul
McKinnon, ld		rd, La Liberte
Cunningham, rd		ld, Beach
Hansis, g		g, Loring

Northeastern Spares: Carder, Fernberg, Hutchinson, Ross, Bell, DeMontier, Cleary, Heanue.

Colby Spares: Field, Reid, Woodward, Cross, MacIntosh.

Boston University		New Hampshire
Hines, lw		rw, Allard
P. Brown, c		c, Conway
Chambers, rw		lw, L. Perkins
Blasenak, ld		rd, D. Perkins
Shoemaker, rd		ld, Sakolan
Sullivan, g		g, Wentzel

B. U. Spares: Neilson, Breeyear, Farrell, McArthur, Davidson, Pollard, W. Brown, Bott.

N. H. Spares: Burnell, Martin, Begin, Pacquin, Quinn, Reed, Thayer.

Face-off at 8 p. m.

Two New England Intercollegiate Hockey League games are scheduled to be played at the Boston Arena tonight in the windup of the regular league season. In the first game Northeastern will meet Colby, and in the second Boston University will face off against the Wildcats of New Hampshire.

These two games will not prove anything as far as the circuit championship is concerned, for Boston College has already tucked away the trophy by virtue of its eight straight victories. If Northeastern had been able to beat B. C. last Tuesday, then tonight's clash between the Huskies and the Mules would have been most important.

Besides being the league finale, tonight will mark the end of the hockey season for both Boston University and Northeastern. M. I. T. finished up its schedule last night. The Northeastern-Colby affair promises to be close, while Boston University should duplicate its 8-5 victory over the Wildcats earlier in the season.

After this evening, only Harvard of the local sextets will still be in uniform, and the Crimson, which is meeting Yale in New Haven tonight, is due to play Dartmouth at the Garden next Wednesday and a return game with Yale at the Garden one week from tonight. If a play-off game is required to settle the Harvard-Yale series, it will be held here in Boston March 12.

Evashevski New Head Coach Of Hamilton Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLINTON, N. Y., March 1—The appointment of Forest Evashevski, blocking back for All-America Tom Harmon on Michigan's spectacular 1940 eleven, as head coach of football at Hamilton College was announced today by President William H. Cowley. He will be assisted by Mox A. Weber, head basketball and baseball coach, who has been on the coaching staff for a number of years.

Evashevski's appointment is for three years. He will live in Clinton throughout the year and will participate in the coaching of other sports and in the regular physical education program. He will have the rank of Assistant Professor of Physical Education.

Both captain and quarterback of the Michigan 1940 team, Evashevski comes with the highest recommendation of Coach Fritz Crisler of Michigan who considers him to be one of the most promising young men entering coaching that he has known in his 20 years of experience. Dean Campbell Dickson, who coached Evashevski for two years at Michigan, recommended him for the position to Director Albert I. Prettyman and to President Cowley.

The Michigan player succeeds Arthur R. Winters, former star Oberlin lineman, who for a number of years has been at Hamilton. Coach Winters tendered his resignation to the Hamilton Board of Trustees last December, but it is not effective until July 1, 1942, since he has been granted a year's leave of absence with full salary beginning in July, 1941.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 28

National League

Detroit 5, New York Americans 4.

American Association

St. Paul 1, Minneapolis 0.
St. Louis 7, Tulsa 4.

Week-End Schedule

Saturday

National League

New York Rangers at Montreal.
Boston at Toronto.

American League

Providence at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
New Haven at Hershey.
Buffalo at Springfield.

American Association

St. Louis at Omaha.
Tulsa at Kansas City.

Sunday

National League

Montreal at New York Americans.
New York Rangers at Detroit.
Boston at Chicago.

American League

Philadelphia at Indianapolis.
Cleveland at Buffalo.
Pittsburgh at New Haven.
Hershey at Providence.

American Association

St. Paul at St. Louis.
Kansas City at Tulsa.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Toronto	23	11	5	119	82	55
Boston	21	8	11	136	89	53
Detroit	17	14	10	92	85	44
Rangers	17	18	8	118	112	42
Chicago	16	20	6	102	117	38
Montreal	13	23	6	107	127	32
Americans	8	23	10	86	149	26

Result Feb. 28

Detroit 5, N. Y. Americans 4.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Northeastern 9, Springfield 2.
Colby 7, Mass. Tech. 4.
John Carroll 3, Penn State 2.
Gustavus-Adolphus 3, St. Thomas (St. Paul) 1.

College Boxing

By the Associated Press

Bucknell 5½, Rutgers 2½.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Long Grapefruit League Schedule

SARASOTA, Fla.—As the spring training season moves along, critics and rival players are wondering how Brooklyn's early arrival in Havana and the hot sun there will affect their play later in the year—say, in September, when the pressure of the National League pennant race becomes a burden. Along with their mid-February training start, the Dodgers are undertaking a long Grapefruit League schedule. There can be no doubt that Leo Durocher's charges will be primed for a flying breakaway in the flag race, but how long will this pace continue?

Larry MacPhail laughs off any suggestion that the Dodgers will leave their hustle in the shadow of the Morro Castle. He points to his large squad and promises Brooklyn's rabid fandom that Durocher will guard against staleness by dividing the exhibition work wisely among his men.

Roush Reported Late

However, Babe Ruth always maintained that he could have compiled a much better record and lasted a couple more years in the American League if he had not been forced to play a flock of exhibition games every spring. John McGraw contended that 20 or 25 contests in the South were plenty. He would have shrunk in horror from Brooklyn's lengthy card. Some of the leading players, such as Ty Cobb and Edd Roush, annually reported to camp late so that they might save their hustle until the regular campaign opened.

As Joe Cronin said the other day, there is a noticeable change in the training trend. Ball players no longer need a lot of spring work to get into shape. This is the era of the streamlined player. Walking and other out-of-door exercises during the winter keep the fellows so close to playing condition, about all they need to work on at camp is their arms.

Modern Boy Smart

Perhaps the college player is responsible for this. Perhaps the boys are smarter today and think more seriously about their careers, instead of loafing along through a soft off season. It may be that chain store baseball has brought increased competition and forced players to work harder to make a place for themselves in fast company.

Back a few years 80 per cent of spring training was what the men in the press box like to call "ballyhoo." But recently, more stress has been placed on the conditioning of the players. Training has become big business. Clubs spend between $25,000 and $50,000 annually to get their stars ready for the long flag grind. At the present time, however, there is a tendency to put the exhibition game gate ahead of conditioning, as in the case of the Brooklyn club. As the Yankees turned down something like $10,000 and expenses to make the Havana trip, the Dodgers must be doing as well. But that $10,000 will not look so big if the Brooks fade out of the pennant picture in the September drive.

To break even financially on a spring training trip is the dream of every big league outfit. When Babe Ruth was at his height, the Yankees always did it by touring the South and Southwest. They may still do it, as their annual series at Ebbets Field or Yankee Stadium with the Dodgers pulls many thousands through the turnstiles. The Red Sox and Cincinnati do fairly well on their pre-season jaunt, although they probably waste their time stopping at some of those behind-the-freight-car towns.

One of the most interesting spring training characters—the unknown kid who wanders into camp and makes the grade—is no longer distinguishable. Big league clubs are very careful who they pass out uniforms to. Few rookies from the lower leagues ever make the Southern trip with the big fellows. Only the outstanding minor leaguers are given that privilege.

Sports Here and There

Gathered From Associated Press Reports

Preliminary Play-Off Planning

After this week end it will be possible for six National Hockey League clubs to go about laying their play-off plans with a great degree of confidence that only minor matters will remain to be decided in the last two weeks of the regular season.

It's pretty obvious now that the play-off pairings will be Toronto vs. Boston, Detroit vs. New York Rangers and Chicago vs. Montreal. It still is mathematically possible for Detroit to get more points than Toronto's league leaders have now or for the Americans to capture sixth place from Montreal's Canadiens. But with little more than a half dozen games left, it is very unlikely.

Larned Beats Kovacs

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — A youthful Chicagoan, Gardner Larned, was ready for the semi-finals of the Southeastern tennis tournament today after defeating Frankie Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., ranked third nationally, 5-7, 6-4, 6-2.

In the only other singles match Kramer defeated Cooke, 6-4, 6-4, while in the women's quarter-finals Dorothy Buindy of Rollins College triumphed over Mrs. Berta Norris of Jacksonville, 6-2, 6-0; Katharine Winthrop of Boston won over Doris Hart of Miami, 7-9, 6-2, 6-1; and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke of Portland eliminated Barbara Fields of Cleveland in a three-set match.

Snead Wins

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Sam Snead of Hot Springs, Va., won the $5,000 St. Petersburg open golf championship yesterday with a 72 hole 279, five under par.

Oddest Yacht Rivalry

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—If a spanking wind keeps blowing out of the northwest, Robert W. Johnson of Brunswick, N. J., will have a better than middling chance of squaring matters in yacht racing's oddest rivalry.

Johnson sends his 65-foot yawl Good News today toward a second successive triumph in the 284-mile St. Petersburg-to-Havana race, hoping at the same time to conquer Stormy Weather, a boat he sold after racing her with phenomenal success.

Good News went after the Miami-to-Nassau laurels last year but the veteran Stormy Weather, winner of a trans-Atlantic race as far back as 1935, won again. Good News beat Stormy Weather in the subsequent dash to Havana from here, but Johnson saw his old yacht take the Miami-to-Nassau race for the fifth straight time last month.

National Squash

Williamstown, Mass.—Princeton and Amherst will battle it out today in the semifinal and final rounds of the national intercollegiate squash championships.

Top-seeded Charlie Brinton, national singles champion, and Stan Pearson, his second seeded Princeton teammate, battled their way into the semifinal bracket in tussles with Dick Orr, Harvard, and Ed Davis, Temple, respectively, in the quarterfinals yesterday.

The two Lord Jeff victors in the quarterfinals were unseeded Art Palmer, who defeated Johnny Humes, Princeton's fourth-seeded sophomore, and Willy Lamar, seventh seeded, who overturned third-ranked Eddie Nickerson of Harvard.

Norwich Leading

Northfield, Vt.—Norwich skiers took a one-point lead over favored New Hampshire yesterday in the opening of the 21st Norwich Winter Sports Carnival.

A good showing in the downhill race on Paine Mountain's Blood Trail sent the Cadets off to a flying start, but New Hampshire pulled up by leading in the cross-country.

Ralph Townsend of New Hampshire won the cross-country and three teammates—Merill, Paul Townsend and Keough—finished among the first eight.

Norwich came third behind Vermont, but managed to keep the role of pace-setter in the meet.

Two Middlebury fliers, Ira Townsend and Stuart, led in the downhill and Collins of Vermont was third. Behind them, however, came three Norwich skiers—Conant, Cooey and Beck.

Waterville vs. Melrose

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 1 (AP)—Waterville, Maine, and Melrose, Mass., high school hockey teams reached the finals last night in the New England interscholastic tournament.

Waterville outclassed Cranston, R. I., 4-2, and Melrose shut out Needham, Mass., 4-0, in the semi-finals.

It was the Melrose sextet's second shutout of the tournament.

Eastern Hockey League Championship Series

	W	L	T	Pts.
Washington	22	13	6	50
Baltimore	22	15	5	49
Atlantic City	20	14	4	44
River Vale	21	16	1	43
Boston	19	18	3	41
New York	14	26	0	32

Walker Cup Series

Baltimore	4	2	1	9
River Vale	4	3	0	8
Atlantic City	3	4	0	6
Washington	2	4	0	4
New York	1	4	0	2
Boston	0	3	1	1

Results Feb. 28

Atlantic City 5, Boston 3.
Washington 3, New York 1.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Result Feb. 28

At Havana—Brooklyn (N) 4, New York (N) 3.

Game March 1

At Havana—Brooklyn (N) vs. New York (N)—Games March 2

At Havana—Brooklyn (N) vs. New York (N)

At Anaheim, Calif.—Philadelphia (A) vs. Seattle (PC)

Sarasota, Fla.—Ted Williams was an official holdout and mysteriously silent, his whereabouts unknown, as the full squad of Boston Red Sox prepared for its second practice. Bobby Doerr was the only regular absent yesterday and Manager Joe Cronin said he would arrive tomorrow or Monday by automobile from the coast.

San Antonio, Tex.—Manager Casey Stengel is well satisfied by the first week of practice for the Boston Bees batterymen. Batting practice is due to start tomorrow.

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Commerce and Finance

Retail Sales Hover Around Best Levels in More Than Decade

Business and Industry

Experts Round Up Britain's U. S. Holdings

WASHINGTON (AP) — American and British financial experts, engaged in one of the biggest commercial inventories on record, reported they still could not estimate whether Great Britain would realize "more or less than one billion dollars" from the sale of direct British investments in the United States.

The British Government has announced that British-owned companies, factories and other properties in this country will be placed on the auction block to secure dollars—in addition to funds secured from the sale of gold and British-owned stocks and bonds now in progress—with which to pay for planes, guns and other war supplies ordered here.

Security Holdings

(In August, 1940, the Commerce Department estimated British investors owned American stocks and bonds worth $995,000,000 at par value. Since then there has been a steady liquidation until, at the end of 1940, an estimated $616,000,000 remained to be sold.)

Sir Edward Peacock, a director of the Bank of England, was sent to the United States in furtherance of British plans to sell available assets in this country before taking advantage of financial benefits expected under the lend-lease bill.

Three American investment groups have conferred with Treasury, Reconstruction Finance Corporation and Securities Exchange Commission officials concerning possible purchase of parcels of the British properties, but no sales have been made.

The RFC is expected to assist some of the American syndicates in financing some of the large-scale transactions involved.

Before entering into negotiations for sales, Sir Edward is making an exhaustive survey of the gigantic financial and commercial problem, compiling a complete list of all British-owned firms, studying their assets and values, and considering ways of realizing the most from their sale.

Paul D. Dickens, Commerce Department expert in foreign investments in the United States, has placed an estimate of $9,563,000,000 on total foreign investments here. "Direct investments" are estimated at $1,988,000,000 (August, 1940), of which British-owned properties are estimated to be worth $856,000,000.

Whether the British will be able to realize that sum—or more or less—depends on more detailed analysis of the properties' value and conditions prevailing at time of sale.

Miscellaneous Assets

In addition, the British have an estimated $335,000,000 worth of miscellaneous investments or assets here, mostly trust funds or estates. Officials consider it will be impossible to secure anywhere near that amount, however, as some are in litigation, some are tied up by legal provisions, and others cannot be readily liquidated.

Among the properties in that category, officials said, are some of the Astor property, including well-known buildings and sites in New York City.

British direct investments here in 1937 totaled $833,343,000, divided into manufacturing enterprises, $366,547,000; distribution, $29,674,000; transportation, $30,285,000; public utilities, $925,000; petroleum industry, $92,940,000; mines and mining, $13,146,000; finance, $277,074,000; and miscellaneous enterprises including plantations and ranches, $22,752,000.

Since direct investments have increased just $25,000,000 since 1937, officials here consider the British holdings remain in that approximate proportion.

Exchange Seat Up $2,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Arrangements have been made for transfer of a seat in the New York Stock Exchange for $28,000, an increase of $2,000 from Wednesday's sale which equalled the lowest price paid in 43 years.

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Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Mar. 19
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1

Slated for New Post

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Paul T. Babson

Poor's Publishing, Standard Statistics Planning to Merge

NEW YORK (AP)—A proposed merger of two of the leading investment information services—the Standard Statistics Co. and Poor's Publishing Co.—is announced.

Paul T. Babson, President of Poor's would be chairman of the new company, the Standard & Poor's Corp. He is a cousin of Roger W. Babson, economist, but is not connected with the Roger Babson economic services.

The consolidation plan, subject to approval of shareholders of both companies in meetings next week, brings "together the largest and the oldest financial and statistical publishing enterprises in the country," the announcement said.

Henry V. Poor in 1849 became editor of the American Railroad Journal, rated the first commercial periodical providing information on railroads, and in 1860 brought out the first edition of Poor's manual under the title, "History of the Railroads and Canals of the United States."

From railroads, the first field of big business in the United States, the service was extended to cover industrials, public utilities, municipals and fiscal companies.

The Standard Statistics Co., organized in 1906, originated as a card index describing 100 leading corporations and expanded to its present services providing comprehensive information on 6,500 corporations.

Named as other principal officers of the new company were: H. Y. Barrow, Vice-Chairman; Clayton A. Penhale, President, and Laurence H. Sloan, Executive Vice-President and Editor-in-Chief, all now executives of Standard Statistics.

Editorial and printing work will be carried on at the New York offices of the Standard Statistics Co. and the publishing plant of Poor's at Wellesley, Mass., with branches at Boston, Washington, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

The move follows the trend toward consolidation of financial services during the contraction in security markets in recent years.

Excess Reserves Up Sharply in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported a $100,000,000 jump in excess reserves of banks to a total of $6,540,000,000 in the week ended Feb. 26.

Treasury spending was given as the main reason for the jump, coupled with gold purchases and other technical factors.

Retail Sales 9 to 12 P. C. Over '40 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Buyers of retail merchandise were in a spending mood this week and sales totals continued to hover around the best levels in more than a decade, Dun & Bradstreet said in a weekly survey.

Volume for the nation averaged 9 to 12 per cent above the comparable 1940 week, the credit agency said.

In some shopping centers, the survey said, sales increases were said to be outstripping actual gains in purchasing power.

Demand for better-quality merchandise continued, however, in all lines from staple foods to durable household items.

"The momentum of the advance in spring trade," said the survey, "was somewhat retarded by snow and cold, which froze interest in new apparel. Men's wear sales remained quite brisk and women's suits, millinery, and shoes were sold in moderately larger volume.

"Vacation apparel and accessories continued in strong demand, with luggage one of the better selling items.

"Sales volume for home furnishings and automobiles was still being bolstered by the tendency among customers to 'anticipate' needs."

General Electric Clears $56,241,000 Or $1.95 on Common

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—General Electric Co. operations for the past year show a net profit of $56,241,000 after depreciation, Federal income and excess profits taxes and other charges, according to a preliminary statement by Charles E. Wilson, President.

The profit, equal to $1.95 each on 28,792,664 shares of common stock, compared with $41,235,644, or $1.43 a share, earned in the preceding year.

Provision for 1940 taxes was $54,943,000, a new high record, and an increase of $33,930,000, or 162 per cent, over the corresponding amount for 1939.

Net sales billed in 1940 aggregated $411,938,000, a gain of 35 per cent over 1939 billings of $304,680,000. Orders received last year reached a new peak of $654,190,000, equivalent to an increase of 81 per cent over 1939.

On Dec. 31 there were 214,140 stockholders, against 209,914 the year before.

At the meeting of directors the board voted a dividend of 35 cents a share, payable on April 25 to holders of record of March 14. Last year the company paid 35 cents each in April, July and October, and 80 cents in December.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (AP)—Defense contracts totalling $350,000,000 have given employment in General Electric Company plants to 16,000 new workers in the past six months, a company official said.

Reporting 88,000 workers on company rolls January 1, G. H. Pfeif, personnel director under the Vice-President in Charge of Manufacturing, said many of the new employees required company training before they could work on defense orders.

Mr. Pfeif said two types of courses are offered men to help meet the demand for skilled and semi-skilled labor—the four-year apprentice course for high school graduates 18 years of age or more and the short-term training classes in specialized work.

Since 1901, when the apprentice course was started, more than 5,000 young men have taken full-time jobs with the concern. At present, the personnel director added, 1,015 are studying at the company's various plants.

Your Income Tax

No. 29

Deduction for Losses Other Than From Sale or Exchange of Capital Assets

Deductions for losses are divided into four classes, and to be allowed must follow closely the wording of the income-tax law. Losses are deductible if incurred (1) in the taxpayer's trade, business, or profession; (2) in any transaction entered into for profit; (3) from fires, storms, shipwreck, or other casualties, or from theft; and (4) from wagering transactions.

Business losses result, usually, from the purchase and sale of merchandise. Such losses usually are ascertained by means of inventories, which are required whenever in the opinion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue their use is necessary to determine the income of any taxpayer.

The term "transaction entered into for profit" means any kind of business proposition. For example, a taxpayer purchases an automobile to be used solely for business purposes, and which is sold at a loss. As this is a business proposition from start to finsh, the loss is deductible, subject to the limitations of section 117 as amended. But if he had purchased the automobile to be used for pleasure or convenience, the deduction would not be allowed; it was not a transaction entered into for profit.

A loss sustained in the theft of an automobile purchased for pleasure or convenience is deductible, as it falls in class 3. If, because of faulty driving but not of "willful negligence," an automobile maintained for pleasure is damaged, the taxpayer may claim the loss sustained, as it comes within the meaning of the word "casualty." Where damages result from the faulty driving of an automobile with which the automobile of the taxpayer collides, the loss occasioned the taxpayer likewise is deductible.

Losses from wagering transactions, whether legal or illegal, are deductible only to the extent of gains from such transactions. The excess of such losses over the gains is not deductible.

All losses are deductible only to the extent to which they are not compensated for by insurance or otherwise.

Structural Steel Bookings Up 130 P. C. in January

NEW YORK (AP) — Fabricated structural steel bookings in January were about 130 per cent higher than the average monthly bookings in the past 10 years, the American Institute of Steel Construction announced.

Contracts closed in the first month of 1941 were estimated at 258,499 tons compared with 81,689 tons in the like month a year ago.

Shipments in the month amounted to 150,375 tons versus 110,919 tons a year ago.

The Institute said the large amount of new business booked in January would not tax the capacity of the industry.

British Trade Efforts Seen Affecting U. S. Cotton Problem

NEW YORK (AP)—Great Britain's mighty effort to maintain world trade and supply herself with fighting materials is recognized in trade circles as complicating the United States' No. 1 farm problem—cotton.

Recognized experts among the cotton traders point out that the United States Government holds 11,663,000 bales of cotton, a full year's production, and that Great Britain requires heavy shipments of the fiber, but:

1. The British are buying cotton from Brazil and Peru as well as from Egypt and India;
2. The United States buys cotton from Brazil;
3. The British are shipping Welsh coal to Brazil and even to the United States.

Great Britain, it was reported, has contracted to buy half Peru's exportable surplus of 50,000 bales of long fiber cotton and last year took almost one-third of Brazil's 984,000-bale export.

U. S. Buys From Brazil

At the same time, United States manufacturers purchased 12,000 bales of Brazilian long-fiber at prices said to be considerably lower than North American quotations for similar high grade cotton. The general level of Brazilian cotton is about 1½ cents a pound under United States prices.

Thus far in the 1940-41 cotton year, England has bought 44,000 bales from Brazil and the United States has bought 8,000.

Cotton and shipping men canvassed concerning this situation explained it by saying the British were endeavoring to pay for raw materials as they fight; that they were engaging in barter operations with such countries as need manufactured goods and, at the same time, keeping their steamships operating on regular routes.

American shippers said that, for example, United States vessels nowadays were running to South American ports with extremely light cargoes—sometimes actually in ballast—but were sailing north with their holds jammed to capacity and even with deckloads. Their cargoes are raw materials destined, in many cases, for transshipment at New York and Boston to Canada.

British vessels, operating in the southern hemisphere in competition with the Americans, make it a point to carry from their home ports Government-designated cargoes at almost any price. Their chief allotment, it was said, is coal and coke for the use of Brazilian industry and North American steel mills in the Baltimore area.

In both cases, the British freighters return across the Atlantic with full supplies of cotton, coffee and manganese from Brazil and steel products from the United States.

Pay-As-You-Go

"It's a pay-as-you-go process," said one shipping man. "And it's also a smart preparation for the resumption of world trade when the war ends."

Textile industrialists were interested in the Manchester report that Sir Percy Ashley, cotton controller, has asked English spinners to curtail their production to permit numbers of workers to leave the looms for munitions making.

It was suggested in some circles that such curtailment might increase the demands upon American textile manufatcurers but it also was asserted that the American mills already were operating near capacity—in some cases on a three-shift basis—and would have a limited opportunity to fulfill export commitments.

The American cotton growing industry—from which some 10,000,000 Americans depend for all or part of their living—has been hard hit by the war-forced curtailment of exports, now cut to 16 per cent of last year's poor market and the worst since the War Between the States. Only a few years ago, the United States exported as much as 60 per cent of its raw cotton production.

Some Bartering

Some alleviation of this condition was furnished by the Government's barter of surplus cotton for British-grown rubber but 400,000 bales of that agreement have been shipped, leaving about 250,000 more to go.

Because of the great over-supply in the United States and the disappearance of foreign markets—Germany and Italy formerly were among the United States' best cotton customers—agitation has arisen to include cotton provisions in the lease-lend bill.

Proponents of this plan assert that England is the natural outlet for this cotton in view of her present needs and the short transportation required.

Some cotton men discount discouragement at the present domestic surplus, asserting that the whole world will demand every available bale of cotton when the war ends, pointing to the skyrocketing market which followed the termination of the World War.

Fell Shares Place With F. Gober Of Holding Most Directorships

NEW YORK, (AP)—Francis J. Fell Jr., of Philadelphia, who last year held the distinction of being an officer and director of more companies than any other individual, this year divides the honor with Frederick Godber, of London.

In the new 1941 edition of Poor's register of directors and executives, each of them is listed as affiliated with 103 corporations.

Mr. Fell is Vice-President, Comptroller and Director of Pennsylvania Railroad, and Mr. Godber is Managing Director of Shell Transport & Trading Co.

While Mr. Fell and Mr. Godber are tied for first and second places, tied for third and fourth places are Harold B. Franklin, President and Director of Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp. and L. E. Sharpe, Assistant Comptroller of American Water Works & Electric Co. Mr. Franklin and Mr. Sharpe each are officers or directors of 92 corporations.

In fifth place is George W. Biggs, Jr., a director of 85 corporations in the public utility field, whose office is at 50 Broad Street, New York City. Sixth is motion picture executive David Bernstein, Vice-President and Director of Loew's, Inc., who is a director of 81 companies.

The name of Smith still holds a lead over the Browns and Joneses, with 928 Smiths listed in the 1941 edition, against 925 last year. The Browns total 481, against 469 a year ago. Losing a little ground are the Joneses, with 380, against 383 in 1940.

The names of 984 companies were added to the 1941 edition, and 458 dropped because of mergers, dissolutions, and for other reasons, making the total concerns listed 14,034.

The names of 5,443 business and financial leaders were added to the 1941 edition, and 4,515 dropped due to retirement, or other causes, resulting in a net total in the 1941 book of 91,239 executives.

N. Y. State Leads In Defense Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—New York State is getting most of the "prime" defense work, for which industries here already have contracts calling for more than $1,273,231,152, according to an announcement by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman. The amount covers the latest data received here from Washington covering national defense contracts and expenditures up to Feb. 1.

In making public the figures, Governor Lehman said that at a recent conference of state and federal officials in Washington it was explained that the major portion of work on defense contracts could not be done in plants of prime contractors. Bits and pieces and entire sub-assemblies should be constructed in other plants, he added.

Public Offerings Well Below 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—Only a dribble of new securities reached the market this week as unsteady bond and stock prices continued to hold up expected financing.

Public offerings during the week ended Feb. 27 totaled $9,383,000 compared with $140,562,651 in the same period a year ago, Poor's Publishing Company reported. It was the third successive week that new offerings were at low levels.

Underwriting circles attributed the sluggishness of new offerings partly to the desire of prospective borrowers to appraise the success of the Treasury financing this this week.

Match Makers' Net

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission said that seven match manufacturing corporations reported combined sales of $42,545,990 in 1939, and paid cash dividends totaling $2,215,464. The dividends were equal to 5.6 per cent of the book value of stockholders' equity. The commission said that the aggregate net income, after provision for income taxes, was $2,556,304.

Auto Production Is Holding Steady

DETROIT (AP)—A moderate decline in automotive production levels may result from subordination of manufacturing requirements to national defense needs, Ward's Reports, Inc., said in its weekly report of the industry.

Production in the meantime is holding firm with the current week's operations estimated at 126,550 cars and trucks, compared to 127,740 last week and 100,855 last year at this time, said the survey.

The industry is moving to replace aluminum parts of motors with units made of other metals to co-operate with defense needs, a changeover that might cause temporary slackening on assembly lines, said Ward's.

New Haven January Net Compares With '40 Deficit

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The New Haven Railroad reported a net income of $8,337 for last month's operations. This compares with a deficit of $217,818 in January, 1940.

Gross revenues for the month were $7,601,189—an increase of $567,012 over January last year. Freight revenue gained $448,451 and passenger revenue advanced $90,407.

Operating expenses for the month were $5,484,277—an increase of $370,821 over January, 1940. Increased volume and the weather were factors.

Bank Urges Defense Be On A Sound Basis

A sharp reminder of the pressure for funds to finance our defense program is found in the recent passage by Congress of a bill raising the debt limit from $45,000,000,000 to $65,000,000,000, according to the First National Bank of Boston in its current New England Letter.

"Indications are," continues the bank, "that we shall rapidly reach this new limit. In his annual message to Congress on January 8 the President estimated that the Federal debt would increase to over 58 billion dollars by the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942. If we add to this amount state and local debts of around $20,000,000,000, we have prospects of obtaining a grand total for public indebtedness of $78,000,000,000 sometime next year. This is the equivalent of about $2,400 per family, and we have just embarked upon our military program.

Huge Federal Spending

"Figures on government finance have reached such astronomical proportions that they no longer make a definite impression upon the public mind but they can perhaps be brought within the range of comprehension when comparison is made with the last war period.

"At the beginning of the World War in 1914, governmental costs of all kinds in this country constituted but 9 per cent of national income as against 26 per cent in 1940, while our aggregate public debt is more than 10 times as large. Annual interest payments on Federal obligations now about equal the total Federal debt in the earlier period. In 1914 our public debt represented approximately 3 per cent of our national wealth.

"It is now about 20. We should, therefore, realize at the outset that we do not have as large a margin of safety as we had 27 years ago, in view of the towering debt and government cost structure that we have built up in the meantime.

"The present war is the costliest conflict in history. British expenditures are placed at nearly $15,000,000,000 a year. On a population basis, this would be the equivalent of about $45,000,000,000 annually for the United States. It is estimated that one-half or more of the national incomes of Great Britain and Germany, and a similar proportion in Canada and Japan is being expended for war and other budgetary items. The national debt of Germany at the end of 1940, according to official figures from that country, was 79,000,000,000 marks, or more than double what it was at the outbreak of the current war. In the last World War, German revenues represented only about 12 per cent of total expenditures. At present about one-half of the government outlay is financed by taxes and one-half by borrowings largely from savings institutions.

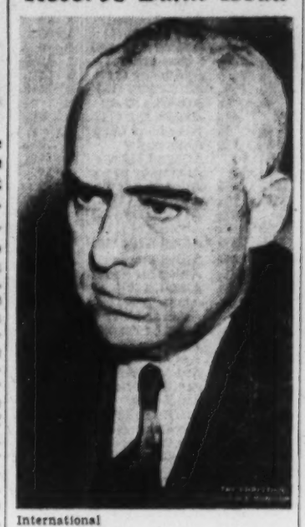
Inflation Outlook

"In view of the disastrous consequences following the last World War, both Great Britain and Germany are seriously concerned about the dangers of inflation and, as a safeguard, are imposing heavy taxes, rationing nonmilitary supplies and are endeavoring to finance the deficits out of savings. In all the warring countries the people are called upon to make sacrifices and forego luxuries.

"In some quarters it has been held that there should be no concern over our mounting public debt so long as business is stimulated. But this is a dangerous doctrine as armament expenditures are non-productive. Since public spending does not prime the business pump so that it becomes self-supporting, the public debt piles up and, in the course of time, jeopardizes the whole financial and economic structure. The crisis arises when interest charges and other costs become so burdensome that they cannot be met out of taxes or when it is impossible to market government securities. Then the only recourse is running the printing press or repudiation.

"So while the amount that must be spent for defense purposes may be determined by the course of events beyond our control, it is highly important that we realize the magnitude of the financial task before us, adopt sound measures, and make the necessary adjustments in stride."

Reserve Bank Head



International

Chester C. Davis

Elected President of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. He succeeds William McChesney Martin, retired. Mr. Davis is the former head of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. He has been a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in Washington for almost five years, and he is the director of the Agricultural Division of the National Defense Advisory Commission.

Department Store Sales Up 7 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended Feb. 22 were 7 per cent higher than in the corresponding week last year.

In the preceding week, sales were 20 per cent higher than a year ago, and the four weeks ended Feb. 22 they averaged 14 per cent higher.

By federal reserve districts, increases last week over a year ago:

Boston 13, New York 5, Philadelphia 6, Cleveland 6, Richmond 14, Atlanta 14, Chicago 9, St. Louis 4, Kansas City 1, Dallas 5, and San Francisco 10 per cent.

No figure was available for the Minneapolis district.

Food Buying Depots Set Up For U. S. Army

WASHINGTON (AP)—In a move expressly designed to promote efficiency and economy in feeding the nation's rapidly growing army, the War Department announced the centralization of purchases of certain canned and non-perishable foods.

The list of foods included in the system ranged from coffee and spices to beans and canned fish. Responsibility for the buying was split up among the three big quartermaster depots at New York, Chicago and San Francisco.

To Buy S. A. Meat

The announcement was the second in two days bearing upon the problem of feeding the men in uniform. Donald M. Nelson, Director of Defense Purchases, disclosed that the government would buy a quantity of South American canned meat—he did not say how much—for both the Army and Navy.

In 1939 members of Congress from western beef-producing states protested vehemently when it was reported that 48,000 pounds of Argentine canned corn beef had been bought for the Navy. This latest, move, however, aroused no such objections, and Senator Joseph O'Mahoney, (D) of Wyoming said: "The situation is different now. We didn't have any such Army then."

The new policy is expected to help establish closer relations between Argentina, a major beef producing country, and the United States.

Mr. Nelson said he had conferred with representatives of the American National Livestock Association and they were assured that purchases in South America would be so handled as to minimize any disturbance in the domestic market.

The livestock association representatives recognized, he reported, that due to increased use of meat and meat products by the armed forces all domestic canned meat facilities will be employed.

Depots Listed

In announcing the system of centralized purchases, the War Department said that canned and non-perishable foods heretofore have been purchased by each of the nine quartermaster depots scattered over the country.

The quartermaster depots which will handle the centralized purchases, and the chief items each will buy, were listed as follows:

New York—All tea, coffee, sugar, extracts, spices, jams, pickles, syrups, baking powder, and certain other items.

Chicago—All canned vegetables, red sour cherries, flour and flour products, rice, beans, dried peas, canned meats, evaporated and dried milk, and a number of other items.

San Francisco—All canned fruit (except those mentioned above), dried fruits, and canned fish.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	150,000
Previous day's sales	405,880
1941 volume to date	22,265,875
1940 volume to date	28,834,820

Stock Trends Indefinite In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP)—Except for mail orders and scattered specialties, potential buyers generally held aloof from today's stock market.

Price trends either way were relatively small at the start and trends remained indefinite at the beginning of the final hour. Dealings were negligible throughout.

Utilities, which showed a burst of strength on the last lap of yesterday's session, inclined to slip. Most steels, motors and aircrafts lacked come-back stamina.

Posting modest plus signs were Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, U. S. Rubber, Geueral Electric, Allied Chemicals, Loft, Texas Corp. and Pennsylvania.

•Lagging tendencies were exhibited by U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Consolidated Edison, North American, Westinghouse, Kennecott and Chesapeake & Ohio.

While there was no particular bearishness around Wall Street, brokers said, speculative ardor was somewhat subdued by further war complications in the Balkans incident to Bulgaria's signing up with the Axis powers. Far Eastern tension persisted as a market handicap. Business developments, on the whole, were encouraging.

Financial quarters expressed interest in the survey of the National Industrial Conference Board disclosing further sharp increases in manufacturers' inventories with the aggregate reaching a new peak in January.

The board found accumulations in the initial month touched 129.8 per cent higher than when the buying push started with the outbreak of European hostilities in the fall of 1939.

Manufacturers' shipments, it was added, also rose to a new top during the month and were 33 per cent above the corresponding period last year.

Notice was taken of the compilation of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association showing production for the week ended Feb. 22—the short holiday week—was 1 per cent under the previous long week but 21 per cent greater than in the like 1940 days. Shipments and orders were also a shade less but ahead of a year ago by 24 and 23 per cent, respectively.

Japanese bonds advanced briskly today as far eastern advances indicated the Vichy Government would accede to Nipponese demands upon French Indo-China.

Gains ranged to well over a point toward the end of the short session.

In the domestic group rails ran into a little opposition after yesterday's try at higher levels. The corporate list as a whole tended irregularly lower.

U. S. Treasury 3⅜s of '43-'41, which the Government offered to exchange for new notes and bonds in a $1,200,000,000 refunding deal announced Monday, dropped nearly a full point on a single sale.

Bond dealers explained this was because the exchange offer has expired and present holders of bonds will get only par plus a few week's interest on redemption this month. Other treasuries moved unevenly in a range of less than ½ point. The new 2s of '48-'50 were steadily maintained.

Marked up in the foreign dollar list were Tokyo Electric Light 6s, Japanese 5½s and 6½s, and Taiwan electric Power 5½s. Brisbane 5s of '57 lost 2 points.

N. J. Public Service Shows Drop in Net

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—Public Service Corporation of New Jersey reported that 1940 net income had dropped $2,534,304 from the 1939 figure although the operating revenues of subsidiary companies rose $6,428,506 in the same period.

The net income reported for 1940 was $23,188,424. Preferred dividends required $9,850,936 and the balance earned on common stock totaled $13,337,488, equal to $2.42 a share. The operating revenues reached $140,327,251.

Operator of New Jersey electric, gas, street railway and bus lines through its subsidiaries, the corporation pointed out that taxes had climbed $3,676,927 during 1940. An increase of $3,572,926 went for operating expenses.

Market Opinion

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—The action of the market suggests the advisability of completing accumulation of stocks in anticipation of a recovery movement of intermediate proportions. A subsidence of fears of an early crisis abroad may provide the background for improvement in prices.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Feb. 27 compared with Feb. 27, 1940 (shown in parentheses): Receipts $15,458,679.52 ($6,221,426.53); expenditures $35,422,102.76 ($17,512,143.52); net balance $1,721,313,341.80 ($2,358,747,572.92); working balance included $977,912,501.66 ($1,643,222,725.15); customs receipts for month $29,694,819.99 ($22,150,173.26); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $4,263,487,560.76 ($3,477,306,236.72); expenditures $7,326,858,607.40 ($6,108,566,009.35); excess of expenditures $3,540,192,352.64 ($2,628,259,772.67); gross debt $46,081,133,747.44 ($42,352,647,488.80); increase over previous day $5,930,140.48; gold assets $22,209,808,853.84 ($18,162,348,913.56).

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP)—Copper steady: electrolytic spot, Conn. Valley, 12.00; export, fas N. Y., 10.50-12.00. Tin steady; spot and nearby $1.37½; Forward $1.00. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.65-70; East St. Louis 5.50. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 7.25. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite unchanged.

Bower Roller Bearing Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Bower Roller Bearing Co., Detroit, reported a 1940 net profit of $1,118,122, equal to $3.73 a share on the capital stock, compared with $969,421, or $3.22 a share, in 1939.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	48	48	48	— ⅛
51¾	45	Acme Steel (4)	1	45	45	45	
7¾	5¾	Adams Ex (.40e)	2	6	5⅞	5⅞	Feb28
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	19½	19½	19½	Feb20
15⅞	14	Addressog (1)	5	15¼	14⅝	15⅛	Feb26
42½	36¾	Air Reduct (1a)	4	38½	38⅜	38½	+ ¼
⅝	½	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb26
5	4⅜	Alaska Jun (½)	1	4½	4½	4½	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb27
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	1	6½	6½	6½	Feb27
10⅝	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Feb26
21⅜	16	Alleghany pr pf	1	17	17	17	
25⅜	19¾	Alleg Lud (1⅛e)	3	21	20¾	20¾	Feb28
11¼	9⅛	Allen Ind (1½e)	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
165	144⅞	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	146½	146½	146½	+ ½
11⅛	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Feb24
13¾	11¾	Allied Mills (1e)	1	13	13	13	— ¼
7⅝	5⅜	Allied Stores	4	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
80	74½	Alled Str pf (5)	1	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	Feb28
37	28½	Allis-Ch (1½e)	9	29¾	29½	29½	Feb28
17¾	15¾	Alpha Cem (¼g)	4	15¾	15¾	15¾	Feb28
1¼	1	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	Feb27
15½	12	Amal Leath pf	1	13	13	13	Feb28
50⅜	44	Amerada Cp (2)	5	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	Feb28
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	5	14½	14⅜	14⅜	Feb28
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	5	44¾	44¾	44¾	—1¼
8¼	6½	Am Bank Note	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
38	33	Am Br S (1.60)	1	35½	35½	35½	Feb28
1¾	1⅛	Am Cable & R	17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb27
95½	82	Am Can (4)	8	85	85	85	
185	178⅞	Am Can pf (7)	2	180	180	180	Feb27
31⅜	23⅞	Am Car & Fdy	6	26	25⅜	26	
66¼	56	Am Car & F pf	5	58½	57½	58½	Feb27
23½	18⅝	Am Ch&C (.40g)	4	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ¼
115	107¾	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Feb26
121	108¼	Am Chicle (4a)	1	109	109	109	+ ¾
8¾	8	Am Coltyp(.30g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Feb28
6⅛	4⅜	Am Comm Al	1	5	5	5	Feb28
12⅛	9½	Am Crys S (¼g)	16	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
1⅞	1½	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
4¼	3¾	Am European	4	4⅛	4¼	4¼	Feb 6
1⅛	⅞	Am & For Pow	6	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb28
17¾	13	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	9	14⅛	13½	14¼	Feb28
21	14¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	11	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (1a)	13	34⅜	33½	33¾	Feb28
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
30	29	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Feb 4
51	46¼	Am Home (2.40)	1	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	Feb28
1¾	1½	Am Ice	2	1½	1½	1½	Feb20
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (1½e)	3	20¼	20	20¼	Feb26
4¼	3⅝	Am Internat'l	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Feb26
13¼	12½	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	Feb25
50	49	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	Feb 3
17½	12	Am Locomotive	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
94⅜	81	Am Loco pf (2k)	1	83	83	83	—1
13¾	12	Am M & F (.34g)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅜
3⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	12	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	Feb28
19½	17	Am Metal (¼g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Feb27
3¼	2	Am Power & Lt	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
46¾	39	AmP&L$6pf17k	7	42	40¼	42	Feb28
39	32¼	APL $5pf (1.56k)	2	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅛
7¼	6	AmRad&S (.15g)	7	6¾	6⅞	6¾	+ ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (¼e)	3	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ¼
7	5¾	Am Saf R (.80)	4	6	5⅞	6	
8⅜	7¾	Am Seat (½e)	4	8	8	8	Feb26
45¼	37⅞	Am Sm&R (½g)	2	40½	40¼	40½	
154	142	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	142⅞	142⅞	142⅞	Feb27
54	50	Am Snuff (3a)	1	50	50	50	
28½	21	Am Stl F (¼g)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.30g)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Feb28
15⅞	13	Am Sug R (½g)	12	15⅜	15¼	15¼	Feb28
88	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	84½	84½	84½	Feb27
14½	13¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	Feb26
168¾	156¾	Am T & T (9)	1	160⅜	160⅜	160⅜	+ ⅛
73½	68	Am Tobacco (5)	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	
74½	67¾	Am Tob B (5)	4	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	+ ⅛
159	150	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Feb26
7	5	Am Type Fdrs	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7½	5	Am Water Wks	8	6	5⅞	6	— ⅛
99½	89¾	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	Feb27
83⅜	61¼	Am Woolen	2	63¼	63⅜	63⅜	— ⅛
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (7e)	9	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	Feb28
8	5½	Am Zinc L & S	4	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
54	51¾	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Feb 4
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (½g)	18	24⅜	24	24¼	
14¼	12¾	Anchor H (.80e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Feb19
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	7	10¼	10	10¼	Feb28
2⅛	1½	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	Feb27
30	26	Arch-DM (.35g)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	Feb25
111⅜	110	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110¾	110¾	110¾	Feb25
5½	4½	Armour Ill	10	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	7	54¾	54¾	54¾	Feb28
60	60	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	28¾	Arm Cork (¼g)	2	29½	29½	29½	Feb28
8⅞	7¼	Arnold C (¼g)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	Feb27
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (¼g)	2	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
7⅝	5⅝	Ass'd Dry Goods	11	6⅜	6	6¼	Feb28
87	80	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	80	80	80	Feb13
99	87	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	90	90	90	Feb24
35½	34¼	Associates (2a)	1	34½	34½	34½	Feb27
24⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	6	23	23	23	
67½	60¼	Atch T&SFpf(5)	4	64	63½	63½	— ¼
17⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	2	15⅛	15	15	— ½
18⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indes	4	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	Feb28
19½	16½	Atl G&W In pf	3	18⅜	18½	18⅜	Feb28
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	1	21⅛	21¼	21⅛	Feb28
110¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Feb 6
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
49¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	47½	47½	47½	Feb27
65	63	Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	63	63	63	Feb19
7	6	Atlas Tack(.15g)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
27⅜	17¾	Austin Nichols	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Feb27
5¼	3½	Aviation Corp	2	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
19	14¾	Bald Loco ct	6	15⅛	15	15	— ⅜
4⅜	3¼	Balt & Ohio	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
5¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
6	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
10½	8	Barber As (½e)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Feb28
7½	6⅛	Barker Br (¾e)	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Feb28
9⅝	7⅜	Barnsdall (.15g)	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
24⅝	18¾	Bath IrWks(¾e)	4	22½	22⅜	22½	— ¼
30½	27½	Bayuk (1½)	7	29¼	29	29	Feb26
24¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Feb28
$112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec24
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	117½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117½	117½	117½	Feb13
8⅞	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7½	7½	7½	Feb26
37¾	33	Bendix Av (1g)	4	34⅞	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
20⅞	19¼	Benef I L (1.85e)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
56⅞	56	Ben IndL pf(2½)	1	56½	56½	56½	Feb28
32	27½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
89½	78¾	Beth Steel(1½g)	4	78⅝	78	78½	— ¼
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122½	122½	122½	Feb27
27½	24¼	Bigelow-Sanf 1g	1	25	25	25	Feb27
21¼	17	Black & D (1.60)	4	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
10¼	7½	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	2	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
18⅜	16	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	17	17	17	Feb26
18⅝	13⅞	Boeing Airplane	19	16⅛	16	16	Feb28
35	27	Bohn A&B (½g)	1	29	29	29	Feb27
22⅜	19½	Bond Strs(1.60a)	2	19¾	19½	19½	Feb27
20⅛	18⅝	Borden Co(.30g)	5	19¼	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	16⅝	Borg-Warn .40g	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
1½	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb25
39⅝	30¾	Bower Roll B(3)	1	35½	35½	35½	Feb28
4½	4	Brew Corp(.10g)	1	4	4	4	Feb28
12⅜	9¾	Bridgeport (¾e)	15	10¼	10⅛	10¼	Feb28
25⅜	19¼	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
41	37¾	Briggs&S (3¼e)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	Feb26
44½	39	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	39	39	39	
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb28
6⅜	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	6	6	6	6	
14⅛	11¼	Bklyn Un Gas	15	13	11⅞	12⅞	Feb28
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Feb27
23¼	20	Bruns-Bal (½g)	2	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
12⅜	9⅜	Bucyrus-E(.15g)	2	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	4	4	4	4	
7¾	5⅝	Budd Wh 4.20g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Feb28
34¼	26¼	Bullard Co (½g)	3	29½	29	29	+ ¾
33	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ¼
18½	16¼	Burling Mill (1)	1	17	17	17	Feb24
53¼	50	Burling pf (2¾)	2	50¾	50½	50½	Feb27
8¾	7¾	Burr Add (.15g)	3	8	8	8	
3¾	2½	Bush Termina	1	3	3	3	Feb27
5¼	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	2	4½	4½	4½	
21⅝	20	But Bro pf (1½)	1	20½	20½	20½	
4⅜	3⅜	ButteCop&Zinc	2	3¾	3⅝	3¾	Feb27
11¾	7⅞	Byers (AM) Co	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Feb27
12	10	Byron Jack (1)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Feb27
20¼	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
53	51⅝	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	Feb15
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (¼g)	6	6¼	6	6¼	
14⅞	11⅜	Camp Wy (.35g)	1	12	12	12	Feb26
13¾	11⅜	Canada Dry(.60)	2	12	12	12	— ⅛
4½	3½	Canadian Pacific	2	3½	3½	3½	
38⅝	35⅞	Cannon Mills (2)	1	36½	36½	36½	Feb25
3¼	2¾	Capital Adm A	2	3	3	3	Feb28
30½	26	Carpent Stl(½g)	1	26	26	26	Feb21
3½	2⅞	Car & Gen (.10a)	4	3	3	3	Feb27
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	5	47¾	47½	47¾	Feb28
50¼	43½	Caterpil Tr (2)	6	45¼	45	45	
28½	22	Celanese (1¼e)	8	23¾	23½	23¾	Feb28
10	7	Celotex Cp (½g)	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
19½	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	8	19½	19½	19½	
2⅜	1⅞	Cent Foundry	1	2	2	2	Feb27
2½	2½	Cent RR NJ	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb25
6⅛	4¼	Cent Violetta S	7	6⅛	6	6	Feb28
3½	2½	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb26
34½	27	Cerro de Pas(1g)	9	30¾	30¾	30¾	
5⅜	3¾	Cert-teed Prod	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Feb28
21¼	18	Chain Belt (¼g)	4	18¾	18¾	18¾	Feb28
20⅝	17½	ChampP&F(¼g)	3	18½	18½	18½	Feb28
18	12½	Checker Cab	4	15½	15	15½	Feb20
44½	38¾	Ches & Ohio (3)	7	41	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅞
102½	100	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100	100	100	Feb26
3	2⅝	Ches Corp	12	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Feb28
1	¾	Chi & E Ill (2)	6	⅞	¾	¾	Feb28
2	1½	Chi & E Ill A	12	2	1½	1½	Feb26
ll	⅄	Chi Great W pf	1	ll	ll	ll	Feb24
8¼	6¾	Chi Mail O (¼e)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb28
14¾	9⅜	Chi Pneu Tool	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Feb28
44½	37⅜	Chi P T cv pf(3)	1	39	39	39	
52½	49½	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Feb19
⅄	⅄	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅄	⅄	⅄	
⅄	⅄	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅄	⅄	⅄	Feb24
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb26
9½	9	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	9	9	9	Feb14
13½	10¾	Chickasha (½e)	5	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	Feb26
2⅞	1⅞	Childs Co	3	2	2	2	
72⅛	63¼	Chrysler (1⅛g)	6	66	65¾	65⅞	— ⅜
10¾	9¼	City I & F (1.20)	2	10	10	10	
3	2⅜	City Stores	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Feb25
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip ¾g	1	36	36	36	Feb28
33¾	28	Clev Gr B (2e)	3	28⅛	28	28	Feb14
30½	26⅞	Climax M(1.20a)	9	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
34	28½	Cluett P (2¾e)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	Feb28
106	87	Coca-Cola (5e)	2	93¾	93¾	93¾	+ ¾
62½	60¾	Coca-Cola A (3)	7	60¾	60¾	60¾	Feb21
12⅞	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Feb28
102¼	100¾	Colg-P pf(4¼)	1	101½	101½	101½	Feb18
30¼	24⅝	Collins & A 2¼g	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅜
20	15	Col Fuel&I ¼g	1	15½	15½	15½	
21¾	18½	Colum Br A .45g	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	Feb28
21	18½	Colum Br B .45g	3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Feb28
4⅞	4	Col G&E (.10g)	6	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
82⅛	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	76	75	76	Feb28
6⅞	4⅜	Colum Pict	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
24⅞	22⅝	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	Feb28
80⅛	75	Col Carb (1g)	4	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	Feb26
30⅞	28⅛	Comi Credit (3)	1	30	30	30	
104	100½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	101½	101½	101½	Feb18
37⅞	35	Comi Inv Tr (4)	5	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜	+ ⅜
110	107	ComTev pf(4¼)	2	107¼	107	107	Feb24
11⅜	8⅜	Comi Solv (⅛e)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
ll	⅜	Com'th & South	7	ll	ll	ll	— ⅛
53⅜	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	+ ⅜
30⅛	27⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	6	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	— ¼
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Feb26
18½	16½	Congoleum (1)	7	17½	17¼	17½	Feb28
29⅝	22½	Cons Aircr (2e)	1	26	26	26	Feb28
15⅞	12⅛	Cons Cig (13⅛e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ½
7⅜	5⅞	Cons Cop (½e)	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
233⅛	203¼	Cons Edison (2)	12	213⅜	211½	213⅛	— ¼
107⅜	105	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	105	105	105	— ¼
ll	½	Con Film Ind	3	ll	ll	ll	Feb28
8	7½	Cons F pf (¼k)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
3½	2⅜	Cons Laundries	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb27
6	5⅜	Consol Oil (¼g)	9	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
1	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb27
4½	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	6	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
21	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	18	18	18	+ 1½
106⅝	101½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	103	103	103	Feb28
15⅞	12½	Container (¼g)	9	14¾	14⅝	14¾	Feb28
9⅝	7⅜	Cont Bak (A)	5	8	8	8	Feb26
⅞	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	1	ll	ll	ll	Feb28
90	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	4	83½	83½	83½	Feb28
40½	36	Cont Can (2e)	14	37½	37½	37½	— ⅛
8¼	6⅝	Cont Diam F (1)	9	8¼	7¾	7¾	Feb27
39¾	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	36	36	36	— ¼
4½	2⅞	Cont Motors	4	3	3	3	
20½	17⅜	Cont O Del (1)	6	17½	17⅜	17½	
23½	18⅞	Cont Steel (¼g)	1	19⅜	19¾	19⅜	Feb26
18⅞	14¼	Cop'weld (.20g)	3	15	15	15	Feb28
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	5	52½	52	52	Feb18
47½	44¼	Corn Prods (3)	7	45¾	45⅜	45½	— ¼
4⅞	3⅞	Coty Inc (⅛e)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Feb28
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	1	ll	ll	ll	Feb27
19⅞	15	Crane Co (.80e)	2	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
19	16½	C of Wheat(1.60)	5	17	17	17	Feb27
6¼	4⅜	Crosley Corp	8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Farmers Urge Congress To Raise Income

WASHINGTON (AP)—Farm leaders from the cotton, corn and wheat belts urged Congress to raise their incomes through price-supporting government loans and testified that this was preferable to any attempts at direct government price-fixing.

They told the Senate Agriculture Committee that war had greatly reduced markets for cotton, wheat, flour, lard and other major products and that something must be done to keep the farmer in step with larger profits to industry and higher wages for labor from defense spending.

At the same time, the farm spokesmen, all officers of the American Farm Bureau Federation, agreed that the present program of acreage control and marketing penalties must be tightened to prevent adding to already large surpluses.

Support Loan Bill

Men for cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco and rice areas in turn gave general support to a bill introduced by Senator Bankhead (D) of Alabama which would order high government loans to producers of these five basic crops when they complied with production control programs. In the past these government loans have merely attempted to keep market prices from dropping too low.

O. O. Wolf, President of the Kansas Farm Bureau and wheat belt witness, said there was a "big difference" between raising prices through a government loan and direct price-fixing.

"The government loan merely fixes a minimum price and the market may go well above that," he said. "Under price-fixing, the farmer must hold his product until the market will take it, while under the loan system the Government will take it, if necessary, at public expense.

"Now that we have the ever-normal granary filled at a time when food is essential to national defense, the public should have some responsibility."

Mr. Wolf said export markets for wheat and flour had been drastically curtailed by the war with the result that large stocks of wheat now were piled up here. He said wheat growers faced marketing quotas for the first time under the existing farm control program and would vote on them late in May.

A corn belt witness, Francis Johnson, President of the Iowa Farm Bureau, testified that most corn growers made their profits from feeding corn to hogs and livestock. He said a higher loan rate would tend to stabilize the ratio between prices of corn and livestock.

"Cattle and hog feeders have made more money feeding dollar ($1 a bushel) corn than 25 per cent corn," Mr. Johnson said when Senators questioned him about the attitude of livestock feeders.

Mr. Johnson testified that cattle had been selling at a profitable level in recent months while hogs were approaching that level. He agreed with Mr. Wolf that higher government loans probably would mean additional acreage curtailment in the corn and wheat belts.

Cotton in Trouble

Ransom Aldrich, President of the Mississippi Farm Bureau, testified that sharp declines in cotton exports had caused a dire situation in the cotton belt.

"Without present government loans cotton probably would be selling at 4 cents a pound instead of the 9 cents we got last season," he said.

"Four-cent cotton would mean bankruptcy of the South," Senator Bilbo (D) of Mississippi said.

Mr. Aldrich asked a government loan on cotton at 16 or more cents a pound, saying recent farm programs had greatly aided the cotton belt "but we feel the plan has not gone far enough."

R. E. Short, President of the Arkansas Farm Bureau, testified that the war had aided rice growers by shutting off some imports from the Orient and opening a market in Cuba.

"However, we feel we've been sitting on a powder keg and higher loans would bring some stability," Mr. Short said.

A tobacco area witness, J. F. Porter, President of the Tennessee Farm Bureau, also urged the higher loan proposal after explaining that the war had blocked many tobacco markets.

Members Can Bid on Stock Offered Off the Exchange

NEW YORK (AP) — The New York Stock Exchange today announced all members and member firms would be afforded an opportunity to bid for stock being sold off the exchange in which any member firm participates.

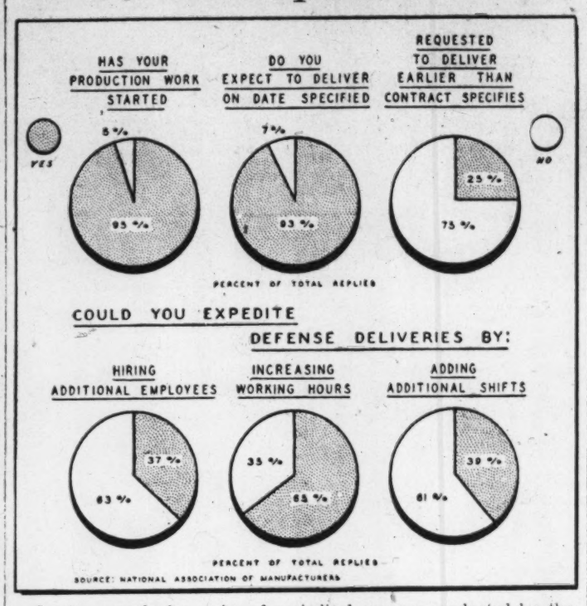
Beginning immediately, the exchange will announce on the ticker all approvals of members and member firms participating in off the exchange sales of listed securities. The approval for such distributions will be conditional upon the distributor of syndicate manager keeping his books open for the purpose of receiving member or member firm applications for at least a half hour after the printing of the notice on the ticker.

This type of distribution of securities has increased lately, being popular in sale of big blocks of British-owned American shares in this country.

Nash Sales Rise

DETROIT (AP)—Nash Motors reported that its retail sales of new passenger cars during the first 10 days of February totaled 2,365 units compared with 1,029 in the like period a year ago.

Survey Shows Longer Working Hours Will Speed Deliveries



In the second of a series of periodical surveys conducted by the National Association of Manufacturers of more than 100 primary contractors on defense construction in widespread industrial areas, there was further evidence to show, along with other detail, that increased working hours will mean speeded deliveries, the Association reports.

The larger, primary contractors have been registered with the Army and Navy procurement offices for several years, since "Mobilization Day" plans originated, the report states. It is estimated there are more than 10,000 such primary contractors in the 48 states, the majority of whom now have defense contracts. A survey of more than 30,000 potential sub-contractors is currently under way.

Out of the 166,000 manufacturers reported in the current (1939) Department of Commerce Census of Manufacturers, the large majority have no tools or equipment to contribute to defense production; for example in food industries alone there are more than 50,000 manufacturers; in printing and publishing there are almost 25,000 manufacturing firms.

New Corporate Financing Seen Reviving Somewhat

NEW YORK (AP)—A public offering of $8,000,000 in Philadelphia and Reading Terminal Railroad company first mortgage bonds marked a moderate-scale revival of new corporate financing.

A banking group headed by Drexel & Co. handled the offering, consisting of $3,500,000 in serial bonds maturing 1942-51 with interest of .50 to 2.62 per cent and $4,500,000 of 3½ per cent bonds.

Proceeds, supplemented by funds from the Reading company, will be used to repay $8,500,000 of 5 per cent bonds maturing May 1.

A block of 52,500 shares of common stock of the G. C. Murphy Co., a variety store chain operating mainly in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, was offered late Feb. 27 and quickly oversubscribed in a further resumption of over-the-counter sales of listed securities.

A syndicate topped by Smith, Barney & Co offered the stock at a fixed price of $62 a share. The block included 50,000 shares from the estate of the late J. S. Mack, former chairman of the company.

The Lehman Corp., an investment company, has applied to the Securities and Exchange Commission for authority to purchase from persons outside the management a maximum of 15,000 shares of its capital stock.

Twenty-one member firms of the New York Stock Exchange which previously had not partiepated in secondary distributions took part in the sale Feb. 26 of 10,000 shares of Inland Steel Co. stock as a result of the exchange's new program to help member firms join such transactions.

Financial circles heard that the issue of $65,000,000 bonds which the Pacific Gas & Electric Co has filed with the SEC might be boosted shortly to $110,000,000.

The original plan had been to market $65,000,000 of 3 per cent bonds publicly and to place privately $45,000,000.

The new arrangement would mean one of the largest pieces of corporate financing in years. It was thought the offering would be made early in March.

Boston Edison Net $2.39 Share in 1940

Boston Edison Company reports for the year ended December 34, 1940, an income balance of $5,900,140, equivalent to $2.39 a share on the 2,468,656 shares of stock outstanding. This compares with an income balance of $5,466,890, or $2.21 a share, for the 12 months ended December 3i, 1939.

In presenting the 1940 figures to the directors, President Frank B. Comerford said:

"During 1940 Boston Edison experienced a normal increase in business. Gross revenues and expenses were both higher than in 1939, but the income balance available for dividends and surplus was larger than in any of the last five years.

Hayes Corp. Gets Order

NEW YORK—Delivery to Hayes Manufacturing Corporation, Grand Rapids, Mich., of a contract calling for more than $5,000,039 worth of outer wings, including spare parts, for Brewster Aeronautical Corporation's model 340 bomber, was announced following the completion of financing arrangements for Hayes through A. W. Porter & Co., Inc., bankers for the company. Delivery of the contract was accompanied by a first payment of $1,338,480.

Rayburn Expects A New Tax Bill In the Spring

WASHINGTON (AP) — Speaker Sam Rayburn announced after a conference with Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau that "it would be reasonable to assume" that there would be a new tax bill "in the spring."

He said that the whole field of taxation was reviewed but that no conclusions were reached on the sources of revenue that might be tapped or the rates of new levies.

Among the many subjects discussed, he added, was the question whether the cost of the defense program should be amortized over a fairly short period of years.

"Some of these days," Mr. Rayburn said, "it appears that this debt ought to be paid off and not carried on for 30 or 40 years. I haven't talked to a single taxpayer who doesn't seem to be willing to pay more taxes and adopt a sort of a pay-as-you-go basis."

Mr. Morgenthau and three of his assistants discussed the problems at the capitol with Rayburn, Chairman Robert Doughton (D), North Carolina, of the House Ways and Means Committee and other congressional leaders.

Mr. Rayburn said that one of the questions discussed related to future taxation of state and municipal securities.

Three Arms Plants To Cost $22,254,580

WASHINGTON (AP)—Contracts totaling $22,254,580 for three new arms plants and expansion of existing aircraft manufacturing facilities were announced by the War Department.

The new arms plants were listed as a factory at Beaver, Pa., to turn out airplane propellers; a factory at Kenosha, Wis., for manufacture of ammunition brass cups, and ammunition, and a plant at or near Indianapolis, Ind., to produce cartridge cases.

The contracts, cleared by the Office of Production Management, included:

Bridgeport Brass Company, Bridgeport, Conn., $11,500,000 for construction and equipping the Indianapolis cartridge case plant.

Curtiss propeller division, Curtiss Wright Corporation, Beaver, Pa., $5,221,100 for the new plant at Beaver, in the Pittsburgh industrial area, for airplane propellers. The plant will be the third such new factory for the company.

American Brass Co., Waterbury, Conn., $4,750,000 for the new Kenosha plant.

N. E. Tel. & Tel. Net Equals $7.42 Share

BOSTON (AP)—The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company reported a net of $9,895,000, or $7.42 per share of common stock, was available for dividends after payment of interest on borrowings last year.

Stockholders were paid at the rate of $7 per share with $561,000 credited to surplus, John J. Robinson, President, said in his annual report to stockholders. No comparable figures for 1939 were given.

Operating revenues reached a new peak — $80,166,000 — and showed an increase of $2,915,000 over 1939.

An effort to assure the availability of increased communications facilities for the Army, Navy, governmental departments and industries engaged in defense work brought an expenditure of $16,000,000 during the year for new construction, Mr. Robinson said.

Parity Price Plans Boost Wheat Market

CHICAGO, March 1 (AP)—As disturbing factors in the wheat market, possible expansion of grain exports for relief and the growing controversy over the farm program today ranked next to uncertainty about the war.

Short of establishment of peace or opening of European markets now closed to the United States, the hope, even though remote, of any increase in wheat exports lay in larger relief shipments or inclusion of wheat and other grains under provisions of the lend-lease bill.

Relief Shipments

Relief shipments to occupied countries constituted a controversial matter while those to such countries as Spain, Portugual, Finland and Greece are dependent upon shipping facilitites, British co-operation and in some cases ability of recipient to pay.

Regardless of the uncertainty involved, thoughtful grain men were considering possibility that grains might be included under the lend-lease bill. However, Great Britain, the world's largest importer of wheat, already has access to a record-breaking Canadian supply, which is considered sufficient for two or three years. Whether an American offer to give wheat to Britain or whether soft wheat, unobtainable in Canada, might be sought could not be determined. Traders pointed out other countries besides the United Kingdom might be affected by the legislation. They said Canada may need feed for livestock and certain British colonies are importers of some grains.

Traders pointed out all this was largely conjecture, but, because of its importance, cannot be ignored in appraising market conditions. Neither can they overlook reports coming from Washington concerning continuation, extension or revision of the domestic farm program, which now is such a vital factor in the market, principally because of the effect of the crop loan system.

Expect Changes

There is no thought that any Government efforts in behalf of farmers will be relaxed but many grain men look for no material change this year in the present system. There are bills calling for 100 per cent parity loans and adoption of an income certificate plan, including some sort of processing tax, or for a combination of these plans. Some proposals call for below parity loans. The Government is expected to ask for extension of the life of the commodity credit corporation, which advances crop loans, and to authorize additional funds. Another factor is the likelihood that wheat producers will be asked to vote May 31 on a marketing quota proposal due to the large prospective supply.

Agitation for increased Government support of prices helped to strengthen grains this week. Wheat rose to the best level in more than a month and before the opening today was 2½-3¾ cents higher than a week ago. Corn was ⅛-⅝ higher. Oats unchanged to ¼ up and rye 1¼-1½ higher.

General Foods Net $2.77 on Common

NEW YORK (AP)—General Foods Corp. reported 1940 net income of $15,244,077 after all charges, expenses and provisions for taxes, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $2.77 a common share. This compared with $15,118,063, or $2.75 a share, in 1939.

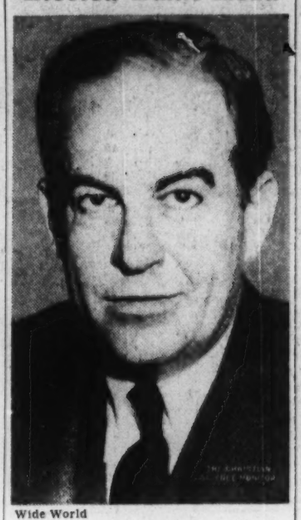
Colby M. Chester, Chairman, disclosed the company sold the largest tonnage of food in its history in 1940. Net sales last year rose to $152,924,209 from $145,615,242 in 1939, and compared with 1929 sales of $128,036,792.

Mr. Chester said sales in the final quarter of 1940 were also the largest for any quarter in the history of the company.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Holders of Record
Resumed				
Leland Elec Co	25c		Mar. 31	Mar. 20
U. S. Sugar Corp	10c		Mar. 17	Mar. 7
Increased				
Brager-Eisenberg	50c	Q	Mar. 3	Mar. 1
International Salt	50c		Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Accumulated				
Commonwealth & South $6 pf	75c		Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Great Lakes Paper Co. Ltd.—$2 Class—"A"Cum Pfc pf	25c		Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do $2 Class "B" Pfc pf			Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Hamilton Cotton Ltd pf	25c		Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Hearst Consol Pub "A"	43c		Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Weber Showcase F, 1st pf	50c		Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Extra				
Brager-Eisenberg	$1.50		Mar. 3	Mar. 1
Beech-Nut Pack	25c		Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Can Cottons Ltd	$2		Apr. 1	Mar. 15
C Patricia G M Ltd	2c		Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Reduced				
Public Ser Cp N J	55c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 7
Stock				
Remington Rand	10%		May 1	Mar. 14
Final				
Econ I Tr Ltd	$1.37½		Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Woolworth (FW) & Co Ltd—Amer Dep Rec for Ord Reg	25c		Feb. 26	Feb. 4
Liquidating				
Cambridge Inv "A&B"	$22.54		Feb. 18	.....
Irregular				
Beaton & C Mfg	50c		Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Calgary & E Cp Ltd	5c		Apr. 7	Mar. 7
Scranton Lace	25c		Mar. 31	Mar. 10
Shephard-Niles Crane & Hoist Corp	$1.		Mar. 3	Feb. 20
Regular				
Allied Chem&Dye	$1.50	Q	Mar. 20	Mar. 7
Amer Druggists Fire Ins Co (Cincinnati,	$2.50	A	Mar. 1	Feb. 11
Amer Hdwe Corp	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Arnold Constable	12½c		Mar. 25	Mar. 11
Atlas Corp	25c		Mar. 25	Mar. 7
Buck Creek RR	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Beech-Nut Pack	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Bellows & Co Inc	25c	Q	Mar. 5	Feb. 26
Brillo Mfg Co	20c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do A	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Can Cottons Ltd	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Central Patricia Gold Mines Ltd	4c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Champion Pap&F	25c		Mar. 15	Mar. 7
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Chicago Daily News Inc 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do	10c		June 16	June 6
Dom Taf & Chem pf	$1.37½	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Draper Corp	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Gannett Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Gen Theatre Eqpt	25c		Mar. 17	Mar. 10
Goebel Brew	8c	Q	Mar. 29	Mar. 8
Hamilton Cotton Ltd pf	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Harvey Hubbel	40c	Q	Mar. 20	Mar. 8
Hathaway Mfg	$1.50	Q	Mar. 4	Feb. 20
Hinde & Dauch Paper (Can)	12½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Hewit Rubber	25c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Kelley Is Lime & T	25c		Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Lamaque Gold M Ltd	10c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 7
Montreal City & District Sav Bank	$3	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Nat Bond & Inv	25c	Q	Mar. 21	Mar. 10
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 21	Mar. 10
Nat Brew Ltd	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do pf	44c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Nat Lead Co	12½c		Mar. 31	Mar. 14
Do pf B	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 18
Newport Trust Co (R I)	$4	S	Mar. 1	Feb. 21
Okia Nat Gas	35c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Do $5.50 pf	$1.37½	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Do $3 pf	75c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Parker Appliance	35c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Pennick & Ford Ltd	75c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 6
Pub Svc New Jersey 6% pf	50c	M	Apr. 15	Mar. 14
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 6
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 6
Publication Corp	50c	Q	Mar. 27	Mar. 17
Do non v	50c		Mar. 27	Mar. 17
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Reading Co 2d pf	50c	Q	Apr. 10	Mar. 14
Remington Rand	25c		Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Do pf	$1.12½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
San Diego G & E	7½c		Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Schenley Dist 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Snyder Tool & Eng	10c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 10
Sou Penn Oil	37½c	Q	Mar. 28	Mar. 13
Southw Asso Tel $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Spencer T Fd, Inc	15c		Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Toronto Gen Tns	25c	A	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Un Carbide & Carb	75c		Apr. 1	Mar. 7
Waldorf System	20c		Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Warren (SD) Co	75c	Q	Mar. 27	Mar. 15
Williams (J B) Co	35c	Q	Mar. 4	Feb. 21
Do cum pf	38c	Q	Mar. 4	Feb. 21

Elected Bank Head



Wide World

Allan Sproul

Appointed President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for a term of five years. Mr. Sproul has served as President of the bank since Jan. 1, succeeding George L. Harrison, who resigned to become President of the New York Life Insurance Co.

Commodity Prices Decrease Slightly In Week of Feb. 22

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices weakened slightly during the week ended Feb. 22, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The general level of wholesale commodity prices, continued the report, showed little change for the fifth consecutive week, declining 0.1 per cent. The index for the week at 80.4 per cent of the 1926 level was 0.5 per cent below a month ago and 2.3 per cent above last year at this time.

The indexes for 6 of the 10 major groups remained unchanged at last week's level. Farm products declined 0.4 per cent; chemicals and allied products 0.3 per cent; and foods and building materials 0.1 per cent.

Prices of agricultural commodities were generally lower.

Commodity groups	Feb. 22, 1941	Feb. 15, 1941	Feb. 15, 1941	Feb. 24, 1940	Percent. chgs. to Feb. 22, 1941, fr'm
All commodities	80.4	80.5	—0.1	+2.3	
Farm products	70.2	70.5	—0.4	+1.2	
Foods	73.2	73.3	—0.1	+3.1	
Hides & lea prodcts	101.9	101.9	0	—0.8	
Textile products	75.6	75.6	0	+1.9	
Fuel & lgt materls	72.7	72.7	0	—0.4	
Metls & metl prdcts	97.9	97.9	0	+2.7	
Building materials	99.3	99.4	—0.1	+6.8	
Chems & allied prds	78.5	78.7	—0.3	+1.4	
Housefurnshg goods	90.2	90.2	0	+0.6	
Miscell commodits	76.7	76.7	0	—0.6	
Raw materials	73.7	73.8	—0.1	+1.1	
Semimanuf articles	81.4	81.2	+0.2	+2.3	
Mfd commodities	83.7	83.8	—0.1	+2.7	
All commodities other than farm products	82.6	82.7	—0.1	+2.5	
All commodities other than farm products and foods	84.5	84.6	—0.1	+1.4	

Woolworth 1940 Net $2.48 a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—The F. W. Woolworth Co. and its Canadian subsidiary reported for 1940 a net profit of $24,104,815, equal to $2.48 a share on the capital stock, compared with $29,310,353, or $3.02 a share, in 1939.

The earnings, it was explained, excluded the company's portion of undistributed income of the British subsidiary.

Earnings were the smallest since 1932 despite record-breaking sales, attributable to: a decrease of $1,811,270 in cash dividends received from the British company because of lower exchange rates and higher taxes deducted at the source; an increase of $2,400,000 in reserves against federal taxes and the exclusion of undistributed earnings of the British subsidiary.

Sales in the United States, Canada and Cuba amounted to $335,474,819, an increase of $16,635,156 over the 1939 figure.

Wool Prices, Consumption Set Records

NEW YORK (AP)—Record consumption of wool and prospects that still greater quantities will be required to meet government and civilian needs in the defense program, have accompanied a price rise to the highest in modern history.

Domestic greasy wool prices have advanced 1 to 2 cents a pound within the past few days, an amount equivalent to 2 and 5 cents a pound on a scoured basis.

Price Strain Likely

Some quarters of the textile field openly assert the price is likely to be strained severely within the next month when the U. S. Army comes into the market for in excess of 100,000,000 pounds of grease wool for uniforms. Such a tonnage would constitute the Army's largest single purchase of wool thus far in the defense program.

The current price of raw scoured wool is around $1.27 a pound, the highest since records have been kept of organized markets. The March delivery on the New York Wool Top Exchange also established a record earlier this week when it reached roughly $1.29 a pound. The previous high was in October, 1939, at $1.27½.

The double-edged stimulant of large defense orders and vigorous retail demand of civilians has been evident in the woolen industry for many months. Manufacturers have been forced to adopt a policy of restricting orders from civilian sources in order to be certain that when the Government wanted goods or wool it would be available.

Facilities Overtaxed

Productive facilities of the industry have been overtaxed for months and prospects are that output will have to be pushed considerably higher to meet prospective demand for delivery in the second half of 1941.

Trade sources estimate roughly 50 per cent of the industry's facilities will be required to meet Government demands alone and indications point to constantly increasing requirements for retail consumption.

Clothing and other civilian needs required about 46,600,000 pounds of scoured wool in December and brought the total raw wool consumption of the country to 411,100,000 pounds in 1940, the highest in recent years.

Many trade experts forecast that 1941 consumption will be the highest since 1918 and might exceed that year.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Chicago

	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Year Ago
Wheat			
May	.83⅛	.83½	1.00⅜
July	.79⅛	.79⅜	.98⅝
September	.79⅛	.79⅜	.98⅛
Corn			
May	.60⅜	.60⅛	.56
July	.60½	.60¾	.56⅝
September	.60¼	.60⅜	.57
Oats			
May	.35	.35⅛	.40¾
July		.31⅞	.33½
September	.30⅜	.30⅛	.33¾
Soybeans			
May	.93⅛	.93¼	1.12¾
July	.89½	.89½	1.09¼
Rye			
May	.42¼	.42¾	.65⅝
July	.44¼	.44¼	.66¾
September	.43¼	.43⅝	.67⅜
Lard			
March	6.17	6.20	
May	6.30	6.32	6.27
July	6.45	6.47	6.47
September	6.65	6.65	6.67

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, and sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, and wool tops by J. S. Bache & Co.; all others by the Associated Press.

Boston Stocks

March 1

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
2.00	Bos Edison	31	31	31	31½
..	Bos & Me pr pf	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
..	Bos & Prov	16½	16½	16½	17
..	Copper Range	4¼	4¼	4	4¼
6.00c	E M SR 1st pf	83½	82	82	83
2.50	First Nat Stores	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	36
.20a	Int'l But Hole	4	4	4	3¾
3.25a	N E Tel & Tel	118½	118	118½	118½
..	Old Colony	22c	22c	22c	13c
..	Quincy Min	99c	99c	99	1
.40	Shawmut Assoc	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¾
1.60	Torrington	27½	27½	27½	27¼
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	58

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid or payable in 1941, no regular rate. bExclusive of extras. cPaid in 1941 on account of accumulations. dPaid in 1941 prior to 4-for-1 split-up.

Mack Trucks Show Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Mack Trucks, Inc., reported 1940 net profit of $1,803,821, equal after Federal income taxes to $3.02 a share, compared with $682,987, or $1.14 a share, in 1939. E. C. Fink, President, told stockholders in the annual report the year was the best for volume and profits since 1930. Backlog of orders on Dec. 31, he added, was the largest in the company's history, with about three-quarters due to United States and foreign government orders. Plants are in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

North American Rayon Corp

NEW YORK, (AP)—North American Rayon Corp., with plants at Elizabethton, Tenn., for the year ended Dec. 28 showed a net profit of $1,781,426, equal to $3.18 a share on the class A and B stock, compared with $2,010,252, or $3.62 a share on the same combined issues, in 1939.

Plymouth Oil Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Plymouth Oil Co. in its preliminary 1940 report listed consolidated net profit of $1,442,739, or $1.38 a share, compared with $2,475,052, or $2.38 a share, in 1939.

Cream of Wheat Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Cream of Wheat Corp. reported net profit for 1940 of $1,140,907, or $1.90 a share, compared with $1,000,558, or $1.83 a share, in 1939.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	121.86	27.60	19.46
Net change	— .11	— .17	— .16
Previous close	121.97	27.43	19.62
1941 high	133.59	29.73	20.65
1941 low	117.66	26.84	18.85

*Preliminary.

Commodity Futures

11 Commodities (1924-26=100)

Today's close	Prev close	58.03
Month ago 55.70	Year ago	59.01
1941 high 59.83	1941 low	55.45

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	11:50
1	3⅛s 43-41 Mch	100.1	100.1	100.1
4	3⅛s 47-43	107.4	107.4	107.4
2	2½s 47-45	108.14	108.14	108.14
2	2½s 52-50	105.31	105.28	105.28
20	2½s '54-51	107.31	107.30	107.30
10	2½s 60-55	109	109	109
10	2½s 59-56	108.6	108.6	108.6
3	2½s 65-60	108.13	108.13	108.13

New York City Bonds

28	3s 80	100½	100¼	100½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	11:50
2	Abitibi P&P 5s 53	45½	45½	45½
1	Allegheny cv 5s 44	94½	94½	94½
38	Allegheny 5s 50 st	62½	62	62¼
5	Allied Strs 4½s 51	103	103	103
2	AmIChem 5½s 49	103¼	103¼	103¼
7	Am T&T 5½s 43	103⅜	103 9-32	103 9-32
1	Am T&T 3½s 66		108⅛ -08⅛	108⅛
8	Am T&T 3½s 61		108⅞	108⅞
1	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50		104¼	104¼
4	Ark&MR&BT 5s '64		98⅞	98¾
1	Arm Del 4s '57		106⅛	106⅛
2	Arm Del 4s '55		105¼	105¼
4	AT&SF 4s '95		107⅛	107⅝
3	AT&SF 4½s '48		103⅝	103⅝
24	B&O '95 st A		43¼	43⅛
14	B&O '95 st C		49	48⅝
7	B&O 2000 st D		42⅝	42½
17	B&O '96 st F		42⅞	42½
160	B&O cv '60 st		20½	19¾
1	B&O 4s '48		66¾	66¾
1	B&O T C 4s '59		35½	53⅛
16	Beth Stl 3¼s '65		105⅛	105
3	Beth Stl 3s '60		101⅞	101¾
2	Boston&Me 4½s '70		21⅛	21⅛
5	Bkly Edi 3½s '66		108¾	108¾
4	Bkly Un Gas 5s '50		91½	91
2	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66		106¾	106¾
5	Can Nat 3s 60 Oct		95	95
5	Can Nat Ry 4½s 51		92	92
10	Can Nat Ry 4½s 57		92⅝	92⅛
1	Can Pac 5s 54		73	73
7	Caro Cen 4s 49		43	43
4	Caro C&O 4s 65		105⅞	105⅞
5	Celanese 3s 55		98	98
6	Cen Pac 5s 60		50⅛	50⅛
10	Cen Pacist 4s 49		70	69¾
5	C&O rfg 3½s 96E		103¼	103¼
3	C&O 4½s '77		75½	75½
13	CB&Q 3½s Ill 49		91½	91¼
10	Chi&E Ill Inc 97		25	25
25	Chic Gt West 4s 59		33	32⅞
58	CMSP & Pac 5s '75		7⅛	7⅛
8	CMSP&P a 5s 2000		17⅛	17⅛
1	CM&SP 4½s 89C		36	36
4	CM&SP 4½s 89E		36	36
4	Chi&NW gm 5s 37		20	20
14	CRI & P 4½s 52A		9½	9½
5	CRI & P 5s 34		17⅛	17¼
15	CRI & P rfg 4s 34		9	9
4	CRI & P rfg 4s 34 ct		8	8
2	Ch & W Ind 4½s 62		93¼	93⅛
2	Childs Co 5s 43		29½	29½
1	Cin Gn & El 3½s 66		108⅛	108⅛
3	CCC&StL gen 4s 93		74	74
2	ClevUn Term 4½s77C		69¼	69¼
6	Columbia G 5s 52 May		104¾	104¾
7	Con Edis 3¼s 46		103¾	103¾
5	Con Oil cv 3s 51		104¼	104¼
4	Consum Pow 3½s 70		109¾	109¾
3	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42		16½	16½
13	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43		49¾	49¾
1	D&RG West 5s '78		7	7
22	Erie rfg 5s '67		18¼	18¼
2	Erie rfg 5s '75		18⅛	18⅛
1	Erie 1st 4s '96		82¾	83½
12	Erie gen lien 4s '96		44½	44¼
2	Erie cv 4s '53 A		38⅛	38½
21	Fla E Cst 5s '74		8	7⅞
15	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct		7¼	7¼
1	Fla E Cst 4½s '59		66¼	66¼
2	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49		86½	86½
6	Goodrich 4½s '56		105¾	105¾
1	Gt Nor 4s '46 D		103¼	103½
6	Gulf M&Oh 4s '75		65½	65
10	Ill Bell Tel 2¾s'81		102¼

Freedom's Horizon: It's The World Now

By Argus

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

However little significance one is accustomed to attach to political orations of the dictators, there was a passage in Signor Mussolini's latest speech that is worthy of particular attention, for it appears to give the key not only to the remarkable totalitarian successes, but to the equally surprising democratic failures.

The Duce declares in so many words that although Italian arms had sustained grievous losses, the Axis revolutionary war against "liberalism, democracy and plutocracy" would be won. The statement punctuated a similar pronouncement made by Herr Hitler three weeks before, when he said: "This will be the historical year of the new order in Europe. Tyranny will be abolished. The world will be open to all."

The central fact conveyed by the dictators in these two speeches was that the Nazi-Fascist combination is a revolutionary movement that is being conducted on a world basis. In view of this totalitarian claim, which at the moment seems only too well justified by events, the question arises whether resistance to the movement, to be successful, must not likewise be organized on a world basis.

The determination with which the democratic powers had, until the fall of France, avoided coming to such a conclusion is not easy to explain. Rather than set up a united front against the Fascist flood, the democracies watched the European nations crumble before Hitler's hosts as rapidly as the Roman Empire crumbled before the Goth and Hun.

The resemblance indeed seemed so close that they began to expect a similar fate. Was not Herr Hitler following with alarming success the same method of diplomatic cunning and ruthlessness with which Alaric, the Goth-Hun leader, had broken up Rome's resistance? And had not the German Oswald Spengler declared the western democracies were "too old and rigid" to cope with problems of the present-day world? At any rate the political incompetence displayed by the democracies in the 20 years after Versailles seemed to supply all the necessary evidence for an incipient "decline and fall."

Mistakes in Technique

And yet, while the democracies have undoubtedly shown elements of unexpected weakness, events today are beginning to suggest that the collapse of Europe was due not so much to a moribund condition as to mistakes in technique—to a refusal of the democracies to adopt the one course which would stop the disorder.

Herr Hitler has been working throughout on a world basis. It was not of his own devising. He found it ready made, in the pigeon-holes of Wilhelmstrasse, where it had been placed by the henchmen of the Kaisers. It was known as Weltpolitik and the beginnings of it had been visible before the war of 1914—a politico-economic structure that regarded the world as a unit and that began with extensive trading connections in all parts of the world, linked by subsidized shipping lines. The engineers of Weltpolitik were as much the Krupps, Thyssens, Siemenses and Ballins as the political leaders of the day.

The whole scheme, and the attitude of mind that can think in world terms, was there, ready-planned for the Nazis to convert to their own political uses.

Strange to say, the democracies, with their world-wide empires of long standing, had still no conception of a Weltpolitik such as this land-bound newcomer had evolved. So it came about that while Herr Hitler had his associates—Italy, Japan and Russia—strategically placed to play off the democracies, one against the other, drawing their attention to the Mediterranean, the North Sea or the Far East, according as it suited his purpose, America, Britain and France, for five supremely critical years pursued each its own policy of rigid and complaisant isolationism.

America kept out of the League, broke up the London economic conference of 1933 and passed its Neutrality and Johnson Acts, while Britain and France attacked each other's defense schemes and virtually handed over Manchuria to Japan, Ethiopia to Fascist Italy, and Austria, Spain and Czechoslovakia to Nazi Germany. Meanwhile, all three democracies, to Herr Hitler's satisfaction, insistently proclaimed their disapproval of all ideologies and their positive refusal to fight.

Nationalistic Thinking

The democracies, in short, were mentally oriented toward nationalism. When Herr Hitler began his game of Weltpolitik they seemed almost ready to admit they were on the decline rather than to switch round and meet the Nazi on his own ground. With the help of Spengler's theory of rigidity they began by a process of self-hypnotism to think they were effete.

"There is no use fighting for something that doesn't work," the isolationists were saying. And yet, with a change of attitude, it was abundantly clear that the Nazis could have been rendered innocuous by a few strokes of the Anglo-Franco-American pen.

But the French disaster began to stir the depths of the British and American character. The democratic indignation began to mount at the purely artificial restraints that had held them in a state of discreditable impotence while outlaws ravished their neighbors. The cry came for resistance, no matter what the cost in political readjustments. An overcautious leadership was forced to act in both nations alike—and at last the ground has been prepared for a new world outlook.

One of the first signs of the change came on Aug. 18, 1938, when President Roosevelt told the Canadians: "The people of the United States will not stand idly by if domination of Canadian soil is threatened by any other empire (than the British)."

Here in the guise of an extension of the Monroe Doctrine came the actual beginning of a world outlook and a world responsibility. A year later it was taking practical form when the President, in conference with Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada, agreed that "a permanent joint board on defense shall be set up by the two countries" and a month after came the agreement with Britain for the exchange of destroyers and naval bases.

Struggle Changed

The whole character of the struggle began to change. The democracies at last were meeting the Nazis on equal terms. No longer were they allowing Herr Hitler to keep all his intended victims separate while he picked off one at a time. Herr Hitler countered the destroyer deal with the Triple Alliance of Sept. 27, adding Japan to the Axis on terms calculated to frighten America away from defense of Britain, while Japanese troops marched into Indo-China. But America had decided upon its course. It replied with an embargo on scrap iron to Japan and a $25,000,000 loan to China. By Dec. 29 President Roosevelt had proclaimed America as "the great arsenal of democracy."

But while the new world outlook of the Anglo-American governments is at the moment mainly engaged in the struggle with the Nazis and their associates, it must eventually extend to the laying of new political and economic foundations for world security. The Nazis have destroyed the foundations of the old order, at least in Europe. They incessantly proclaim that a new order is in the making. Economic bureaus are already at work in the several conquered countries working on plans to articulate them with the Greater Germany, the populations being graded into a new system of castes on the Nazi basis.

The democracies have a late start in planning on a world scale, but the work will have to be done, as Britain has already acknowledged by the establishment of a reconstruction executive to formulate plans.

Meanwhile, public opinion is increasingly active on the problem. In a frank discussion of the situation in the American "Life" of Feb. 17, Henry R. Luce, the editor, concludes that the major political and economic power, as well as the major responsibilities for world order after the war will lie with America; that it will devolve upon America to devise the new order—at least insofar as that new order constitutes America's "environment." Americans, he says, "have failed to play their part as a world power—a failure which has had disastrous consequences for themselves and for all mankind. And the cure is this: to accept wholeheartedly our duty and our opportunity as the most powerful and vital nation in the world."

While Mr. Luce assumes that Britain would fall in with any responsible plans evolved by America, the editor of Le Jour in Montreal, goes farther than many other journals following a similar trend when he says: "Too late, England proposed an Anglo-French Federation. We, citizens of North America . . . believe that a Federal union of the democracies will bring us a secure independence and prosperity. We know that the divided action of those democracies, particularly on the part of the weak nations—and Canada is among the weak—will doom us to servitude."

As a social basis for the new order, the Editor of the London "Economist" proposes that "the citizen of a democracy should be guaranteed not merely his political liberties but also a certain minimum of food and clothing and decent shelter." The "Bill of Political Rights," he says, should "be supplemented by a Bill of Economic Rights," which in turn should be coupled with a "Bill of Minimum Duties," making a charter for the Twentieth Century based on "security without slavery, freedom without poverty, progress without violence."

These are but the first fruits of the great democratic switch over to the world outlook. The outlaws have evolved their own counterfeit plan and are brandishing it far and wide. The urgent call has come to the democracies to show that they have the genuine plan for a reformed world on a Christian, civilized basis and that they are capable of putting it into effect.

Traffic-Shunting Roadway

Engineers Supervise Morning and Evening Shifts

A highway with adjustable lanes is one of Chicago's answers to its traffic problem. A partition rises eight inches from the roadway and provides an additional lane for incoming morning traffic and outgoing evening traffic. At other times, the lanes are evenly divided. Engineers are seen operating the device. In inset at left is the control box and inset at right illustrates how the partition works.

Divisible Highway in Chicago Absorbs Traffic Fluctuation

Motors and Motorways

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A Chicago highway that changes its shape to meet fluctuating demands of traffic flow through the day or week has aroused the interest of officials in other cities as a possible solution to similar traffic problems in their own communities.

When traffic flows heaviest towards intown early in the morning, the four-lane highway is made into a three-lane road for inbound traffic and one lane for outbound. At night when homeward bound traffic is heavier, the highway is reformed into three lanes for outbound traffic, and a single lane for inbound cars.

The adjustable highway has been put into operation on Chicago's outer drive. The change in shape is accomplished by chains of recessed lane dividers, each divider being 12 feet long and 24 inches wide. They are raised and lowered by push-button action.

The mechanism operates hydraulically from control boards, each of which covers 600 feet of dividing sections. They can be raised and lowered in 20 seconds. The dividing strips will rise eight inches. When lowered they are flush with the highway.

In case of war, the automatic divisionals could be used, it is said, to separate military from civilian traffic when this seems desirable, while another cross divisional could be employed to prevent the use of the highways for the landing of foreign airplanes.

Normally, the divisionals not only expedite traffic movement, but they make a 100-foot highway do the work of one much wider, a particularly important feature in congested districts where widenings either cannot be accomplished or are possible only at almost prohibitive costs.

Automobile Designs

The effect of the national defense program on automobile designs and fittings will be seen by late Spring, and certainly in the 1942 models, according to the American Machinist. In other words, the struggle is on in the industry to develop new materials and treatments rapidly in order that they will be acceptable without unduly increasing the costs of automobiles next year.

Changes in both designs and engines that have been put off for years are now being rushed into operation. Zinc is now so scarce that manufacturers of zinc-die-castings have been forced to curtail production as much as 50 per cent. Most of the companies have been supplied with castings for the next 60 days, but it is considered possible that some of the 1941 models will have to be equipped with substitute parts.

Auto companies are anticipating this shortage, and sources in the die-casting industry estimate that approximately 20 out of 30-35 pounds of die castings on the "average" car will be removed in favor of stampings, plastics or other materials.

It is probable that radiator grilles, radio grilles, headlight and tail-light frames, and certain interior appointments other than handles are to be made of steel stampings. The stampings will require new designs. Finishes will probably be in color rather than chrome. Also changes may be made in covering various automobile parts, and stainless steel trim may be avoided, it is stated.

Parts suppliers who cannot get raw materials in adequate quantities are facing an unhappy future. Because of the zinc curtailment, the die casting industry is in a difficult position, because besides supplying to the automotive plants, it also supplies refrigerator makers. As a result, other outlets will have to be found.

There may be a loss of employment of as many as 15,000 people in the die-casting industry. Also, there appears to be small chance of using present zinc-die-casting equipment in national defense work. Most of the bomber parts assigned to the automotive industry consist of forged or cast aluminum or magnesium alloy, with few die-cast parts in demand, and even if more light-weight aviation or bomb parts be die-cast, present equipment is either unsuitable or must be rebuilt.

Definite Steps Seen Needed To Guard U. S.-Canada Amity

Continued from Page 1

failed to note them with regret. It is significant that the Government has hastened to appoint a new Minister to Washington, to assume duties which Loring Christie was unable to carry on solely for reasons of health. From now on Canada's representation in Washington, in the hands of Leighton G. McCarthy, will be much more vigorous than it has been in the last year.

Answers to Charges

While the Government must be silent, members of the Canadian Parliament are under no such restraint. The feelings of many Canadians reached expression in Parliament a few days ago in a speech by M. J. Coldwell, the Socialist leader. He said he had read in American newspapers and heard on the American radio the repeated statement that the United States should not loan war materials to Britain, since Canada was demanding hard cash for everything shipped across the sea.

This, Mr. Coldwell pointed out, was entirely false. Canada, he said, had spent a large part of its national income so far and would spend still more in future on its efforts to assist Britain in the war. Mr. Coldwell's speech, however, was even more notable for its demand that Canada make more clear to the American people why it is fighting in the war and what gains it hopes to make by its present heavy sacrifices.

Some American statesmen, Mr. Coldwell observed, seemed to misunderstand Canada's attitude and might imagine that it was fighting the war on a strictly business basis, asking payment for everything it does. Other members of Congress wanted to know the war aims of the British Commonwealth. Mr. Coldwell would give them an answer.

Speaking for the left-wing party of Canada, the influential Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, Mr. Coldwell announced that its philosophy paralleled the philosophy of the British Labor Party at every point. The common people of Canada, he said, were not fighting so that a few people might make profits and acquire wealth, but in the belief that, after victory it would be possible to establish a fairer system of society, where wealth would be more equitably distributed. They were fighting for the same things which the British people hoped to gain.

In Mr. Coldwell's view it would be a profound mistake to talk of destroying the German people. On the contrary, the British Commonwealth should seek to make allies of the millions of Germans and other Europeans who had more cause to loathe Nazism than any other people in the world, and to encourage these people towards an ultimate revolt it was necessary to persuade them that the British Commonwealth desired a sound and fair peace, designed to benefit the common man.

And as an evidence of good faith, Mr. Coldwell demanded that the Canadian Government take labor into its confidence in considering every phase of the war effort, and that it set up immediately a Parliamentary committee to map out a postwar program of reconstruction, lest something like social chaos follow the arrival of peace.

Mr. Coldwell's speech was profoundly significant to Canadians, who can see in it the striking change that has occurred in left-wing since the start of the war. The Socialist Party admittedly entered the war without deep enthusiasm because, as Mr. Coldwell admitted recently, it did not trust the existing Government of Britain. For years it had seen the ideal of collective security, which the Socialist Party favors, betrayed on all sides. Thue at the start of the war the Socialists urged that Canada's participation be confined to materials of war, without the dispatch of Canadian soldiers overseas.

Now the Socialists are in the war without limitation. They have come to trust the British Government under Mr. Churchill, in collaboration with representatives of British labor. Their hopes for a good peace, for collective security, for a better economic system have been revived. But Mr. Coldwell uttered a bitter attack on Senator Arthur Meighen, former Prime Minister of Canada, for saying that if the profit system was going to be destroyed in the war, then there was nothing worth fighting for. Such a statement he called so subversive of Canada's war effort that if any trade unionist had uttered it he would be arrested,

Mr. Coldwell's speech went far to clarify the attitude of Canadian Socialists and their sympathizers towards the war and greatly encouraged the Government. It showed a unity of purpose which Parliament certainly lacked as the war began, and it showed also an increased consciousness among Canadians of the importance of keeping this Nation's record clear before the people of the United States.

British Aid

Continued from Page 1

with 73 per cent favoring and only 9 per cent against, the MidAtlantic States also showing 54 per cent in favor and only 1 per cent opposed.

A further development in the situation occurred yesterday when Virginia's veteran Democrat, Senator Carter Glass, told the Senate that he had asked the Federal Bureau of Investigation to see just which persons or groups were financing the group of women now noisily opposing the measure in the galleries and halls of Congress.

Asserting that the women had unceremoniously invaded his office and "created a noisy disorder of which any self-respecting fishwife would be ashamed" the fiery Virginian claimed that the women were making themselves "consistently offensive in the Capital buildings."

Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling, author of "The Red Network" and leader of the woman delegation, supported the FBI investigation and expressed the opinion that it would remove "the smear of being called 'Foreign Agents.'"

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Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7162
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami
72 N. E. 1st St.
Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach
1452 Washington Ave.
Tel. 5-2680

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

COLLINS GROCERY, Inc.
In the heart of Little River
7936 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Only the best in foods
PHONE 7-9259

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
200 S. E. First Ave.
'phone 2-1440
Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons

EVERGLADES BATTERY CO.
Distributors of
Prestolite Batteries
NORWALK TIRES
UNITED MOTORS SERVICE
SINCLAIR PRODUCTS
1901 N. E. 2nd Ave. Ph. 2-7532

LLOYD PRINTING INC.

1800 N. MIAMI AVE. TEL. 2-4743

JOHN E. WITHERS TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms, vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Phone 32667-8

Snowden's Grove Service
A Complete One-Stop Service Station. Also Road Service
3001 Grand Ave. Coconut Grove
PHONE 4-9277

Phone 2-5843 *Delivery Service*
MODERN CLEANERS, Inc.
Dry Cleaning and Laundry
Main Office: 712 N. E. 2nd Ave.
Branches:
7811 Biscayne Blvd. 223 N. W. Eighth Ave.
D. W. JONES, Mgr.

BONDED ROOFS
PALMER'S ROOFING CO.
115 N. E. 7th Terrace Phone 2-3429
18 years in Miami
We Repair All Types of Roofs

FLORIDA

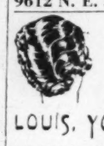
MIAMI
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURANCE
To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.
W. W. BAKER, Pres.
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

SMART WOMEN SHOP
at
Rose-Franzis
GOWNS—COATS
RESORT WEAR
206 S. E. 1st Ave. Clyde Court Bldg.

Up-to-Date
WATCHES—CLOCKS
JEWELRY
BAUER'S WATCH SHOP
50 S. E. First Street Tel. 2-5822

The Shop of Distinction for the Well Groomed
MIAMI SHORES BEAUTY SALON
9612 N. E. 2nd Ave. Tel. 7-4919

Come in and have a
Therm-O-Oil Permanent
Something Entirely New
LOUIS, YOUR HAIRDRESSER
231 Halcyon Arcade Tel. 2-1853

Abstracts—Title Insurance
Escrows
DADE-COMMONWEALTH TITLE COMPANY
100 N. E. 1st Ave. Tel. 3-7641

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILLFOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981
MIAMI, FLA.

Floor Coverings, Linoleum, Asphalt and Rubber Tile, Rugs, Carpets, also Window Shades
The J. H. HAGOOD CO.
3801 N. E. 2nd Ave. Tel. 7-2288

PINE SHAMPOO and FINGER WAVE
$1.25
Royal Salon de Beaute
7105 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 7-3054

The Milliner With a Talent for Your Particular Style
MARY'S HAT SHOP
MARY F. KEMP
161 S. E. 1ST ST. URMEY HOTEL BLDG.

AUTO REPAIRS
Specializing in:
Carburetors and Electrical Service
DADE'S
999 W. FLAGLER ST., MIAMI, FLA.

McFARLAND AWNING CORP.
742 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings—Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

New Work Phone 3-1380
RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
537 N. W. 5th Street Repairs

ROCKMOOR GROCERY
Two Complete Food Stores to Serve You
5925 N. E. 2nd Avenue
4111 N. W. 17th Avenue

Metropolitan
LAUNDRY
CLEANERS and DYERS
1085 N. W. 62nd St. Phone 7-1654

Bayshore Cleaners
Cleaning and Laundry
6810 Biscayne Boulevard
PHONE 7-2616

GULF PRODUCTS GULF TIRES BATTERIES
Lubrication Our Specialty
ELSASSER'S SERVICE STATION
7791 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 7-9296
NICE CLEAN REST ROOMS

Fancy and Plain
ICE CREAMS
ROY J. SCHNEIDER
1801 N. E. 2nd Ave. Phone 2-3868

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

FRED W. HOSEA
President and General Manager
Hart Hardware Co.
17 Years in Miami
44-46 N. E. FIRST STREET

RUG & JUG SHOP, Inc.
Hand Made Pottery, Metal Crafters, Hooked Rugs, Novel Gifts
1755 BISCAYNE BLVD.
Mail Orders Filled

Diamonds and Watches
Fine Repairing
of Watches and Jewelry
Bead Stringing Engraving

CUMING'S
108 N. E. First Tel. 3-4921
Over 30 Years' Experience

MIAMI BEACH

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

FOR APPOINTMENT CALL SHOPPE 6-2011
IVAH BEAUTY SALON
"Your Neighborhood Beauty Salon"
IVA MILLER, Prop.
On the 79th Street Causeway
Two Blocks West of Collins Ave.
415 71st Street, Miami Beach

DINE IN
OUR BEAUTIFUL PATIO or ENCLOSED DINING ROOM
Luncheon or Dinner
LOUIS' GRILL
731 Lincoln Road Tel. 5-9933
Serving Miami Beach Since 1928

Pierre's
Fine
Merchant Tailor
ENGLISH DOESKIN
1140 LINCOLN ROAD TEL. 5-3812

Flamingo Town Shoppe
Sportswear—Millinery
Afternoon and Evening Gowns
of Distinction
818 Lincoln Road Phone 5-4901

ALYCE MAYNE
629 LINCOLN ROAD
Costume Jewelry, Handbags
Perfumes, Hosiery
AUTHORIZED AGENT
Lederer DE PARIS INC.
Fifth Ave. New York

Dine at Beautiful
NORMANDY INN
ON NORMANDY ISLE
Breakfast—Luncheon
Dinner
Finest Foods Served
Opposite Monument Tel. 6-9112

ECONOMY EXTERMINATORS
TRULY NOLEN, Mgr.
Insects, Termites and Rodents Controlled
Miami: Tel. 3-5250
Miami Beach: Tel. 5-4344

ROBERTS BEACH HOTEL » » DINING ROOM
BREAKFAST, LUNCH, DINNER
Manager: MRS. O. M. SANBORN
of the
"BLUE GENTIAN" RESTAURANT
Saranac Lake, N. Y.
3400 COLLINS AVE. PHONE 5-5821

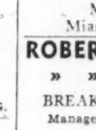
ORLANDO

ORLANDO
Steam Laundry
Central Florida's Only Certified Dry Cleaners
PHONE 3176
WINTER PARK 100

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Town and Country Shop
SMART CLOTHES
for Women
Angebilt Hotel Bldg.
Mrs. Nell Hartley, Mgr.
Orlando, Fla.

• To Meet All Your Auto Needs
• GIBBS SERVICE
Orange at Jackson
Featuring
AMOCO-GAS
• Pennsylvania RX Tires
"They outmileage the field"

CONSULT US on your next

Permanent Wave
Select your style curls or waves
Florence Beauty Shop
24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Orlando Fla. Phone 9707

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando, Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.
PHONE 7463 W. R. MILLER
MILLER RADIO CO.
Radios
Sales and Service
Public Address Systems
139 S. Court St. Orlando, Florida

FLORIDA

SARASOTA

HARMON'S
Clothes for Men Who Care
Where Quality Reigns
MAIN ST. AT FIVE POINTS

Luncheonette Candies
Badger's
At Five Points
Visit Our Cosmetic Bar
Stationery Beach Supplies

PEERLESS CLOTHES SHOP
SMART SUITS—SHOES
SHIRTS—TIES
for Men
338 Main Street

ALDRICH
Cleaners and Dyers
132 N. Pineapple Ave. Phone 7730

BROWN & STOKES
Insurance
REALTORS
Main Street at Five Points

The Sport Shop
"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"
Hollywood Beach Wear
Visit the Thrift Shop
AT FIVE POINTS

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in Lakeland
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

MAC'S FOOD SHOP
We sell
Domino Cane Sugar
Pineapple Ave., Halton Bldg. Phone 2209

RED CROSS SHOES
sold exclusively at
NATHANS
Next to Palmer Bank

PENNEY'S
welcomes readers of this paper to shop in their Sarasota store
J. C. Penney Company

Moderne Beauty Shop
Expert Service in Every Department of Beauty Culture
Specializing in
PERMANENT WAVING
213 Main Street Tel. 6546

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

PALM CAFETERIA
Sarasota's Most Modern Eating Place
SEATING CAPACITY 300
CLEARWATER
SARASOTA—at Five Points

ST. PETERSBURG

TRIANGLE COFFEE SHOP
Quality Food—Popular Prices
MAGNOLIA ARCADE
440 First Avenue, North
When in Toledo, Ohio, Eat at
BUD AND LUKE RESTAURANTS

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 66-343, 2 to 4 p. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Carpets Draperies Furniture
THE
JANE WITTMER STUDIO
Featuring a Complete Decorating and Furnishing Service
Member American Institute of Decorators
400 North Beach Drive Phone 5323

Men's Clothes, Hats
Furnishings and Sports Wear
DENT & ENGLISH CO.
333 Central Ave.
"Exclusively a Men's Store"

Lowrey's Dial 7536
SMART CLOTHES FOR THE YOUNGER SET
St. Petersburg Florida *346 Central Avenue*

WOMEN'S APPAREL
of Distinction
SCHUTZ INC
339 FIRST AVENUE NORTH
"41 Years in St. Petersburg"

DIAMONDS WATCHES
SILVER FINER GIFTS
Repairing of
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
(Ask anybody)
BRUCE WATTERS
DEPENDABLE JEWELERS
360 CENTRAL AVENUE

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Baked Goods, Fish and Oysters
117 Ninth Street, North Phone 4106
HOME OWNED

ORANGE and GRAPEFRUIT
Gift Boxes Shipped Everywhere
M. D. Wever & Son
(Growers Since 1883)
"The Year Around Packing House"
42 SIXTH STREET SOUTH
Phone 91-131 We Deliver

Southern Dairies Ice Cream
HOWARD'S Ice Cream Parlor
141 Third St. North Phone 65-911

DRY CLEANERS

1700 Central Ave. Phone 4187

PARAMOUNT FOOD STORE
1119 4th St. North
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
PHONE 7755

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4201

The Garden Cafeteria
A Delightful Place to Eat.
232 Second St., North

You will find
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES
HOME BAKED GOODS at
VINOY MARKET
432 First Street North

Princess Martha Beauty Shoppe
A complete beauty service
104 4TH ST. NORTH
MRS. LORA L. HAMILTON, Owner and Mgr.

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

Corset Fashion Shop
Featuring
POIRETTE COMPACTS AND FLEXEES
106 FIRST AVENUE N. E.
Edythe Softley, *formerly of Boston, Mass.*

Subscription Coupon
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $..... for .... year, or ..... months, beginning with the current issue.
PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00
Name.....
Street and Number.....
City and State.....

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

Willson-Chase
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store

DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
Willson-Chase Store
Central at Third

ERMATINGER'S
Men's
Knox Stetson Trimble
and Borsalino Hats
17 Third Street North
Ladies'
Knox Weyman Stetson
and Gage Hats
Fine Feather and Admiration Hosiery
Costume Jewelry
21 THIRD STREET NORTH

Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk Products
LAKEVIEW DAIRY
BRUCE B. BLACKBURN
1422 Lakeview Ave. South
Phones 56-115 or 87-343

R. C. A. VICTOR RADIOS
Everything Musical
LEFTER'S MUSIC SHOP
20 Sixth Street North Phone 6925

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 5 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Furniture for any Home

Star White Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

SAVE AT in Tampa, Fla.
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO

MARY FRANSEN
Agency
Vogue Cleaners & Laundry
416 Magnolia Avenue Phone H32474

POLARS *Velvet* ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1254 93 5TH AVE.

WEST PALM BEACH

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

Super Service Market
Meats and Groceries
Vegetables and Fruits
Tel. 4037—New Location
Corner So. Dixie and Hibiscus
West Palm Beach, Florida

THE OCEANIC
Specializing in Shore and Fish Dinners
STEAKS—CHOPS—CHICKEN
Corner Lakeview Avenue and Flagler Drive at Royal Palm Bridge
TEL. 6676

Gladys McCarley
HATS DRESSES
ACCESSORIES
201 SOUTH OLIVE
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires — Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

The Popular Rendezvous of Smartly Dressed Women
prices too . . . are most popular
KERMANS
527 Clematis @ West Palm Beach
Palm Beach @ County Road and Sunset Avenue

BARCO MOTORS, Inc.
Serving the Palm Beaches over 25 years
Your Ford V-8 Dealer
SALES SERVICE
416 3rd Street, West Palm Beach, Fla.

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk • Cream • Ice Cream
and all Quality Dairy Products serving the Palm Beaches
BELLE GLADE, LAKE WORTH, VERO BEACH, HOBE SOUND, FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

NORGE
REFRIGERATORS—RANGES
and
Norge Oil-Burning Heaters
Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

SONNY BOY'S FRUIT CO.
Packers and Shippers of Indian River Fruit in Gift Boxes
Featuring Temple and King Oranges, very finest quality. Every box Certified by Florida State Fruit Inspectors.
2702 South Dixie at Belvedere Road
West Palm Beach, Florida

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe

We give machine, machineless and wireless permanent waves. Price $3.50 up. Shampoo and finger waves 75 cents. Manicure 50 cts.
2003 S. Dixie Tel. 4622

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service, Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD., PHONE 9489

THE LAKESIDE PRESS
"Where Good Printing Is a Habit"
305 Gardenia Street Telephone 8675
West Palm Beach, Florida

GEO. W. SLATON
General Insurance and Surety Bonds
214-216 Comeau Bldg. Tel. 6189
West Palm Beach, Florida

BEGOR'S
Fancy Groceries—Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
Phone 6013 42nd and Broadway
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

WINTER HAVEN

PUBLIX SUPER MARKET
Winter Haven's Favorite Food Store

WINTER PARK

ANDRE HAIR DRESSER
Phone 218 524 East Park Ave.
Winter Park, Florida

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO Z. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

LAUNDRY May's DYEING
DRY CLEANING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson **Corset Shop**
24 Cain Street, N. E.

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO HATS
Individually Designed
TILLYE O. SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 8229

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

Ponce De Leon Beauty Shoppe
Established 1927 VE 9281
Aerogene permanents are the latest, light, cool and comfortable. We invite you to try one.
517 Ponce de Leon Ave.
Mrs. Wyndol J. Evans, Owner
(We try to please)

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor

GEORGIA

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4635-W 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop—NEWBERRY'S
Macon's Newest and Finest
5c—10c—25c—$1.00 Store
"In the Heart of Macon"

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

Blum's INDIVIDUAL *Laundry* AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
"Extra Care but No Extra Cost"
Phone 2231 359 Cotton Ave.

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Marnez Shop
Exclusive Millinery
6 West Harris St.
Telephone 4396

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
No Job Too Large or Too Small. Each and every one is appreciated.
DIAL 3-5191

DURHAM

A Department Store for All Your Home and Family Needs
As in Greensboro
Ellis Stone & Co.

GREENSBORO

Dicks Laundry Company
Launderers and Cleaners
328-332 East Market St.

European

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9631.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box SCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

FLATS TO LET

SWITZERLAND, DAVOS DORF—To let in modern house, well furnished four-roomed flats with every comfort, at once or later. Apply Frau Camen-Mathis.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SWITZERLAND—LAUSANNE
Quiet house, pleasant surroundings especially for those needing experienced care. State license.
Mlle. Jeanne Capt
Avenue Secretan 7.

Europe

Switzerland

AARAU

GAMPER & CO.
Stoffe,
Konfektion, Mass
für Damen, Herren & Kinder
(Materials)

MERCERIE
M. LUSCHER-GLOOR
Large Assortment in Silk and Woollen Materials
GRABEN 28

SEE NEXT PAGE

SWITZERLAND

AARAU
(Continued.)

SCHUHGESCHÄFT Straumann
RATHAUSGASSE 17 AARAU
SHOES

FRITZ HAGENBUCH
Papeterie
Buchbinderei—Einrahmungen.
Vordere Vorstadt.
STATIONERY

BASEL

BEST LINEN
for Bed, Table and Kitchen
AUSSTEUERN
W&S LEINEN
famous for 300 years
Inspection and Comparison invited

Siegrist
The House for Quality
9, Nauenstrasse, BASEL

RENAUD A.G.
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12 BASEL Tel. 22770
(Provisions)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesdays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BERN Marktgasse 4
Tel. 22.373
Standard Shoes and Shoes for Difficult Feet
Spezialität Prothos

R. SCHOLL
Alkoholfrees Speiserestaurant
Kaffeewirtschaft
Spitalgasse 22
Telephon 2-70-02 und 2-70-03
(TEA ROOM)

Feinbäckerei — Konditorei

Fr. Reinhard-Kunz, Bern
Marktgasse 65 Brunnadernstrasse 21
(Bakery)

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
ZWYGART
SPITALGASSE 40
First Class Goods
SHIRTS, TIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES
Large Assortment of UNDERWEAR

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Stationery Shop
J. MORGANTHALER
Neuengasse 43

FOUNTAIN PENS—
SOUVENIRS
Postcards of Christian Science Church

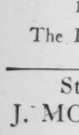
HAUTE COUTURE
ABPLANALP & CIE
Zeitglockenlaube 6
Confection pour Dames
(DRESSMAKING)

G. KOCH & SOHN
Berner Molkerei
Engehaldenstrasse 8
Telephon 2.23.25
Tafelbutter, Kochbutter, Yoghurt, Honig
(DAIRY)

Maison Friedländer
MODES
Bubenbergplatz 11
(MILLINER)

Parfumerie
HANS KINDLER
(5% Rabattmarken)
17 Marktgasse 17
Beauty and Cosmetic Products

KOLONIALWAREN
Frau F. Dürig-Frank
Mein Prinzip preiswerte Ware in anerkannter Qualität
MOSERSTRASSE 52 TEL. 3.58.30
(Groceries)



Schaerer & Cie
Marktgasse 63
Bestecke & Tafelgeräte
(Knives, Forks and Spoons)

KOLONIALWAREN
FRAU MÜHLEMANN-GERTSCH
Täglich frische Eier, Butter und Käse
Höheweg 10
(Groceries, Eggs, Butter, Cheese)

Bakery—Confectionery
G. RIESEN-LOOSLI
Delivery to your house
TEL. 2.35.47

Installations—Geschäft
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and Gentlemen's
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All banking transactions under best conditions

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14 Cours de Rive

GANTS GLOVES
CEVEY
16 CORRATERIE 16
Nouveautés de Printemps

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SWITZERLAND

RÜTI Kt.—Zurich

Moderne und gute
Strumpfwaren—Bebe-Artikel
Tricotwäsche, Schürzen
Herrenhemden "Permastyll"
"Auswahlen nach auswärts"
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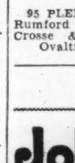

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Thrupp & Co
(Estab. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
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Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued.)

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Air-conditioned Throughout

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for VALUE in
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GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
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Private Functions
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and at 32 Pitt Street
Morning Coffee, Luncheon, Tea and Dinner
MRS. E. A. LANE

J. MURRAY STEEL WORKS
Awnings, Fire Escapes
Spiral Stairs
Builders' Ironwork
Albert Street, Gladesville
Phone: Ryde 437

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Pty. Ltd.
SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS

Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches: Oxford Street Broadway, Newton, Parramatta and Burwood

Shirley Shoes
of Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
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Hollywood & London
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
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Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
"Insurance House" 109 Pitt Street, Sydney

MISS BETTY FRENCH
Typing, Multigraphing
Duplicating
Bull's Chambers, Sixth Floor
28 Martin Place BW 6263

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SYDNEY'S LOVELIEST SUBURB
Where Shady Roads Wind to Sunny Beaches
HOMES for SALE or RENT
Frank Eise
Member of the Real Estate Institute, N. S. W.
68 N. S. H. RD., VAUCLUSE FU 9676

Remember
The Pottery Shop
12 ROWE STREET, SYDNEY
Pottery, Baskets, Fur Toys
Lino-Cuts, etc.

PRINTER
Wallace Hickson
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SYDNEY MA 5516

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Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone F 1502
Established 1887

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280 George St., opp. Margaret St. Sydney

QUEENSLAND

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Art Florists, Nurserymen and Seed Merchants
Phone B 8674
After Hours Toowong 280 or M 6815
Address—Wickham St., Valley, Brisbane. (Head Office) (next to Mafrons Millinery Salon)
Also 250, George St., Brisbane, Australia

G. & B. BRANDON
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Give Satisfaction to Every Customer
Same Day Service
ONLY ADDRESSES
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Queen Street, opp. Eagle Lane
Adelaide Street, opp. State Insurance
Phone B 5457 Brisbane, Australia

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QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE
(Continued)

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LADIES' & GENTS' WATCHES
JEWELLERY SOUVENIRS OF QUEENSLAND
E. HANSON
Established over 25 years

BRYCE LIMITED
Carrying Contractors
Furniture, Packers Removers and Storers
Bonded Warehousemen
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SMART HATS—FROCKS
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Late Manageress Lucy Secor
(Opp. Finney's)

PLUMBER
General Contractor
Sewerage connections a specialty
F. C. WHITE
123 Butterfield Street, HERTSON
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA Phone B 5896

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171 Queen Street Brisbane
Men's, Ladies' and Children's FOOTWEAR —all grades. Special advice for correct shoe fitting.

PRYCE & READ
Fashion Salon
New stocks of FROCKS, MILLINERY, COATS, ETC., always arriving
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The Fashion Centre for
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QUEENSLAND AUSTRALIA

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Free Delivery All Suburbs

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Brisbane, Australia
Phone M-6498
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Loyal RELIABLE WATCHES
No Repair Costs With Loyal Unconditional Guarantee
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—OUR SPECIALITIES—
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Phone B. 6516 Brisbane, Australia

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

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High Class Dry Cleaners
Carpet Cleaners and Dyers
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City Dept. 21 Charles St. F 1177

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ADELAIDE
Direct Importers
of
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc.

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"On the Square"
Adelaide's
Beautiful Retail Store
Right on Victoria Square C 6650

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE
(Continued)

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FIRE — MARINE — MOTORS — GENERAL
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE HOUSE
Bentham Street, Adelaide
Phone C 5240 (2 lines)

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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"Clayknit" Tailored Knitwear
To Measure
THREE STORES
558 Burke Road, Camberwell.
50 Puckle Street, Moonee Ponds
517 Dean Street, Albury N.S.W.

Bring Your Jewelry and Watch Repair Up to
V. Boldner
WATCHMAKER JEWELLER
McEwan House, 343 Lt. Collins Street
MU. 3617 LF. 2933

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H. OLIVER & SON Pty Ltd.
434 TOORAK ROAD, S. E. 2

LADIES' *and* GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR
GOTAL MOVITZ
PHONE F-2211
Capitol House, Swanson Street

RAINERS BEDDING
Pty. Ltd. Phone F-4258
Specialists in Spring-Filled Mattresses
All types of Bedding Renovations
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Continuation of Centerway

MISS EDITH TAPNER
TYPING
DUPLICATING
MAILING LISTS
Expertly and Promptly Executed
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▲ MIDDLE BRIGHTON ▲
Branches also at
SANDRINGHAM—HAMPTON
CHELTENHAM and BALWYN

MELBOURNE-Camberwell

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CRYSTAL CUTLERY
BRIANT'S
Tel. W. 2700
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VICTORIA

MELBOURNE—PRAHRAN

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SHOE STORES
4 Convenient Locations
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Pty. Ltd.
278 CHAPEL ST., PRAHRAN
588 CHAPPEL ST., SOUTH YARRA

MELBOURNE
South Yarra

Rindless Bacon
Havelock Flour
Brockhoff Biscuits
J. TOLLNER & SON
GROCERS
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Tel. Winsor 2345 Delivery to Local Districts

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PERTH

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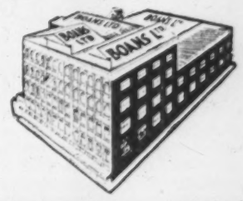

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WELLINGTON & MURRAY STS.
PERTH

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W. A. SOUVENIRS

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241-243 Murray Street
Tel. B-1605

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Sales and Service
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REFRIGERATION ENGINEER
B1567 929 HAY STREET, PERTH

GEORGE NELSON
667 HAY ST. PERTH
Sells BEDGOODS Shoes
As well as other Comfort Shoes.

W. O. WILLIAMS
PLUMBER and SHEET METAL WORKER
Tanks of all sizes. Skylights. Fireplaces, Stoves of all kinds, new and reconditioned.
Repairs promptly attended to
710 WELLINGTON STREET, PERTH
Tel. B 3252

New Zealand

CHRISTCHURCH

Shop at the
D. I. C.
DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

KINCAIDS LTD.
Family Grocers and Bacon Curers
We will call for and deliver your orders.
Mail Orders Filled
New Price List on Application
693 COLOMBO STREET Tel. 30-565

THE CANDY KITCHEN
HOME MADE
• CHOCOLATES
• SWEETS and
• NOVELTIES
Hereford Court and 21 New Regent St.
CHRISTCHURCH
Telephone 33-540

WADSWORTH'S
LONDON WAREHOUSE
Corner Tuam and Colombo Streets
OFFER the services of their—
• MEN'S TAILORING DEPT.
• LADIES' TAILORING DEPT.
• DRESSMAKING AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENTS
Smart Cut Smart Style

WELLINGTON

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. E. Preston Ltd.
Butchers
The Best Is Cheapest
WILLIS ST COURTENAY PLACE
MOLESWORTH ST. TARANAKI ST.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

His Best Reference

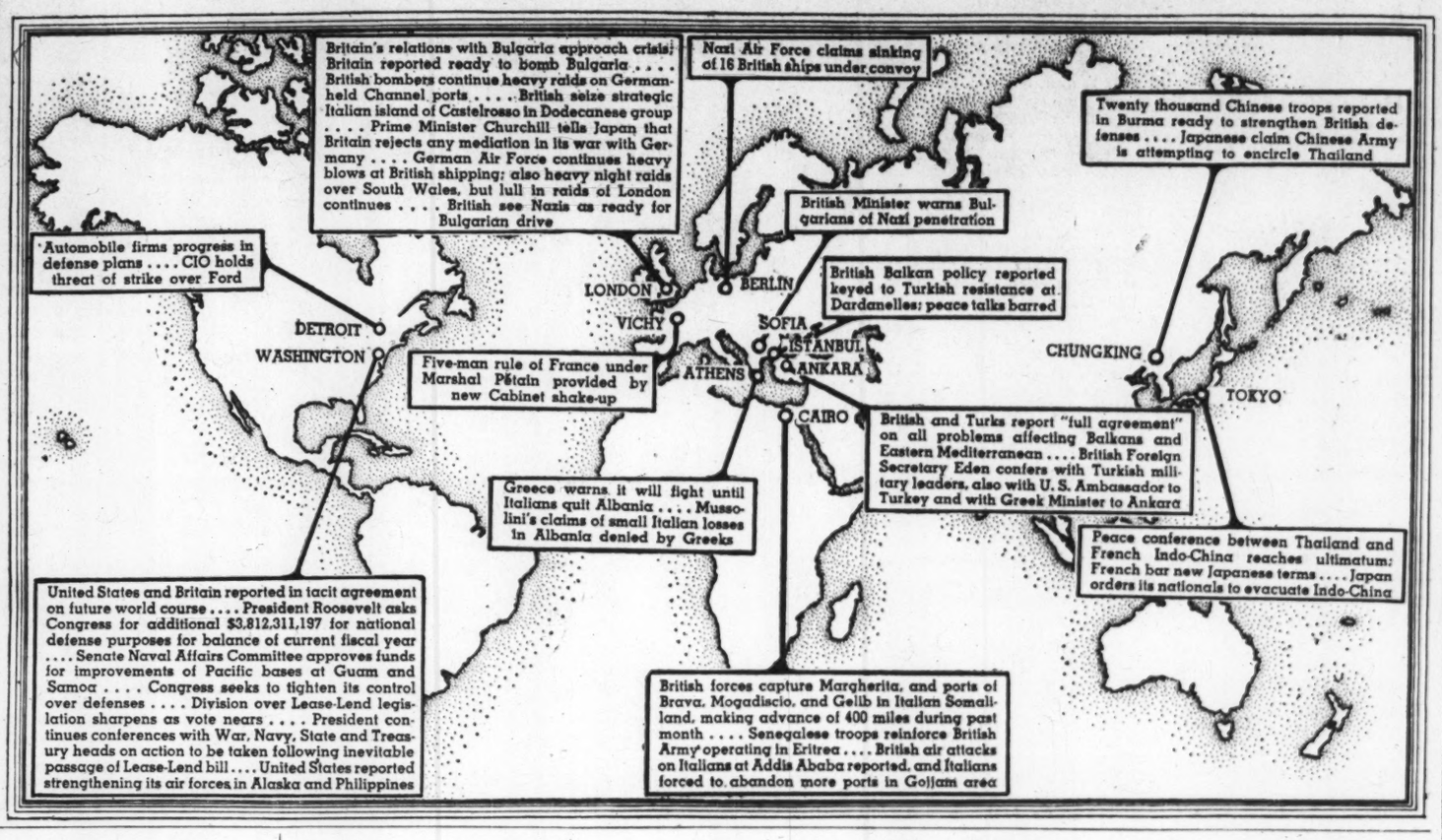
Kalamazoo, Mich.

During the years of the depression, when so many fortunes disappeared, a Negro chauffeur found himself out of work because his employer had lost his money. The man and his wife both searched diligently for work, but every avenue seemed to be closed to them. As time passed, the scant savings of the couple were used up and they were reduced to the few cents which came in now and then from a car-washing job or any little task which came along. It is to the credit of both these people that they remained cheerful and confident during this trying period. The husband was particularly uncomplaining. As the days passed, he seemed more and more willing to be useful in any place, whether pay was forthcoming or not.

At last, one bleak fall day, the husband was hurrying home from a fruitless search for work when he saw a woman trying vainly to back a big, beautiful car into a parking space. It was evident that the work was beyond her experience. The man hesitated a moment, thinking to offer his services, but his coat was thin and the wind was cold and a long walk lay ahead, so he started on his way. He had taken but a few steps when something made him turn back to the woman, who very gladly accepted his help. Before he could leave the car, she asked the man if he would stay till she finished her errand because she was afraid that it would be impossible for her to drive her car out of the parking space. He agreed, and took his place on the cold sidewalk near the automobile.

The errand took more than the few minutes which had been mentioned but the man kept his word and waited patiently, and finally the woman returned. Before she dismissed him she asked the man many questions about himself and the kind of work he could do. At last she told him that she was looking for a chauffeur and directed him to her husband's office for his approval the next day. During the interview with the lady's husband the following day, the Negro answered questions satisfactorily. When an opportunity came for him to speak, he mentioned the fact that he could give the best of references. "They will not be necessary," was the answer, "you are your own best reference. You are hired."

World News of the Week at a Glance


Britain's relations with Bulgaria approach crisis; Britain reported ready to bomb Bulgaria .... British bombers continue heavy raids on German-held Channel ports .... British seize strategic Italian island of Castelrosso in Dodecanese group .... Prime Minister Churchill tells Japan that Britain rejects any mediation in its war with Germany .... German Air Force continues heavy blows at British shipping; also heavy night raids over South Wales, but lull in raids of London continues .... British see Nazis as ready for Bulgarian drive
Nazi Air Force claims sinking of 16 British ships under convoy
Twenty thousand Chinese troops reported in Burma ready to strengthen British defenses .... Japanese claim Chinese Army is attempting to encircle Thailand
British Minister warns Bulgarians of Nazi penetration
Automobile firms progress in defense plans .... CIO holds threat of strike over Ford
British Balkan policy reported keyed to Turkish resistance at Dardanelles; peace talks barred
LONDON
BERLIN
VICHY
SOFIA
ISTANBUL
ANKARA
DETROIT
WASHINGTON
CHUNGKING
TOKYO
Five-man rule of France under Marshal Pétain provided by new Cabinet shake-up
ATHENS
CAIRO
British and Turks report "full agreement" on all problems affecting Balkans and Eastern Mediterranean .... British Foreign Secretary Eden confers with Turkish military leaders, also with U. S. Ambassador to Turkey and with Greek Minister to Ankara
Greece warns it will fight until Italians quit Albania .... Mussolini's claims of small Italian losses in Albania denied by Greeks
Peace conference between Thailand and French Indo-China reaches ultimatum; French bar new Japanese terms .... Japan orders its nationals to evacuate Indo-China
United States and Britain reported in tacit agreement on future world course .... President Roosevelt asks Congress for additional $3,812,311,197 for national defense purposes for balance of current fiscal year .... Senate Naval Affairs Committee approves funds for improvements of Pacific bases at Guam and Samoa .... Congress seeks to tighten its control over defenses .... Division over Lease-Lend legislation sharpens as vote nears .... President continues conferences with War, Navy, State and Treasury heads on action to be taken following inevitable passage of Lease-Lend bill .... United States reported strengthening its air forces in Alaska and Philippines
British forces capture Margherita, and ports of Brava, Mogadiscio, and Gelib in Italian Somaliland, making advance of 400 miles during past month .... Senegalese troops reinforce British Army operating in Eritrea .... British air attacks on Italians at Addis Ababa reported, and Italians forced to abandon more ports in Goljam area

Party Fun

One Letter Game

Give each guest a slip of paper on which the following pairs of definitions are written:

1. A fruit, a handkerchief.
2. A dam, uncanny.
3. A color, to tear.
4. A prima donna, a sofa.
5. A deed, a banquet.
6. A hint, a jingling noise.
7. A short sleep, the back of the neck.
8. Not wet, a boat.
9. Nine inches, a European country.
10. A small twig, one of the seasons.

The object of this pencil and paper game is to answer each pair of definitions with two words, one of which is exactly like the other, except that it contains one more letter.

Banana, bandana; weir, weird; red, rend; diva, divan; feat, feast; inkling, tinkling; nap, nape; dry, dory; span, Spain; sprig, spring.

A Verse for Today . . .

Be thou my strong habitation, whereunto I may continually resort.—Ps. 71:3.

Daily Quotation

IT IS the greatest manifestation of power to be calm.—SWANIE VIVEKANANDI.

Brevities

Montreal Star: And there was the Indian rope trick performer who was discharged from the Navy because every time he climbed the rigging he disappeared.

Los Angeles Times: Advices are mixed on just what aid the Nazi has sent his Fascist chum. Latest is a voice from Rome, "Nein—dere is nobody here but joost us Italians."

In Lighter Vein

Not a Dud

Kindergarten Teacher—"Bobby, don't you know you must not laugh out loud in school?"

Small Bobby—"I didn't mean to, Teacher. It was just a smile at first, but it busted."—Selected.

Naturally

The Hollywood film director who had his thoughts taken up with other matters returned to the studio for an interview with a distinguished author. The director sat down and absently took up what he thought was a manuscript, but what, in reality, was the local telephone directory. This he studied gravely for some moments before saying:

"Say, this isn't a bad tale, but you'll have to cut down the number of characters."—Montreal Star.

Had Had Experience

Manager—"Young man, have you the firmness of character that enables a person to do his duty in the face of ingratitude, criticism and even ridicule?"

Applicant—"I should have. I cooked two weeks for a camping party."—Atlanta Two Bells.

All on the Job

A man lost a valuable dog and advertised in a newspaper, offering five hundred dollars for it, but got no replies. He called at the office.

"I want to see the advertising manager," he said.

"He's out," said the office boy.

"Well, his assistant."

"He's out, too, sir."

"Well, I'll see the editor."

"He's out, sir."

"Great Scott! Is everybody out?"

"Yes—they're all hunting for your dog."—Watchman-Examiner.

Somewhere in the U. S. A.

"There's another recruiting station down the street—I believe I'll shop around a bit before I decide."

Monitor Movie Guide

Cheers for Miss Bishop (United Artists)—Story of a schoolteacher, dwelling briefly on the potentialities of education in a free land and relating at greater length the various problems of the heroine and her disappointments in love. Well made and for the most part persuasive. Martha Scott, William Gargan, Edmund Gwenn, Sidney Blackmer, Donald Douglas, Sterling Holloway, Mary Anderson, Dorothy Peterson.—Adults and young people.

The Lady Eve (Paramount)—Sophisticated farce comedy, with expert cinema touches provided by Preston Sturges. The story is about a zoologist and the professional woman gambler with whom he falls in love. Barbara Stanwyck, Henry Fonda, Charles Coburn, Eugene Pallette, William Demarest, Eric Blore.—Adults.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith (RKO)—Alfred Hitchcock's first American-made film comedy about the complications of a husband and wife who learn that, through a technicality, they are not legally married. Much of the story turns on the efforts of the husband to win his wife back after he had neglected to immediately propose a new marriage. Several of the situations are of the sophisticated kind, and intoxication is used as a comedy agent in one scene. Robert Montgomery, Carole Lombard, Gene Raymond, Philip Merivale, Lucile Watson.—Adults.

The Philadelphia Story (MGM)—Film version of the Philip Barry play, starring Cary Grant, Katharine Hepburn, James Stewart. Little changed from the stage play. Censor has modified some of the language, but the unsavory tone of the piece remains, and the drinking scene has been extended and emphasized. Ruth Hussey, John Howard, Roland Young, John Halliday, Mary Nash, Virginia Weidler.—Adults only.

Play Girl (RKO)—Minor comedy with a plot of dubious ethics about a gold digger who has prospered through breach-of-promise suits and who, finding her power to attract men waning, coaches a younger girl to follow in her footsteps and share in the profits. The scheme goes awry when the girl falls in love with a wealthy young man. Kay Francis, James Ellison, Mildred Coles, Nigel Bruce.—Adults.

Son of Monte Cristo (United Artists)—Cloak-and-sword melodrama in which the young Count of Monte Cristo comes to the rescue of the Grand Duchess of Lichtenburg and foils the traitorous schemes of a dictator. The plot is abundantly supplied with incident but the story is somewhat obviously told. Louis Hayward, Joan Bennett, George Sanders, Florence Bates, Lionel Royce, Montagu Love.—Adults and young people.

© United Artists

Martha Scott

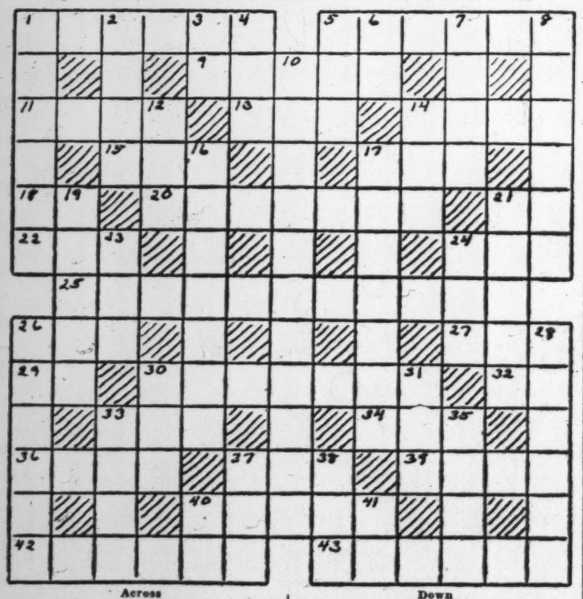
In "Cheers for Miss Bishop"

Strawberry Blonde (Warners)—Adaptation of the nostalgic comedy, "One Sunday Afternoon," telling the story of the pugnacious dentist of the nineties who loses one girl and marries another, and finally discovers that he was fortunate in his second choice. The two leading roles are excellently cast but the film seems to miss some of the tenderness and charm of the original play. James Cagney, Olivia De Havilland, Rita Hayworth, Jack Carson, Alan Hale, George Tobias, Una O'Connor.—Adults and young people.

Tobacco Road (20th-Fox)—John Ford's film version, deriving from both the play and novel of the same name. The dialogue has been freed of its profanity but the film is still a study of people whose lives are an appalling combination of degeneracy, poverty, immorality and tragic dispossession. Charley Grapewin, Elizabeth Patterson, Gene Tierney, Marjorie Rambeau, Slim Summerville, Dana Andrews.—Adults.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is prepared and salted roe of sturgeon?
5—What is a pier, pedestal, or post?
9—What is the contractile aperture in the iris of the eye?
11—What are deposited in an armory?
13—Obtained.
14—What mountain in Thessaly is mentioned in mythology?
15—What is a projecting piece of wood or metal to hold things?
17—Except.
18—What is an island colony of British North America (abbr.)?
20—Charles Farrar Browne wrote under name of —— Ward.
21—The Psalms are in what division of the Bible (abbr.)?
22—Rested.
24—Very small adult fishes are called what?
25—What are most conspicuous and brightly colored of insects?
26—High in pitch.
27—What do you call a Spanish gentleman?
29—What is the 17th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
30—What is a molar tooth?
32—Not any.
33—Motor coach is what?
34—The Kremlin borders on —— Square in Moscow.
36—What is a frame for interweaving yarn into a fabric?
37—Devoured.
39—What is a circular journey or trip?
40—What is an antonym of "active"?
42—What is an important London street from Fleet Street to Trafalgar Square?
43—What are tailors' smoothing irons?

Down

1—In certain U. S. women's colleges, what are made from daisies and carried at celebrations?
2—What is that part of shoe above sole and welt, and in front of ankle seam?
3—What prefix signifies "son of"?
4—A Wilton is what?
5—What is a covered excavation in a field for storing vegetables?
6—Symbol for illinium is what?
7—What is block over which shoe uppers are drawn and lasted?
8—Real estate is what?
10—What thick-skinned several-celled reddish berry resembles an orange?
12—Ocean.
14—What suffix means "full of"?
16—What utensils are used for rubbing off small particles of any substance?
17—One who constructs.
19—What is a narration intended to enforce some useful truth or precept?
21—What is first name of Welles, stage, screen, and radio star?
23—An exclamation of reproach.
24—Gave food to.
26—Blossom of what tree is State flower of Arkansas (pl.)?
28—American woman novelist.
30—What is any of various plant exudations?
31—To soak flax.
33—Wild hog is what?
35—What creatures often bay at moon?
37—Conjunction.
38—Unit of energy is what?
40—Within.
41—Toward.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Museum Peace*

By LE PEELEY

PSSSST — BUD- WHERE ARE YOU ?
PSSST — I'm RIGHT OVER HERE ! I THINK I FOUND THE PLACE WHERE THESE SPECIMENS GO —
SEE HERE — THIS ONE IS ONLY PARTLY CONSTRUCTED
NOW... IF WE CAN ONLY GET THIS DONE WITHOUT MAKING ANY.....
QUIET PLEASE
....OOOPS
?!
BANG
GLATTER
QUIET PLEASE

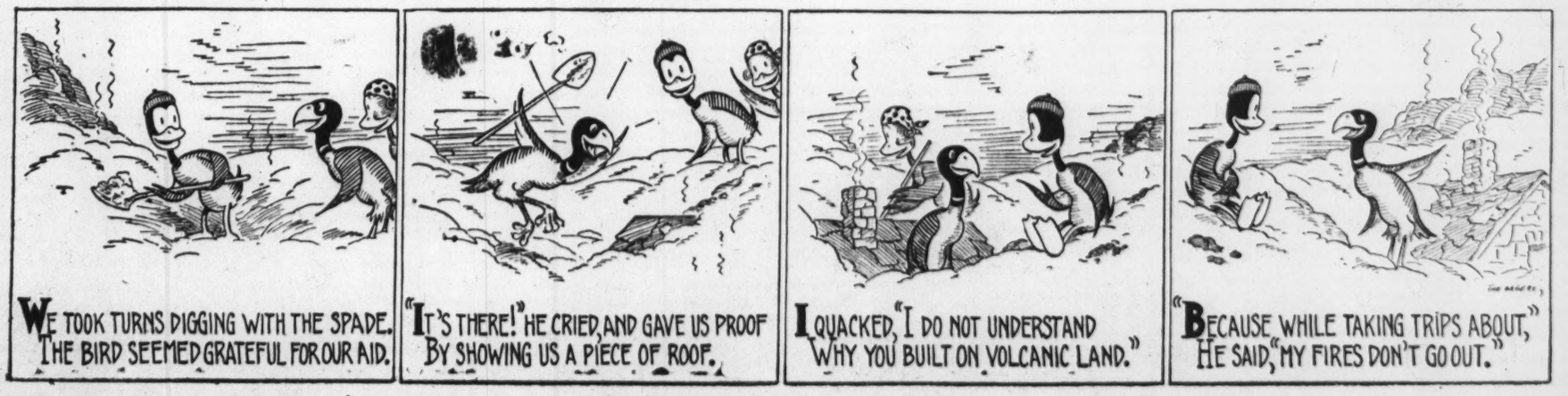
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Either Way, It'll Come In Handy*

By RODGERS

I noticed when I came in today that somone had put a rug down in front of my little door-
"Oh boy! That's service!" I thought as I settled down on it for a little nap until dinner time—
But just as I was getting comfortable along came the Boss and said, "Hey, that's not to sleep on!"
And then he proceeded to give me a lesson or two on how to use it!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Perpetual Heating System*

By THE HAGERS


WE TOOK TURNS DIGGING WITH THE SPADE. THE BIRD SEEMED GRATEFUL FOR OUR AID.
"IT'S THERE!" HE CRIED, AND GAVE US PROOF BY SHOWING US A PIECE OF ROOF.
I QUACKED, "I DO NOT UNDERSTAND WHY YOU BUILT ON VOLCANIC LAND."
"BECAUSE WHILE TAKING TRIPS ABOUT," HE SAID, "MY FIRES DON'T GO OUT."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Help Should Be in Time

Debate on the so-called lend-lease bill now has occupied more than two weeks and discussion has reached the stage where arguments become largely repetitive. This newspaper favors full public examination of every issue fraught with such grave significance, but no purpose is served in extensive talk after all pertinent points have been made. Consequently opposition to the measure will surely incur the censure of public opinion if it now assumes the nature of a filibuster.

For time is one of the most important components of any aid that can now be given to Britain in the defense which British forces are making against world disorder. Under these circumstances many of the arguments marshaled against the lend-lease measure seem a bit unfair or beside the point.

For example, Senator Wheeler voiced the other day his suspicion that American troops would be ordered to Singapore—"not to protect American interests, but to protect the British hold over those unfortunate people she exploits." This ignores or misrepresents the outstanding facts of recent British colonial history: That England has kept peace in India in place of a former anarchy of local wars, has striven to give as much independence as possible to India, has set a rehabilitated Egypt on its own feet, and has so freed the Dominions in the British Commonwealth of Nations that Eire can remain neutral while England is at war.

Another portion of the argument revolves largely about the comparatively futile question of whether the President intends "to drag the United States into war." We say "comparatively futile" because in our judgment the question of whether the United States becomes engaged in war—and why should not all Americans be given credit for desiring to stay out of war if possible?—does not depend so much on the personal wishes of Mr. Roosevelt as it does on events abroad.

For this reason most of the further amendments urged in the Senate, beyond those adopted in the House, seem likely to tie the Nation's hands unduly; though it does seem not inappropriate to designate the specific countries to which aid under its terms is to be given.

The nub of the question boils down to this: Whether the United States seriously wishes to help Great Britain in this hour of crisis for order and democracy. If the answer is "yes"—and all signs indicate that public opinion is overwhelmingly on that side—the Senate may well address itself more directly to this main question and remember that the lend-lease bill is the principal pending proposal to that end.

Men may debate till the question becomes academic whether war is more likely through aiding Britain or otherwise. The majority judgment evidently is that all-out aid represents the safer course but that it should be taken in any event, whatever the hazards.

Taxing Even the Deficits

If a business or a building loses money and hence can show no income at the end of the year, why should it be taxed on its income? The answer seems plain that it should not be, yet it is now proposed in Massachusetts and other States to place a gross income tax upon business—with or without earnings!

This is something the Federal income tax does not propose to do. The Federal law properly taxes earnings in accordance with ability to pay. The smaller the earnings, the less the tax, until if the profit disappears, so does the tax. In short, there has to be some net income.

In contrast, Indiana, where the gross income tax originated, assesses a tax of 1 per cent on the receipts of retail stores, buildings, personal and professional income, etc. On wholesale and manufacturers' sales, it drops the tax to one-quarter of 1 per cent. The personal income levy is low. But if a store or an office building makes no earnings at all, it must pay the tax just the same on rents or sales.

Since Indiana introduced the gross income tax in 1933, the innovation has proved a lure to tax hunters elsewhere. The similarity to a sales tax is indicated in the fact that the Governor of Wyoming proposes to substitute a 1½ per cent gross receipts tax for a 2 per cent sales tax.

Fortunately for Massachusetts, the gross income tax is conceded no possible chance of passage this year. A group of tax reform leaders recently discarded the idea. Its adoption, they found, would have required a broad revision of the entire tax structure of the State, more than could have been carried through at one session of the Legislature. Some present taxes would have had to be scrapped, and the rate would have had to be more than the proposed 1 per cent if the State were not to incur a loss.

The theory of taxing income regardless of losses is so questionable that it is no surprise that other States have been slow in copying such a levy.

Anyway, Everybody Likes 'Em

The Governor of Alabama recently designated a week in which the people of the State should "do homage to the peanut," which is by way of being important economically to that region. What the Governor undoubtedly meant was "goober," if he intended to be understood by people who raise them throughout the South. Peanuts are goobers in that fair section, and suspenders are galluses, and a sack is a poke, and meals—as in rural New England for that matter—are "vittles" (and mighty good ones, too). Of course the Governor could hardly please everyone in his designation of the nut-like Brazilian bean which grows its seed underground. If he had been in England he could have spoken of them as "monkey nuts." And "peanuts" is certainly a term intelligible to the northern consumer.

You get the idea: If someone from out West wants a soft drink in New York he may still call it a "bottle o' pop," but in New England he asks for a "tonic." Up North he goes fishing in a brook, or maybe a run, or a "crick," instead of in a branch or a creek. The woman from Nashville has to ask for lima beans in Chicago if she wants butter beans—or vice versa. And if the traveling man from Columbus, Ohio, stopping at a hotel in Richmond, Virginia, wants store-bread instead of that ambrosial batter-bread the chef has placed on his plate, he had better ask for "light-bread," with the accent on the "light."

It may take a linguist to get along everywhere in the United States—but language after all is a superficiality. Differences of usage provide mainly a subject of good-natured argument—if not also a means for the traveler to remember where he is.

Films in '40

Climaxing the weeks of preliminary polls conducted independently by newspapers, motion picture magazines, and trade journals, Hollywood has set the official seal on motion picture achievement in 1940 with the annual awards by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences.

The public will notice chiefly the awards to its favorite stars. But if the Academy banquet, with its glare of publicity and grinding cameras, is of principal significance to Hollywood, it may yet also serve as a reminder to the movie public of the extent to which the motion pictures depend upon expert craftsmen and technicians.

The awards made at the annual Academy dinner help give some slight credit to those workers who are nearly always blanketed in anonymity. Since the cinema is essentially a technician's medium, it would probably be more just if the men behind the camera were honored more broadly and more often. Alas, that cannot be. Hollywood is supported by mechanical skill but sold on glamour.

Though the Hollywood motion picture seems undeniably to be maturing as the years pass, there is still a considerable gap to be spanned in a great number of pictures between the shoddiness of the subject matter and the excellence of technical execution. The awards honoring achievement and the notable works of the year just past record that 1940 was on the whole a good film year.

Emphasis Without Profanity

Another United States Army tradition—that of the hard-boiled top Sergeant who emphasized all his verbal directions with expletives—disappears with the training of the selective service troops of 1940-41. An official order has been posted at various camps forbidding the use of profanity to punctuate commands in the presence of draftees. Doubtless some cynical veterans will be inquiring whether they should tip their hats and say, "Please, sir," when ordering a rookie around.

Seriously, the change marks a great forward step; for officers at Fort Devens said the order resulted from letters written home by young soldiers who disapproved of the language used by non-coms. This means that the Army has a better class of recruit than formerly—one who feels he doesn't have to be sworn at to make him an efficient soldier. And since draftees are a cross-section of young American manhood, the incident indicates an improvement in morals and manners.

Our Readers Say—

Britain's Peace Aims

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An increasing number of people think that a more precise statement of Britain's peace aims would clear the air, define our position before the world, and perhaps shorten the conflict. I believe that enlightened American opinion will be in sympathy with this idea.

If civilization is not to perish (as in H. G. Wells's prophecies), we must be ready to rebuild it on a new basis.

Although many details must be left vague, surely it is necessary to state:

(1) The minimum essential conditions under which a cessation of hostilities would be possible at any time;

(2) The guarantees which would be required before an armistice is concluded;

(3) That many problems can be satisfactorily settled only by world arbitration, not by any belligerent—these include boundaries, minorities, key points of world trade, the whole colonial question, etc. We hope to get the Governments of the British Commonwealth to be more explicit about this; but we hope also for American co-operation. She seems still to be the only Power that could mediate.

The question of guarantees during an armistice raises a thorny problem. Here neutrals and perhaps civilians might be of help.

Our "peace aims" group has put forward the idea of an armistice on the basis of restoration of conquered lands—but the settlement of all disputes by a world conference. A dictated treaty of any kind will not bring lasting peace. Each nation must decide what it is prepared to contribute. Cannot we get American support for this, in the name of our common civilization, and even more in the name of humanity? F. D. MOTT

Harrow, Eng.

"Why We Favor Lend-Lease"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank God for The Christian Science Monitor, and for your courage in printing the editorial, "Why We Favor Lend-Lease" and the Intimate Message from Washington on Lindbergh earlier in the month.

To a multitude of ordinary men and women such statements of what you stand for are immeasurable sources of encouragement, clear thinking, and proof that right is might.

Our thought goes to multitudes of other ordinary men and women, those waiting in "occupied" lands, in underground shelters and tubes, and we trust that the good news which so encouraged us will soon reach them, so that they too will see "Immanuel, or God with us."

Consistently and persistently, your paper fulfills its mission.

Aurora, Ill. (MRS.) CORA BRABEC JENSEN

"Vitally Concerned"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Every living American, and Americans yet unborn, are most vitally concerned in the most important issue the people of the Americas ever faced. To stop Hitler in Europe! Americans stopped the Kaiser over there in 1917-18. Hitler is a greater menace to the United States than ten Kaisers.

Pierce City, Mo. W. H. H.

Referendum?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Why not a referendum to the American people on the bill, H. R. 1776? Why not a people's declaration of war, peace, or compromise? E. B.

Boston

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

No Room for an In-Between

Singapore Sabbath

Everyone who knows anything about it—and many who don't—are writing or talking about Singapore today. That important stronghold at the crossroads of the East derives its name from the Malayan word "Singapura," meaning "City of the Lion." The place was a dense jungle and uninhabited save by a few coastal-dwelling fisherfolk when Sir Stamford Raffles of the British East India Company persuaded the then Sultan of Johore, in the year 1819, to sell it to him. But I shan't attempt to discuss either its history, development, or strategic importance in the war-torn world of today. Indeed, the Singapore I knew might have been in another world entirely.

For I think of Singapore neither as a huge port, nor as a fortress, but as a place of Sabbath calm, since it was on a Sunday that I arrived there not very long before war broke out in Europe. It was in late May and the day, as is usual in that part of the world the year round, was hot, yet not unpleasant.

The first thing I noticed about Singapore as I stepped off the ship was that it was the seat of a large cathedral of the Church of England. I was surprised to find so many Malayans, in their stiff-starched Sunday-best, among the worshippers. Later I enjoyed a drive by carriage to the botanical gardens, which heightened the impression of peaceful calm. The next day we saw Singapore in action. Chinese, Malayans, East Indians, Eurasians, who make up the population, respect the British tradition of Sunday as a day of rest. Most shopkeepers are Chinese, East Indians, or Arab traders, but there are several British or European stores.

At the Raffles Hotel we were amazed to find the bedrooms without walls in front, a screen being lowered when a guest desired privacy. The effect was like that of a doll house. At the dinner hour, we discovered that the British tradition held: No one not in formal attire was permitted to enter the dining room.

What impressed us the most about Singapore was the excellent discipline maintained on the island where despite the motley population, good order prevailed everywhere. Singapore city—and doubtless the same may be said for all the island—is another of those "corners in a foreign field that are forever England." VIOLET ALLEYN STOREY

Sunday in England

"O! Thou that spreadest out the heavens like a tent . . ." A prayer for the Royal Air Force was in full swing, when the familiar intermittent drone overhead began. No one stirred and the prayers concluded. The notices which followed were rather rapid, but it was not till the parson was mounting the pulpit stairs for the sermon that Moaning Minnie, the air raid alarm signal, set up her doleful cry.

"Ah!" remarked the parson, "the sirens," and looked round the congregation, some hundreds of people all his responsibility. The Nazi penchant for churches is well-known, and this one, set upon a hill, was a landmark for four counties. "Those of you who live near had better go home," he continued, "and the rest move under the south wall."

No one stirred, but from the choir the Local Air Raid Precautions warden came hurriedly down the chancel steps, removing his surplice as he came.

* * *

In the garden at home the nonagenarian host was much pleased with the morning's events.

"I think," he said, "it must be the first time in history that the owner of this place has seen an enemy pass in the sky with our own defenses in pursuit."

And after luncheon, it being "Stir-up Sunday," he went to the vast stone-flagged kitchen with his wife, and in the presence of the household they stirred the Christmas puddings as they had done together for nearly sixty years. It takes more than a Blitzkrieg to upset such a house. H. M. R.

North . . South . . East . . West

Bargaining for Peace

By Frank L. Perrin

The gentleman from Mars, long awaited as a fictional guest of mundane mortals, imagined as being avidly curious to compare, possibly to our disadvantage, the foibles and shortcomings of his hosts with the imagined superior ways of his own kindred, would surprise the peoples of our own world now and overtake them in a somewhat unusual, though not new, but certainly an unworthy traffic. This is the traffic which, in the language of the secretariats, is called diplomacy. The commodity dealt in and bargained for is called peace. It is a commodity in which men of the Earth, if not of Mars, have bargained and trafficked since that day to which the memory of man runneth not to the contrary.

Peace, thus bartered and sold, thus purchased at tremendous prices and for a time possessed and enjoyed, comes in small but neatly decorated packages. In chancelleries they are called Peace Pacts. In archives and on shelves, those which have not become mere scraps of paper are found to bear historic dates. Boys and girls of school age today, as well as their parents and teachers, to say nothing of the experts in the arts of statecraft and diplomacy, are able to recite or recall the symbolic dates of many of these wrinkled and musty documents. As their stilted language is read and interpreted, in whatever country or tongue they were written, whether on the papyrus used by the ancients, or in the script scrawled by the quill pens of a century ago, it is discovered that their pledges, their guarantees, their commitments and warranties, are about as binding and about as much to be relied upon as promises made by in itinerant Gypsy horse trader or a warranty by York State's master swapper, David Harum.

* * *

The whole difficulty it is found, lies in the fact that peace is not a commodity. Added to this is the discovery, made some time ago, that mankind is given to prevarication. Indeed, someone has said that all men are liars. But the situation is complicated by the main fact that peace is not something that can be bought, or sold, or bartered. If it could be thus bargained for, the guarantees offered and the pledges given by the traffickers might be accepted and depended upon. Warranties might be enforced by proper action in tribunals such as the World Court, rather than by appeal or recourse to arms. Until the first World War, so-called, there remained great hope and sincere faith that the way would be found, even if it had not already been made possible, to assure continuing peace by arbitration.

But peace, it appeared, was not the objective of everyone. There were those, powerful and selfish, who were willing to put what they regarded as monetary material advantage in the balance, with peace pacts and peace treaties in the scales which they manipulated for themselves. The immediate result was disastrous. The German Kaiser found, when it was too late, that the balance he had struck was wrong and that he and those whose advantage he had sought to assure must pay the price of his folly. Despite his own weakness and blundering, he did succeed in destroying, at least for a quarter of a century, the equilibrium of the sensitive instrument into which he threw both peace pledges' and shrapnel. The needle on the dial has not actually come to rest since that fateful day in the year 1914.

* * *

Today, as the people of the world, under the inquisitive gaze of the Man from Mars, work and strive in the effort to bring the trembling needle in the indicator to rest, they cry but in anguish, but not without hope, for peace. But as of old there is no peace, because of the folly of men and their hardness of heart. Awakened to the realization of the faultiness of their preconceptions, the victims of aggression, as well as those who sympathize with and would willingly aid them, have tired of the effrontery of those who profess to be able to impose conditions of peace by threats or by enforced oppression. We have seen a Continent subjugated either by the mesmerism of fear or by war's destructive hand. The promised peace, the hoped-for tranquillity, have not been realized.

One must set out upon a long quest if he would seek to discover what is in the hearts of men the world over. But the traveler, weary from his search, would only be convinced that the sincere desires, the hopes, of all men are much the same. Their prayer today, more than ever, perhaps, is for peace. But there has come the firm resolve that at last it shall be a dependable, a just, and a lasting peace which can neither be bought, sold, nor bartered.

The Wide Horizon

First State Wage Law for Men

By Frederick W. Carr

The first State minimum-wage law for men in the United States goes into effect in Connecticut on March 3. It sets the basic minimum pay permissible for men employees in beauty shops.

Though minimum-wage laws for women began to be passed in 1911, Connecticut is the only State to extend such legislation to men. Similar legislation is now being considered in a number of States.

The field of the State minimum wage for men is limited to the minor percentage of men workers who are engaged in local, intrastate business such as hotels, laundries, restaurants, taxis, etc. Most men workers employed in factories and other business held to be interstate in nature were given a Federal minimum wage three years ago by passage of the Federal Wage-Hour Act.

Because of the pioneering that Connecticut has done with its lone law, its experience has become of national interest at this moment, when pressure for similar legislation is being felt in other States.

Connecticut's application of its new law has, however, proved unexpectedly slow. The act was passed by the General Assembly of 1939, but the same Legislature which made the inclusion of men possible also repealed the three existing wage orders, those covering women and minors in laundries, dry cleaning establishments, and beauty shops.

* * *

"It has been necessary in the past two years to do new studies covering wages and hours and to recall wage boards to reconsider the situation in the previously covered industries, namely, laundries, dry cleaning, and beauty shops," said Cornelius J. Danaher, Commissioner of Labor for Connecticut.

"The Laundry Wage Board raised the rates for women and minors and required time and a half for all overtime, but did not include men in its new order.

"The Cleaning and Dyeing Board likewise failed to include men in its revised order.

"The Laundry and the Cleaning and Dyeing Wage Boards were both of the opinion that the time would probably come when the two industries could be advantageously covered by one wage order. Until that time came, the two Boards were unwilling to consider including adult males in the provisions of the individual wage orders.

"The Beauty Shop Wage Board did, however, include men, and made the wage-and-hour provisions for them identical with those for women and minors. Only approximately 200 men are affected by this order, which becomes effective next week.

"It is interesting to note that neither in the public meeting held before the report of the Beauty Shop Wage Board was submitted nor at the public hearing following the submission of the report was there one voice lifted in opposition to the inclusion of the adult males in the wage order.

"Separate wage orders have been written for adult males and for women and minors in beauty shops, so that should the order for men be attacked in the courts, we will not lose the ground gained for women and minors.

"I am of the opinion that the humane provisions of the law should be extended to cover men as well as women and minors. The full measure of social justice requires this to be done at the earliest possible moment."

* * *

The legislation of 1939 which brought in the men was of the simplest possible type. It merely included the men along with the women in the already existing minimum wage machinery set up for women and minors, both boys and girls. The Connecticut statute now reads: "A wage board may differentiate between male employees, female employees, and minor employees and recommend appropriate minimum fair wage rates for each." That is the only reference to men in the law.

The minimum wage for men now going into operation in beauty shops provides a full time wage of $18 a week for operators of three years' experience, part time at $3 a day and overtime at 60 cents an hour. Two-year operators are paid $15.50 a week and one-year operators $14.50, part time and overtime for each being the same as for the three-year men. Apprentices in shops get $10 a week. Porters and cleaners receive 40 cents an hour for work less than 37½ hours a week, and $15 for a full week of from 37½ to 48 hours.

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WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS *BOSTON, MARCH 1, 1941*

Photograph by John Kabel

"The sun does not shine for a few trees and flowers, but for the wide world's joy."—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

DIPLOMATIST WHO DODGES NO RIDDLES . . . . *By E. Berg Holt* . . . . . Page Three

America's Open Forum

By William Henry Chamberlin

THE AVERAGE American probably does not realize what an amazing thing is going on in his midst. It is nothing short of a huge forum on the destiny of America, in which every American, if he or she chooses, can take at least a modest part by discussing the situation with his neighbors or by writing to his representatives in Congress.

I doubt whether there has been anything quite like it in world history, this huge nationwide discussion and debate on the world crisis which confronts the country, with free presentation in speech, press, and radio of every viewpoint, from the two extremes of outright entrance into the war and complete isolation and with all the variations of emphasis that may be covered by that broad and elastic formula: aid to Great Britain short of war. There is something dramatic and awe-inspiring in this spectacle of 130,000,000 people developing something in the nature of a collective will under the impact of such influences as the public statements of the President and the members of the Cabinet, the arguments and pamphlets of committees which are organized to present special viewpoints, the broadcast speeches of statesmen and publicists, the syndicated writings of columnists.

I find this town meeting method of learning and expressing the people's will especially impressive, because I have been in three countries which went to war. In no one of these countries was there a genuine opportunity to discuss the issues involved, to express an attitude in opposition to that of the Government.

The first of these countries was the Soviet Union in 1929, and Chinese authorities in Manchuria had announced the dispossession of the Soviet share of the management of the Chinese Eastern Railway. As a fighting issue this maintenance of a claim to part ownership of a Chinese railway might have been a little awkward, because Communist propaganda for years had been urging the Chinese to rise up and make an end of all such "foreign imperialist enterprises." However, this difficulty was easily obviated; the very fact of the war was denied. There were no meetings of a nonexistent Soviet equivalent for the American Foreign Policy Association to discuss whether there was something to be said for the Chinese claim to full ownership of the railway. Even when Soviet troops had gone far into Manchuria, Moscow was more reluctant than any other capital to admit the victories of its own troops and the Soviet censor refused to pass any messages on the undeclared war which did not emphasize the fact that the Soviet troops were "counter-attacking."

There was a very similar picture in Japan in 1937, when what a Japanese spokesman once called with unconscious humor "the special undeclared war" with China was beginning. Here again there was nothing in the way of free public discussion. Moderate and pacific Japanese groups, always obliged to express themselves with difficulty and with a watchful eye on the police, were silenced.

Once the juggernaut of the war machine began to roll, the great majority of the Japanese fell back on their well-worn grooves of behavior patterns. The parents of the mobilized soldier received with decorum the prescribed congratulations of their neighbors. The soldiers went off in trains to an accompaniment of banzais, shouted in prescribed rhythmic chorus by school children led by their teachers and by members of the nationalist organizations. About the only thing an individual Japanese war objector could do as a sign of protest (and no one knows how many did this) was to take his own life.

Prewar France was not a dictatorship, like the Soviet Union, nor was it an empire, hedged about with a carefully created atmosphere of awe and supposedly religious sanction, like Japan. Yet the

(Continued on page 13)

The World Looks to America

By R. H. Markham

"WE MUSTER the spirit of America and the faith of America. We do not retreat. We are not content to stand still. As Americans we go forward . . . by the will of God." These words of President Roosevelt are reverberating about the world. They serve as a message for mankind.

The "lore" of America is one of the mightiest forces in contemporary history. Perhaps "myth" might be a better word than lore in this case. It does not mean concoction or convention, but reputation. It means popular faith. A "myth" or "reputation" is a folk creation. It is history with a halo. One of America's greatest treasures is the Lincoln "myth," which is the truth about Lincoln plus all the courage, resolution, faith, and high resolve, that truth arouses in multitudes of people. It is our respect for Lincoln, set aglow with admiration and devotion. It is our approval of Lincoln fired with inspiration and reconsecration. It is the transfiguration by the people of a statesman into a great spiritual leader.

"Myths" or "reputations" are made by the yearning hearts of men and women. Such hearts have created an American myth in the world, that has no equal anywhere among the children of men.

There exists, too, a Russian "myth." It used to be mainly Slavic; it glowed with the gentle effulgence of softly lighted churches; it was permeated with incense from swinging censers; it was vibrant with grand religious hymns. It was dramatic, artistic, heavily gilded, bearded, like Saint Nicholas. It was mellow as a patriarch and vital with promises of salvation. In the huts, dugouts, barracks, shacks of millions of half-submerged Balkan or Near East peasants, Russia was considered a savior, a super-mundane liberator about to open prison doors and lead little men and women to harmony, to light, to God.

When Lenin supplanted the "Little Father," that is the Tsar, that Russian "myth" passed over to him. Adoration grew tenser than ever. Barefooted Balkan men, women, and children marched down rough, squalid streets singing of the new day rising in the Orient, bringing salvation to mankind. That Russian-Soviet "myth" passed east into China, west into Europe, leapt the ocean and cast a glow over many a dingy American street. Many men and women had become disappointed in old ideals. They wanted a Savior, a Guarantor, or Little Father, and they gave that role to Russia. Mystical Communism was very similar to old mystical "Orthodoxy."

Then there was a French "myth." It exercised a mighty lure upon Europe. French names and French doctrines had almost magic power. Liberty, Equality, Fraternity were as lights illuminating the darkness of European valleys. In little workshops and on meager farms, Slavic and Teutonic youth, Latvian, and Greek toilers, Turannean and Magyar intellectuals, Italian rebels, Macedonian revolutionaries, a young officer here, a young teacher there, felt the spell of France's untamed spirit. Paris became a secular shrine. From Paris went a flame that kindled fires in Frankfort, Berlin, Vienna, Milan, Budapest, Sofia, Athens, and a thousand smaller places. France warmed Europe. France lighted Europe. France was the proof that even chains can't enslave the spirit. Byron and Shelley and Schiller supplied some of the beautiful words, but Europe considered the thoughts French.

Beside these two "myths" grew up another, that of America. It was more warmly human, and normal, and potent than either of the others. The lure of Russia was miraculous and apocalyptic. That of France was for great days and grand events, for barricades and upheavals and heroes, for chosen actors in

(Continued on page 13)

Diplomatist Who Doesn't Dodge Riddles

By E. Berg Holt

TEN YEARS OR SO AGO, in the days when Malcolm MacDonald was just beginning to be busy with the making of history, he and I were lunching together in London and I asked him whether he really wanted to be a politician. "Not in the very least," he replied. "I would far rather go and live in the country and write trashy novels."

Probably he has forgotten that conversation. But if you and I are to understand Malcolm MacDonald we must remember it. He was not a born politician, though few would realize this today. Politics was thrust upon him because he was the son of his father, Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the British Labor Party. He was not even a born orator, though this again you may find hard to believe. He had to work and work diligently in order to become a fluent speaker.

In other words—and this, perhaps, will seem hardest to believe of all, but only for those who don't know him—though Malcolm's foot was placed on the bottom step of the political ladder by his father, Ramsay, it is by his own efforts that he has climbed in a few short years to pretty near the top. Some observers even go so far as to expect that he will one day reach the top rung of all.

* * *

The first time I saw Malcolm was when, not so very long after leaving Oxford, he was reading a report at a meeting of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. He was doing so in his capacity of secretary of a group sent out from England to attend the first Conference on Pacific Affairs, organized, I think, by the American Institute of Pacific Affairs. He was one of the youngest in the hall. He held his audience because, belying his years, he was master of his subject. As we dispersed, I heard many persons predicting great things for him.

The first time I really got to know Malcolm was during the Imperial Conference of 1930. "Jimmy" Thomas was then Secretary of the Dominions, and young Malcolm was serving as one of his contacts with the press. At the beginning of the conference we journalists had a good deal of difficulty in getting any news. So some of us constituted ourselves a deputation and went to thresh the matter out with Malcolm, who at once agreed to pass our complaints on to "Jimmy." From then on we had no more trouble, because "Jimmy" Thomas immediately gave Malcolm a free hand to tell us as much, instead of as little, as possible.

Malcolm told me later that "Jimmy" had said on that occasion: "Tell 'em what you like and I'll take the responsibility." Whatever "Jimmy" Thomas's faults, lack of courage was not one of them, and on this occasion, at any rate, he was abundantly justified.

From that time on Malcolm's rise was rapid. It was facilitated, no doubt, by the schism in the Labor Party over the 1929 to 1931 slump, which resulted in Ramsay MacDonald and a handful of his followers joining with Conservatives and Liberals to form a Coalition Government. The handful, among whom was Malcolm, was so small that an unprecedentedly high proportion of them suddenly found themselves in ministerial jobs. Soon Malcolm, too, was a Minister—first a junior Minister, then, at the unusually low age of 34, in the Cabinet.

There were many critics of his appointment, both at Westminster and in the country. They said he was too inexperienced, that he had no qualifications beyond being the son of the Prime Minister; that he was a traitor to the Labor Party, like his father. Malcolm took no notice.

* * *

Unlike some—too many—Cabinet Ministers, he did not use his office to advertise himself in Parliament and outside. He quietly set about mastering his job. As the Dominions Secretary he had one big problem to think about. It had baffled his predecessors, notably "Jimmy" Thomas. Most of them had fought shy of it—or fought it without the shy. It was Ireland.

Malcolm studied the Irish problem from every angle. He was the first British statesman really to become friendly with Mr. De Valera. Mr. De Valera liked Malcolm, and trusted him. Together they went a long way toward solving the riddle of Anglo-Irish relations. Perhaps if Malcolm had stayed at the Dominions Office a little longer he would have quite solved it, though I doubt this. But the Coalition began to reshape itself. Ramsay MacDonald ceased to be Prime Minister, and, first Stanley Baldwin, then Neville Chamberlain, reigned in his stead. One of the numerous shuffles of the Coalition team took Malcolm from the Dominions Office and put him in charge of Colonies.

Wide World, L. N. A.

MALCOLM MACDONALD
He Takes Over as High Commissioner of Canada

* * *

Once again he paid more attention to the administrative side of his job than to seeking Parliamentary popularity—which, incidentally, he obtained unsought. In so far as the British Colonial Administration was concerned, there were two chief problems. One was the problem of West Indian labor; the other was—Palestine. Malcolm tackled them both with his usual thoroughness.

This isn't the place to discuss the changes he initiated. They are too recent for final judgment to be passed on them. But they do at least demonstrate his extraordinary skill in not only mastering his facts but in marshaling them so convincingly as to persuade his former opponents to agree with him. He has entirely changed British policy, both in respect to the West Indies and to Palestine. And when he introduced the new Palestine policy in Parliament, speaking at great length, almost, if not quite, without notes, he received such an ovation as (according to the newspapers next day) had never been given within living memory to anybody else except the Prime Minister.

From the Dominions Office Malcolm was moved to a wartime job of Minister of Health. And now Winston Churchill is sending him to Canada, demonstrating thereby, and through the closely parallel case of Lord Halifax, how important the North American continent has become to the people of Great Britain. Lord Halifax, though an ambassador, is to retain his seat in the war cabinet. Similarly, it is intended that Malcolm shall retain his seat in the House of Commons by special act of Parliament on becoming High Commissioner.

He is already well known in Canada and, I make bold to say on Canada's behalf, well liked. He had tussles with some Canadians and much help from others during the Ottawa Conference in 1932. He will be happy back there, even if it is a wrench to leave London at such a critical period in the world's history.

* * *

After this brief sketch of Malcolm's career, how shall I sum him up? He is hardworking, thorough, patient, intelligent, loyal, modest, lovable. He knows more about birds than you would expect of a politician. He likes going to the theater.

One final trait I shall mention, though I am rather afraid he has outgrown it—which is a pity. He can (or could) walk on his hands. Perhaps that is why he keeps his head so steady in spite of successes which might have turned the head of anyone who had more tendency to self-importance.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER
In Court Regalia (Left) and (Above) Strolling Down a London Byway

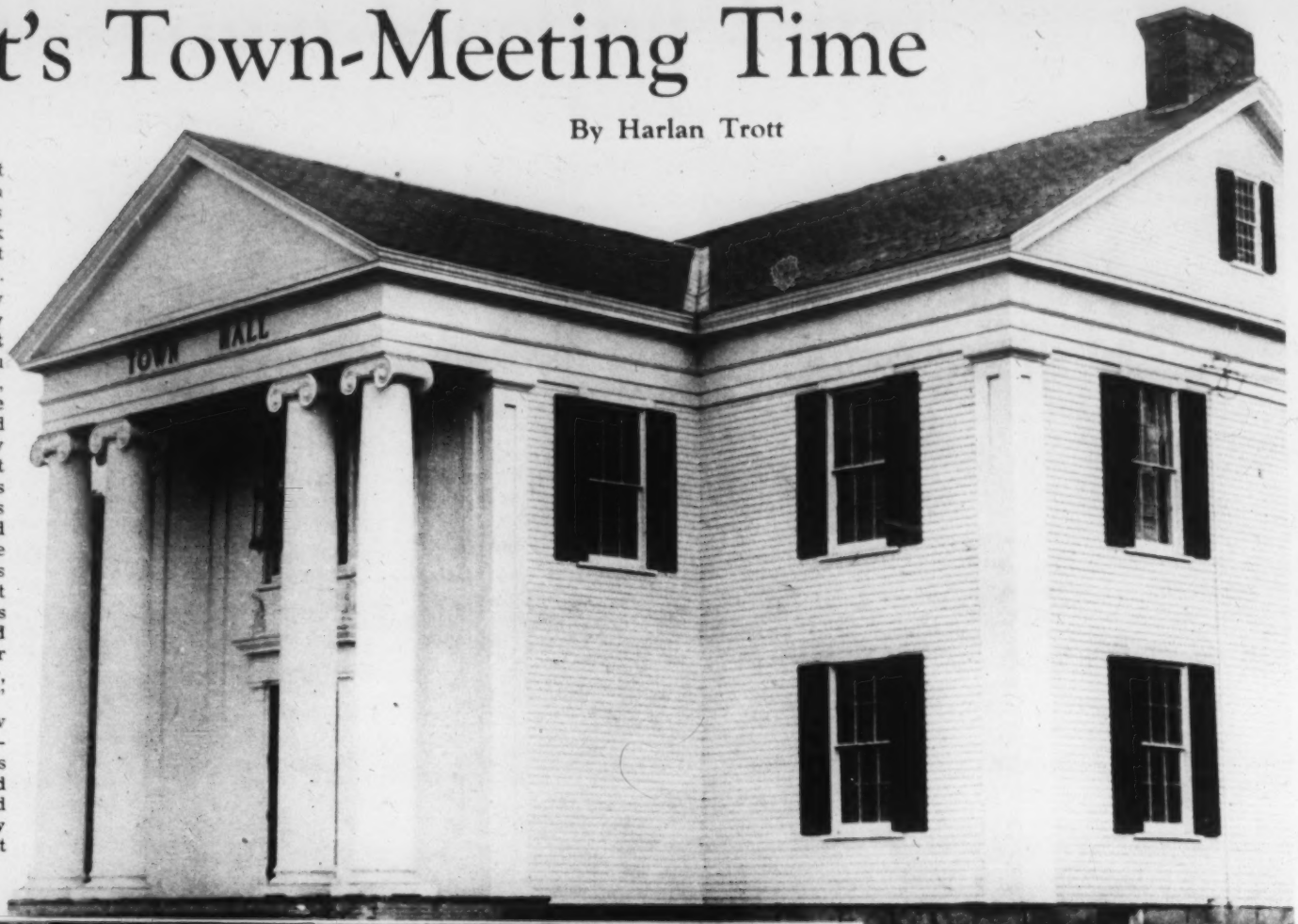
It's Town-Meeting Time

By Harlan Trott

IT WAS 35 YEARS AGO that Sarah Jewett picked up her busy pen to write Sara Norton a note as bright and breezy as that March Monday in South Berwick when she sat by a south window of that big, white house facing the village square.

"Dearest Sally,—" she began. "Today is town-meeting day and I am sitting by Mrs. Field's desk at the front window (it has to move from the window where you knew it in winter), and it is very funny, besides giving rise to thoughts, to see the farmers and their country sleighs and their wives who come 'trading'! You may have seen an Ashfield town meeting, but our eastward region about Agamenticus 'Mountain,' between us and the sea, is still in a very old-fashioned state of mind —its expression in the men's dress is like early 'Bigelow Papers' times—fur caps made from what must be long-extinct animals, but good common-sense rules the rulers for the most part; and I should like to shake hands hard with two or three of them, and they would say, 'Now, which one o' the Doctor's *girls* be you?'"

One of the pleasant things about New England Town Meeting is how old-fashioned it all seems even yet. Citizens no longer turn out on runners as they did back in 1906, or even 1926. Farmers and villagers flock to town meeting in shiny sedans and mud-splattered flivvers, but



CLAPBOARD CLASSICISM

The Town House at Deerfield, Mass., Typifies the Quiet Exterior of the New England Conscience

Philip D. Gendreau, Rural Electrification Administration

IN TOWN MEETING ASSEMBLED

Such Scenes as This View of a New Hampshire Gathering Repeat Themselves Throughout Rural New England on Town-Meeting Day

the engine of local self-government is practically the same.

Already the first sure harbinger of spring has arrived. That is the Town Warrant in which our good neighbor and constable duly conveys his solemn: "Greeting—

"In the name of the State, you are hereby required to notify and warn the inhabitants of this Town, qualified by law to vote in town affairs, to assemble at the Town House on Monday, the third day of March, A. D., 1941, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to vote on the following articles, to wit:—

"Article 1—To choose a moderator to preside at said meeting.

"Article 2—To choose a clerk for the ensuing year." And so on through the weighty grist of town business.

It reads much like 1906, except that here and there the warrant touches town needs unknown to an earlier generation. Take Article 7: "To see if the town will appropriate $8,500 for a new tractor snow-plow for the North District." Such a costly item was unknown to town-meeting goers back in the ox-sled era of 1906. Debate on Article 7 is likely to produce more sparks than the town hall's two big, pot-bellied woodburners that snap briskly with frequent tending. Town-meeting oratory, like a good buzz saw, may sing a little louder when it strikes a knot, but keeps on sawing just the same.

Not always do these little Downeast republics conclude their affairs by sundown. Bar Harbor spent three days wading through 110 articles a few March Mondays back. Once, Arlington citizens transacted their town business in eight minutes. There are 35 articles on our warrant this year. Our neighboring town has 46. But they are more citified. They have sidewalks and a water system and a nice new V-8 hook-and-ladder.

It is thrilling to hear the siren screech and see their firemen rally. The partners in the I. G. A. grocery sail out in their white caps and aprons. And by the time the apparatus is out on Main Street, the hardware man, the barber up over the shoe store, and the fellow down at the feed store (you can spot him by the mill dust on his frock) are clinging madly to the outfit. It makes us a little envious of everything—but their tax rate!

* * *

A town warrant containing 40 articles or so offers a comfortable day's deliberations with a midday recess full of good cheer and plain talk. There will be piles of doughnuts and steaming 5-gallon cans with something hot to drink passed around in thick, white crockery. The womenfolk will have plenty to say about their garden plans and British knitting and forthcoming community supper. The menfolk will be wrapped up in good rural talk about their woodpiles and ice harvests, and much seasonal speculation about what Congress should do to help nab Hitler, and how soon the farmers can get onto the uplands with their spring plowing, until the Moderator raps for order.

Town-meeting members begin young. In New Hampshire and other places, pupils in the top grammar school grades are excused for the day and herded onto the sidelines at town meeting for a practical lesson in the lusty art of local self-government.

In his study of the American Commonwealth, Lord Bryce said, "The town meeting has been the most perfect school of self-government in any modern country." In these times when democracy has to puff to keep up with swift-moving world crises, many a Downeast citizen is apt to feel Congress should come back to New England for a day's schooling. At such times as these, one wonders if we are not blessed with too much two-party government in national affairs.

Perhaps what town-meeting goers don't always realize is that the knottiest town issue would lose itself in Uncle Sam's vest pocket. Smallness has aways simpified the process of local self-government. But even that is changing. Town government is becoming more unwieldy. Big New England towns such as Brookline and Winchester are models of self-management. Yet they have grown so large their town houses no longer can seat all the voters. They now hold elections to select town-meeting representatives. Citizens in such towns find their voice in local affairs somewhat diffused as in state and national assemblies. And evidences of machine politics already are creeping into these "limited town meetings."

The rural trend of industries seeking special tax concessions and cheap labor markets in outlying communities has added to the complexities of town taxes and services. Unemployment and relief have imposed special problems on the towns where these industries have been forced to shut down. New England towns are leaning more and more on their states. In the end the cost comes back to the towns through higher state taxes.

The traditional frugality of the rural New Englander serves him well in these times. Pay-as-you-go is still a strong rallying cry when town-meeting voters hesitate at the crossroads between bond issues and going without.

* * *

What Dr. Jewett's girl called "the old-fashioned state of mind" still predominates in local deliberations. Some New England communities still elect their viewers of fences and measurers of wood and bark with a straight face, even though many 1941 voters aren't quite sure what the duties of these ancient offices were all about. Just the same, the old-fashioned state of mind is what seems to keep taxes down.

We know of a country town in which an unexpected vacancy occurred in the office of night constable. An article in the town warrant put the matter up to the voters the following March: "To see if the town will authorize the selectmen to appoint a night constable for the ensuing year." A saving citizen moved that the office be abolished. "Everybody knows," he argued, "that the town don't need a night constable any more than a toad needs two tails." The head selectman clutched at this straw in the rising budget. But the economizers were voted down by civic pride.

Whereupon, being duly authorized to appoint a new night constable, the selectmen named the lone inmate of the town farm to the office. The new appointee simply pinned on his badge and went back to his familiar place on the sunny side of the town pump.

Yes, "good common-sense rules the rulers" of these lively March meetings. In fact, that old-fashioned virtue is still one of the satisfying things about this Downeast kind of democracy.

Harvard's Conant: Defender of Freedom

By Robert R. Mullen

IF YOU WERE to take a quick glance at James Bryant Conant, Harvard's president, and then be asked to give a one-word impression, you might answer "mildness." But you would be wrong.

Dr. Conant spent nearly 20 years in a certain far reach of organic chemistry, exploring the mysteries of chlorophyll. He is a scholarly chemist, and looks it. He is tall, but with a "laboratory stoop," and angular.

But these characteristics, like the fleeting Peter Pan look on his face, are just on the surface. Beneath, stands the man who earned the high praise of an English contemporary. "Dr. Conant," he remarked, "is quite a fellow. He never talks unless he has something to say; he asks intelligent questions; and, most remarkable, he listens to the answers!"

This is the Dr. Conant who certainly must be placed high on any list of Americans opposing the European dictators, and doing his best to arouse his fellow Americans to similar awareness of the danger. In speeches up and down the land he has delineated the issues, moral, civil, and academic, and has gone further than most others in urging action.

For, far from the professorial timidity of song and story, Dr. Conant has from the first asserted that if entry of the United States into the war was the only thing that would insure Axis defeat, we'd better get in.

"I believe," he says, "the United States should take every action possible to insure the defeat of Hitler. This might eventuate in war. But fear of war is no basis for a national policy."

He has already taken action himself. He recently left for England, representing President Roosevelt in co-ordinating defense information and discoveries brought to light in the research laboratories and field experiments of the two nations.

Unlike most Americans, Dr. Conant did not come by his views immediately following invasion of the Low Countries. As far back as 1934, a year after his appointment, he was publicly rebuking the Nazis.

* * *

This came when Ernst ("Putzy") Hanfstaengl, Harvard '09, at that time Herr Hitler's foreign press representative, offered a $1,000 scholarship for one year's study in Germany to an outstanding Harvard student. Dr. Conant forthrightly replied: ". . . We are unwilling to accept a gift from one who has been so closely associated with the leadership of a political party which has inflicted damage on the universities of Germany through measures which have struck at principles we believe to be fundamental to universities throughout the world. . . ."

The incident blew over in a flurry of headlines, but the fundamental view of Dr. Conant didn't alter one whit. It was evident that it had not flowered suddenly in response to the Hanfstaengl offer, that it was not subject to fluctuation. In reviewing the career upon which Dr. Conant's convictions are based, a few things appear to bear particular significance. First, there is that long period of pondering chlorophyll, reaching into uncharted chemical seas, a work in which one considers the order and perfection of the universe and tries to apply it in specific experiments. The possibilities of translating the limitless meanings are endless but actual progress is measured in the smallest terms. It is a work that requires an inquiring thought, one open to new ideas, patient beyond ordinary conceptions of the word.

You follow an idea and test it and test it. Through the journals, and the correspondence, the lectures and the other channels through which natural scientists apprise one another of progress, you learn that in a quiet laboratory in Germany another chemist is pursuing the same idea. You watch his progress. You feel he may be on the verge of something big. One day your letter comes back stamped: "Address Unknown." You read in the newspaper that there have been "purges" at the University. Another light has gone out.

* * *

Dr. Conant today is exploring another reach of knowledge. He is seeking out the mental attitudes, the religious and civil conditions, which encouraged men to open their thoughts, to seek the ultimate truth in all things. He wants to know whence came the light that brightened our present English-American culture, awakened it from the long medieval sleep and gave it its constant impulse toward overcoming new frontiers of knowledge.

Before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Yale the other evening, Dr. Conant spoke for a minute on the phrase, "The dignity of the individual."

"It needs," he said, "to be rescued from the debased verbal coinage of the day, for this idea of the sacredness of the individual is a major premise of . . . [our] way of life."

Then he continued: "To my mind, one group of Puritans in England in the middle of the seventeenth century, the so-called Independents, by both word and deeds gave a new direction to the development of this concept of the dignity of the individual. Their leader was Oliver Cromwell, their prophet John Milton. They drew spiritual power from the theology of John Calvin. . . ."

As his listeners showed momentary signs of unrest at this cold delve into seventeenth-century history, and the Roundheads, Dr. Conant admitted: "To praise the Puritans is, at best, a hazardous undertaking. To most ears the adjective 'puritanical' has a harsh and unlovely sound with overtones both grim and hypocritical. But it is the Independents rather than the Puritans in general that I praise. Of them Professor Jordan has recently written: 'Independency made memorable and permanent contributions to the development of religious toleration in England . . . the Independent had vindicated the individualism of the Christian faith, the high necessity that all men should enjoy latitude and freedom in the quest for saving truth. . . .'

"These concepts," says Dr. Conant, "were the grandparents of the ideas on which our present free way of life is founded." He explains that although initially the Puritan Congregationalists were as intolerant as it is possible to imagine; their insistence that each church must be left free, and that the Christian conscience was inviolable was "secret dynamite." For, as some of the churches, and some of the individuals, exercised their rights, sharp cleavages evolved, sects arose, the need for tolerance became acute.

For example, the Independents were a political alliance of Congregationalists and more radical sects against the Presbyterians on the one hand and the Angelicans on the other. "Religious tolerance," points out Dr. Conant, "was as essential to this combination as to a modern political machine in a city of many faiths."

This compulsion to religious tolerance had its concomitants, for men given a taste of religious freedom had a way of expanding it. The demand for civil liberty followed upon the wresting of freedom of worship according to the individual conscience. It is Dr. Conant's thesis that this atmosphere of civil and religious freedom was one in which the quest, in modern times, for knowledge and exploration in the frontiers of natural science burgeoned and blossomed.

Only a few years after Galileo was experiencing such difficulties with the church in Rome, Seth Ward at Oxford was acclaimed for his theory of planetary motion. John Locke, credited by many as laying the foundation stones of the United States' written Constitution, was a student then. So was Christopher Wren. The Royal Society got its start and the great push toward learning, an impetus which saw the Puritans establishing colleges in the New World almost as soon as they cleared their fields, was initiated. It has flourished rather steadily since.

Having probed the seventeenth-century beginnings and assessed the results of that opening of men's thoughts, it was inevitable that Dr. Conant complete the mental cycle and conclude that when an oppressive force blots out civil liberties, religious freedom and academic explorations do not long continue to flourish.

To Dr. Conant, the social mobility that permits a son, like himself, of a relatively poor Dorchester photoengraver to become president of the country's most honored university is something worth fighting for. Likewise, he feels that an institution which provides the congenial, inspiring atmosphere for European scholars like Bruning, Salvemini, Sorokin —to name a few that have found refuge at Harvard—is worth fighting for.

From the Puritans, says Dr. Conant, America has inherited a certain ideal of character. "There is no softness in that strain, no yielding to the wave of the future, no defeatism in that character.

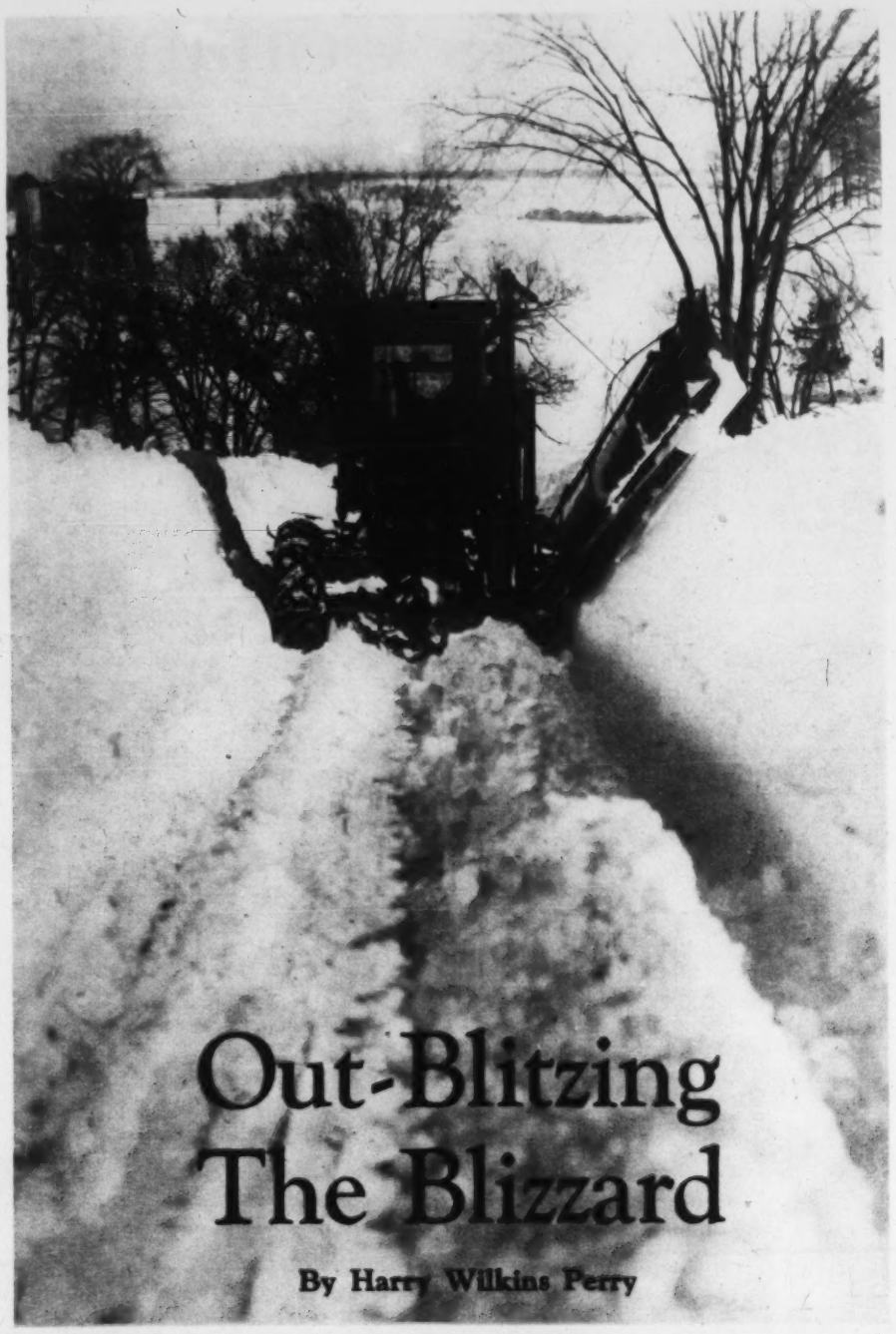
"Today, as never before," he remarked at the close of his annual report to the Harvard Overseers recently, "we have need of men of this tradition, a multitude of eager but steadfast men, men of the ideal integrity portrayed by John Milton, prophet of the Independents, who said:

> Unshaken, unseduced, unterrify'd,
> His loyalty he kept, his love, his zeal;
> Nor number, nor example with him wrought,
> To swerve him from Truth or change his constant mind."

Wide World

DR. JAMES B. CONANT, PRESIDENT OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Commencement Day (Top) Flanked by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President Emeritus (Left), and Reginald Fitz, University Marshal; Testifying (Left) Before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Congratulating Cordell Hull on the Awarding of an Honorary Degree by Harvard



Out-Blitzing The Blizzard

By Harry Wilkins Perry

THE STRUGGLE between the blizzards of winter, and the highway maintenance army north of Mason and Dixon's line, is renewed each year to preserve the freedom of traffic. Action begins in November in the northern tier of states and there are battles until late in April. Many are waged continuously day and night with all the man power and mechanized equipment at the command of the road forces until the roads are cleared.

When it's an all-out struggle, snow falls so fast it obscures all objects a rod or two distant, particularly at night, when the flakes reflect light from the headlamps; a 40-, 50-, or 60-mile gale drifts it back on the roads almost as rapidly as plows can remove it and piles it up in the lee of windbreaks to a depth of five, ten, or more feet in places. Sometimes the temperature takes a nose dive to zero or below. Then the snow-fighting forces sometimes suspend their efforts until a more favorable occasion for attack.

That happened last Nov. 11 in Minnesota. The forces of Boreas roared across the State that day and the next at 60 to 80 miles an hour on a 400-mile front extending from Canada to Iowa, reducing the temperature by 40 degrees in a few hours and turning rain into wet snow that fell in some areas to a depth of 16 inches in 12 hours. It was the worst blizzard the State had had in 60 years. No counter-attack could be made until the wind dropped about dusk of the second day.

As soon as the wind went down near the close of day on the 12th, the snow-fighting troops of the State Highway Department went into combined action with all their light and heavy combat units. Striving throughout the night, they made many rescues and by 9 o'clock in the morning of the 13th had opened 7,300 miles of the State's 11,300 miles of truck supply and communication system.

* * *

Safety lies in early and emphatic warning of the public by radio and press, complete preparedness to meet the onslaught, and co-operation of all highway users.

Automobile, bus, and truck drivers are urged by the chief engineer of the Illinois Division of Highways to carry tire chains, a jack, a tow rope or chain, and a spade, to keep their lamps in good condition, and to have plenty of fuel and oil in their vehicles throughout the winter months, because snow and ice storms often strike suddenly after several mild days and catch travelers unprepared. Such precautions help to prevent blockades of vehicles stalled on the road and enable the snowplow crews to open the highways quicker. More time often is spent in getting stalled cars out of the way so the plows can operate, especially on two-lane roads, than in removing the snow so they can proceed to destination.

Responsibility for keeping the highways open and safe for normal travel varies in different states. In general, the State Highway Department commands those charged with clearing all State routes, and county highway commissions conduct the campaign on county road systems. In New York State the work is under supervision of local county and township highway superintendents and the State pays the county commissions about $50 per mile for keeping the State routes cleared through a winter. The Michigan State Highway Department takes care of all maintenance and snow removal on State routes in 39 counties and contracts with county road commissions to do it in the rest of the State, but retains authority to see that it is well done.

What these battles cost depends upon climatic conditions. Last winter the Michigan Highway Department spent $756,000 to keep its more than 9,000 miles of trunk routes open for travel—nearly $84 a mile—not including the large aggregate spent by counties and cities for snow and ice removal from local roads and streets. The corresponding cost for the open winter three years ago was less than $600,000—approximately $64 a mile.

Today we assume that, of course, the highways will be kept open at all times. But it wasn't always done; country dwellers used to be snowed in sometimes for several weeks. The craft of snow and ice removal from rural highways was developed in the last two decades; most of it since 1930. It was forced, like bituminous and concrete paved roads, by growth of motor vehicle traffic, which needs their friction surfaces for best traction. And it was the bare roads that completed the obsolescence of the cutter, sleigh, and bobsled.

Although the automobile, bus, and truck created the problem of snow removal, the truck brought its solution, for advantage was promptly taken of the power and speed of the vehicle to attach plows to the front of the machine and push snow off the pavement at a speed of 10 to 15 miles an hour. Then a few years ago the plow moldboards were redesigned with a conical curvature, so that as they were driven into the snow they rolled and slid it up on the plow with a minimum of resistance and shot it from the rear end of the moldboard to the roadside. Now the faster the truck is driven, the farther the snow is thrown off the roadway.

Snow conditions differ so much that many types and sizes of equipment are required. There are simple blade plows for pushing snow of moderate depth off the pavement, one-way tapered plows to throw fairly deep snow to one side of the travel lane, railroad, or V-type, plows for bucking drifts, and rotary plows with power-driven cutters for channeling through deep, heavy drifts and throwing the compacted snow far beyond the side ditches. The last is the most effective and spectacular type.

It has an adjustable chute that can discharge the snow in a huge arc to a distance of more than 100 feet or load it directly into the bodies of trucks driven alongside. It can load the bodies to a height of nine feet or more and, if enough snow is available in banks at the gutters in city streets, can load two five-cubic-yard trucks per minute. These various types of plows are built in sizes for use with trucks ranging in capacity from one to ten tons, with crawler tractors and with power road scrapers. The driver of the vehicle manipulates the plow, which is raised and lowered by hydraulic power supplied by the engine-driven pump on a dump truck or by a hand pump installed in the cab.

* * *

Highway maintenance men found that to get the snow off the travel lanes wasn't enough. Left in high windrows on the shoulders and in the ditches, it thawed in mild weather and the water, unable to drain away, flowed onto the pavement, where it froze and caused skidding. It also soaked into the road foundation and, alternately freezing and thawing, heaved the paving, producing cracks and uneven joints. All this increased summer maintenance costs. So wings are provided for attachment to the outer end of plows or to the side of trucks to cut back the banks and remove snow from the ditches. They are adjustable to any angle and can be raised as high as the top of the truck cab. One-way and rotary plows also are used for widening cuts through drifts and cleaning up the shoulders.

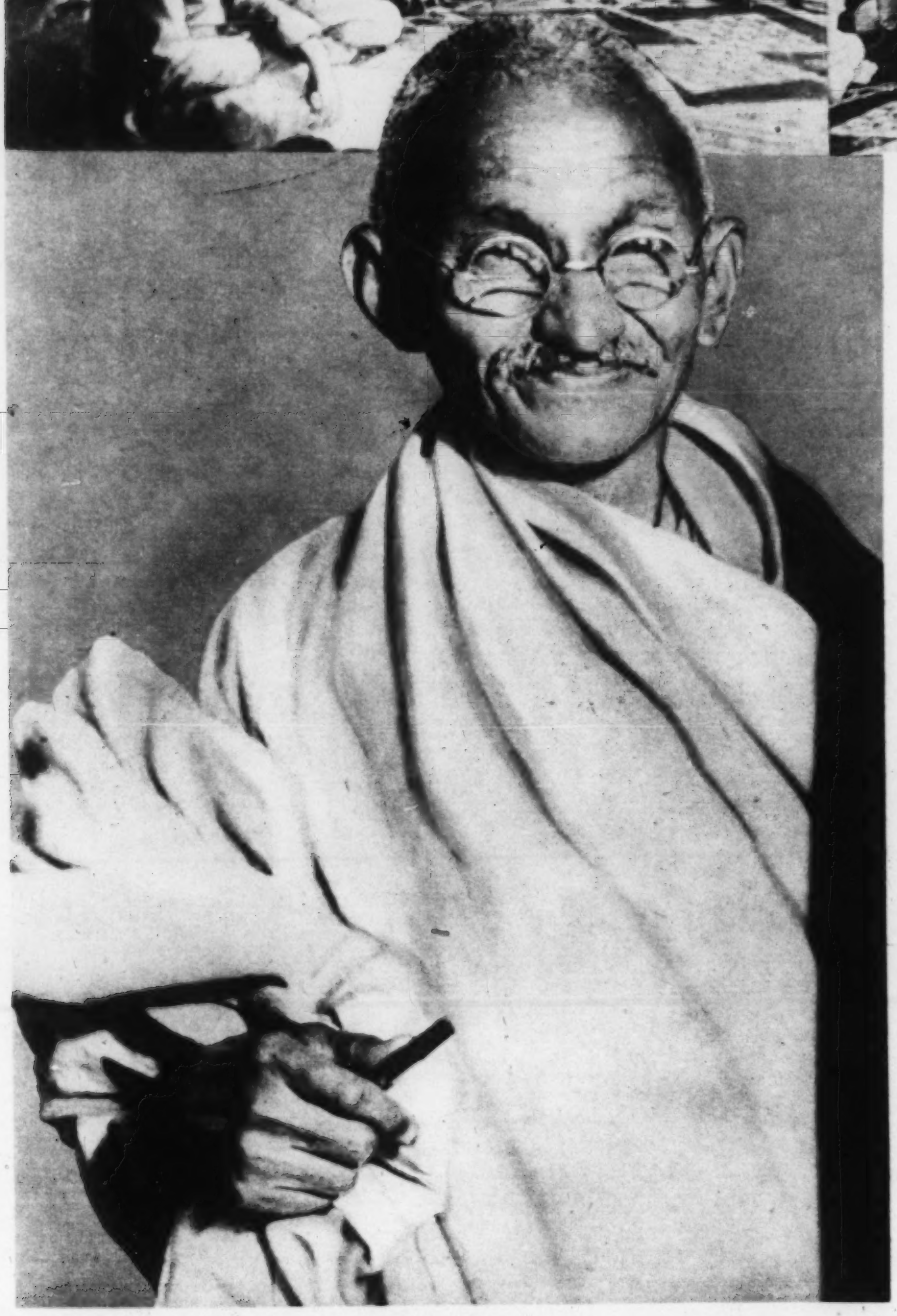
A full measure of success in snow removal depends upon well-made plans for the campaign, a trained corps of veteran fighting men, and a sufficiency of proper equipment. Methods of the Michigan Highway Department are a good example of the best practice.

In midsummer the maintenance division assembles snowfall data from daily reports made the preceding winter by 135 stations in the State and plots snow contour lines on a map of the State. These lines and accompanying figures, resembling those of a Weather Bureau map, are studied and compared with similar maps for former winters. They show that the total fall ranges from 2½ feet in some southern counties to 16 2-3 feet in parts of northern Michigan. So the board of strategy assigns equipment by types and numbers of units to stations in different parts of the State on a basis of road miles and possible snowfall.

Courtesy Caterpillar Tractor Co., LaPlant-Choate Mfg. Co., Klauer Mfg. Co., Austin-Western Road Machine Co., American Hoist and Derrick Co.

Wide World, Acme

THE LEADER AND THE CONGRESS
Mahatma Gandhi, and a Full View of the Congress Cabinet in Session



India's Terms for British Aid

By Ranjee G. Shahani

IN ATTEMPTING to answer the question, "Is India behind the Congress?" it is necessary to examine the multifarious facets of the Indian situation; but, above all, one has to ponder that enigma, Mahatma Karamchand Gandhi.

"The present state of suspense in India cannot continue," Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, then President-Elect of the Indian National Congress, declared some months ago. "I can say that after its forthcoming session at Ramgarh, Congress must make a step forward which will surely take the form of a new struggle."

This utterance passed almost unnoticed in England, but to some of us it gave reasons for thought. It indicated that non-co-operation with Britain in her war effort was going to be intensified in India on one ground or another. For myself, I recalled the words of a well-known Congress leader. "A war in Europe," he told me, "is our greatest chance. When it comes—and it is soon coming—we must strike the best bargain we can with Britain. If she remains obdurate, we shall make things impossible for her." I remarked that Mahatma Gandhi might not approve of such unethical methods. My host laughed, "Gandhi can always be expected to reconcile the irreconcilables. . . ."

In fact, Mahatma Gandhi has all his life been trying to "reconcile the irreconcilables." He has declared again and again that he "loves" the British; yet, in their hour of peril, all he offers them is non-co-operation and civil disobedience. He has said that he does not want to embarrass Britain in India; yet he demands the right to preach that Indians should have nothing to do with this war. Finally, to turn to home affairs, he asks for "complete independence" for India; yet he announces that, even if she were invaded, India would not take up arms in self-defense.

OFF TO SEE THE VICEROY
Gandhi Departs for a Conference on Dominion Status for India

We shall see as we proceed how thoughtful Indians regard his mixing of "complete independence" and absolute nonviolence. That will indicate the real strength or weakness of Congress at the present moment.

Now what does Congress stand for? What is it aiming at? It is not easy to answer these questions. Why? Because we have no clear pronouncements but only a spate of confused and confusing statements. At one time we were told that Congress had given up the theory of nonviolence. Not for long, it appeared. Congress found that it had to decide between its new outlook and the support of Mahatma Gandhi; and straightway the new outlook was abandoned. Then, all Congress leaders had expressed their detestation of Hitlerism and Fascism. Now they seem to be admiring these. Congress has neither a coherent doctrine nor a practical method of realizing it.

Nevertheless, one thing is certain: Congress is fully determined to obtain what has been curiously called "a full-fledged Dominion status." If this is so, then it has the whole of India behind it. No matter to what caste or creed Indians may belong, they are all nationalist-minded and wish to rule themselves. It is not a question of ill-feeling toward the British, but simply of rights. They find that they have come of age. Naturally, they want the latchkey.

Britain knows this and is prepared to give the latchkey on certain conditions after the war. She has solemnly promised it. Many Indians think this not an unreasonable time limit and appear in the main to be satisfied. Not so Congress. It wants Dominion status now, almost at once.

Britain has been unable to agree to this. The reasons are not far to seek: Indians are hopelessly divided among themselves on the major issues of constitution-making; a real transfer of power in the midst of a grim war is neither possible nor practicable; the proclamation of nonviolence as a fundamental creed makes India most vulnerable just now, when weakness and slavery have become synonymous terms.

Congress has adopted the war cry of "complete independence." Here, of course, it speaks only for itself. What the vast majority of Indians desire is neither "complete independence" nor "Congress Raj," but a real participation in self-government and a "free and equal partnership in the British Commonwealth." But, of course, the masses are as yet far from responsible. It is always easy to play on their emotions. Congress knows this and is making the most of it.

But what is Congress? Is it a united body? Whom does it represent?

British political writers are in the habit of saying that Congress is a house divided against itself. It is certain that there are many in the party who dislike intensely the policy and tactics of the so-called High Command. It is also known that rivalries and even hatreds exist between the various lieutenants of the Mahatma and that, when they are among themselves, safe from inquisitive ears, they do not hesitate to criticize the great man himself.

It will be conceded, I think, that there are some in the organization who remember the past, who understand the present, who reflect and envisage the future with disquietude, if not with apprehension.

I believe that we have to do here with isolated figures without much influence. Anyway, they appear to be powerless at the moment. Congress is practically ruled by Mahatma Gandhi. There are reasons for this state of affairs.

For the masses, Congress is another word for Gandhi. Indeed, in many ways, Congress is Gandhi. He is always the Mahatma, the "holy man" who leads an exemplary life and who has had the courage to defy the might of the British power. He has obtained many things without an armed struggle. In a land where religious love has often put out religion's eye, his achievements seem marvelous. Without doubt, there are today nonco-operation and restricted civil disobedience, which, from many points of view, are a deception; but Indians will not suffer from them as much as might be expected. The people are used to privations and sufferings. Besides, they gain satisfaction from working against someone or something. And the brilliant promises Congress holds out to them in the person of Mahatma Gandhi—peace and plenty when India is at last free from alien rule—do kindle in them wild hopes and expectations.

No doubt the leaders of Congress take Mahatma Gandhi for what he is worth, but they think it patriotic to uphold him. After all, they argue, he has followed their own program not too badly. In a word, in the Congress Party and among the Hindu masses Mahatma Gandhi's will and wish are supreme.

All opposition to him comes from those who think for themselves, be they Hindus or Moslems, Christians or Parsees. And these are by no means a negligible quantity or quality.

Who are they? First, the Princes. Then the Moslems. Next come the Depressed Classes. We may add to these dissenting groups the Hindu Mahasabha, the Parsees, the Christians, and other sectional interests. Finally, there are moderate and liberal leaders like Sir Hari Singh Gour and Dr. Paranjpye, who, though anxious to see India "free," do not like Mahatma Gandhi's methods or the policy he has chalked out for Congress.

These groups and individuals, and others that might be mentioned, have seen Congress or Gandhi Rule in action, and are antagonistic to it. They think that it approximates too much to an authoritarian regime and is thus a direct menace to all that India has fought and hoped for.

Mahatma Gandhi (who, I repeat, is Congress) has, then, only a part of India behind him. He and his party have perhaps more opponents than followers.

Such is the picture in normal times. Today, however, it is more complicated. The policy of nonviolence recently imposed upon Congress by Mahatma Gandhi has, it appears, aroused little enthusiasm in India. The other elements in the national life of India—the Moslems, the Princes, the Depressed Classes, the Sikhs, and so on and so forth—think that Mahatma Gandhi's pacifism is definitely antisocial. They are, therefore, more opposed to him than ever.

Mahatma Gandhi, I believe, by pursuing unreal politics has dwindled the prestige of Congress. He appears to be assiduously attempting to revive it by spiritual alarums and excursions. He may succeed. But the people want a clear program and an effective method of realizing it.

But—and this is important—the influence of Mahatma Gandhi with the Hindu masses is absolute. Willy-nilly, they will follow him to any lengths. Here lies the real strength of Congress: Mahatma Gandhi can make the Hindu multitudes do what he likes.

The Athenaeum: Oasis of Boston Culture

By Margaret Williamson

Courtesy of the Boston Athenaeum

THE EXTERIOR, FROM BALLOU'S PICTORIAL, 1855

DO YOU LONG sometimes to escape a world which seems unsteady beneath your feet? Yes, even if you are a Bostonian. Well, then, there are at hand two possible remedies. You may attend a concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, now in its sixtieth proud season, or else pay a visit to the Boston Athenaeum. And, of these two recourses, the latter is probably the more immediately effective. For no longer do the dignified, silver-haired dwellers on Beacon Hill and in Commonwealth Avenue dominate the hall where Dr. Koussevitzky lifts his baton; while, contrariwise, the modern generation has scarcely even heard of the Boston Athenaeum and has, therefore, no notion of the enchantment which lurks within its nail-studded, leather doors.

And, of course, there is an added inducement in the fact that not everyone has access to these delights. For the Boston Athenaeum is a private subscription library, much after the pattern of the London Library, which should still be, if the Nazis have so permitted, in one sunny corner of St. James's Square. If your family safe-deposit box contains a stock certificate of one of the thousand shares of Boston Athenaeum stock—well, it is easily sufficient to ensure your social standing in the Bay State.

* * *

The origins of the Boston Athenaeum reach back to the year 1803, when a Monthly Anthology was first published, with the Reverend William Emerson, father of Ralph Waldo Emerson, as its principal editor. A group of cultivated young men in Boston became interested in that "journal of polite literature" and two years later they formed the Anthology Club, collecting in a short while a library which was incorporated in 1807 as the Boston Athenaeum. Their library was first established in Congress Street and later in a mansion in Pearl Street, which had been presented to the institution in 1821. The present building—deliciously numbered 10½ Beacon Street—was dedicated in 1847, but was not occupied until 1849. Its enlargement in 1918 meant nothing more damaging than the addition of two stories at the rear which left the street front essentially unchanged since the period when proprietors tied their horses to hitching-posts along the edge of Beacon Street while they sought out their books within.

If you request a modern taxi driver to take you to the Boston Athenaeum, the probabilities are that he will look puzzled and require some expert prompting. In the end, he will recall a gray stone building which is set decorously aloof from the confusion of traffic which passes the Bellevue Hotel on Beacon Hill. Politicians who frequent the Hill are doubtless as little aware as are the taxi drivers of this distinguished haunt of the Brahmins. And yet the Athenaeum contrives still to be the embodiment of Boston learning and culture. Its home was designed by a Cabot and, in the office of President of the Board of Trustees, a Lowell was succeeded by a Quincy, by an Eliot, by an Adams. Had you been present precisely in the nick of time and had known where to look, you might have seen Longfellow, Emerson, and James T. Fields, the publisher, grouped together in an alcove for conversation. Or have met Dr. Holmes standing in the sunshine of one of those great south windows which overlook the Granary Burying Ground, telling whimsical stories to all his friends who would listen and laughing as heartily as they. You might even have overheard the assistant at the desk sternly reprimanding Charles Sumner for wishing to take away more than four volumes at a time; or noticed that Mr. Sumner often needed help with the deciphering of his own notes. Choate, Webster, Emerson, Alcott, Longfellow, Channing, Ripley, Prescott, Parkman, Ticknor, F. Marion Crawford, Henry Cabot Lodge—to name only a few—have frequented the Athenaeum. Hawthorne mentioned the place in one of his stories. Barrett Wendell long had a study room there. Francis Parkman, the historian, who lived in Chestnut Street near by, was a Trustee of the Athenaeum—he who used to run around the Common in the vicinity of 2 a. m. when he could not sleep, much to the discomfiture of the police until they discovered his identity.

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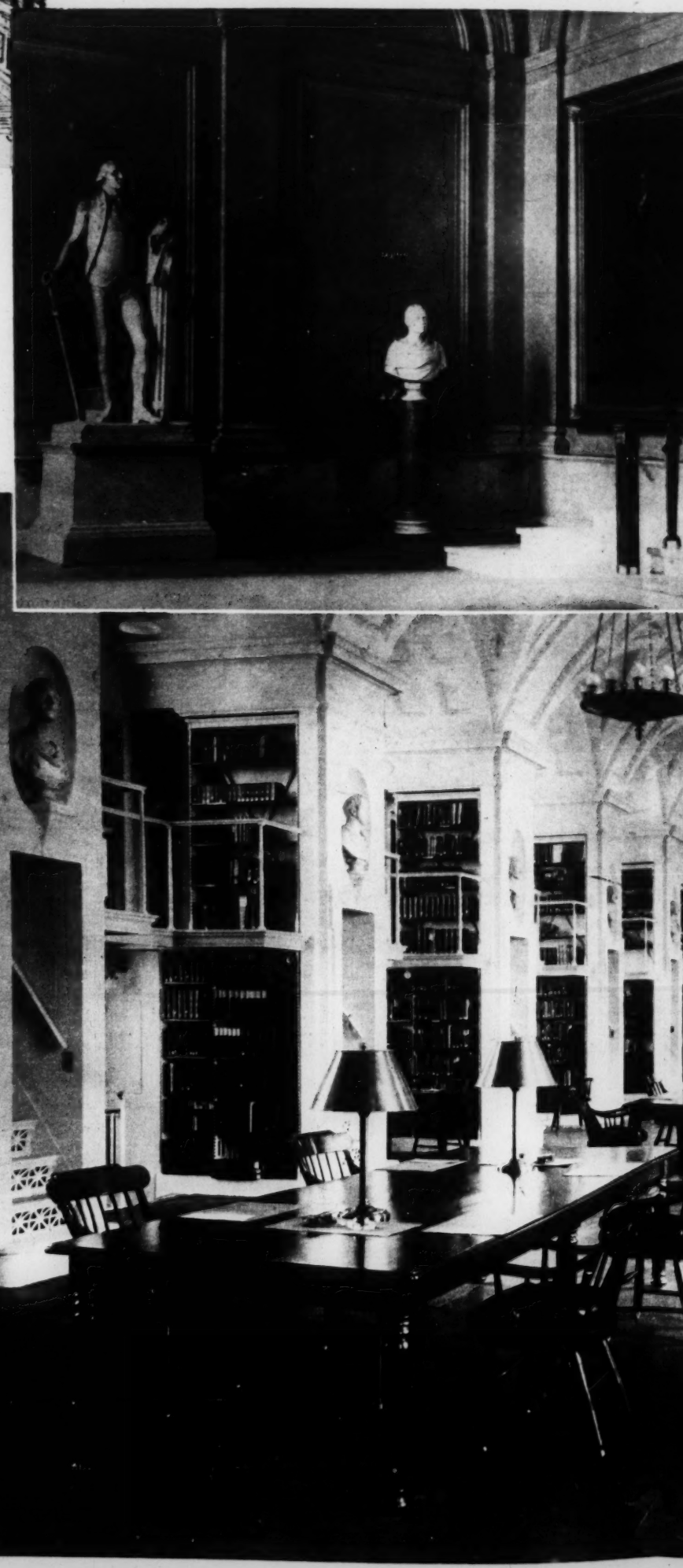
Perhaps you will argue that this is all practically mythological, the half-blurred record of an era long passed. But you will not imagine this any longer if you are invited, one day, within the building at 10½ Beacon Street early in 1941. Your taxi man once having admitted that there is such a place, you should hasten to enter those leather swinging doors to find yourself standing in the lobby. At once you are in another age, another clime practically. A trifle stale as to air, do you suppose? But this should be accepted as the dry, preserved air of carefully stored and still wholly authentic memory. Believe it or not, the white walls were washed or painted not so long ago; and the same might be claimed for the marble garments of the statues, one of which is of President George Washington.

Now step in a little further. Push open those two pairs of swinging glass doors, and you stand in a burst of sunshine. Before you on the reception desk, there is a bowl of pink and mauve sweetpeas. Yes, there is snow outside and the calendar points to February; but what of that? Some benevolent proprietor has generously provided a Flower Fund, thus insuring that the Athenaeum shall never lack the presence of fresh, crisp flowers. One sniff, one grateful glance about you, and a heavily pressing outside world will drop away.

* * *

Sit down, if you will, in one of those superlatively comfortable leather chairs in the big bay window and watch the people who come and go: those who gather about the shelf marked "New Books," lift one out and note the date upon which it may be borrowed. (Almost without fail, it will prove to be the next day or two days after the one on which it would be pleasant and convenient for you to have it. But there is no appeal.) These people are not quite the ones you meet outside the walls of the Athenaeum.



WHERE BOSTON'S BRA
A View of the Fifth Floor and (Ab

AN INVITING NOOK, FIFTH FLOOR

THE SECOND FLOOR, FROM CHARLES BITTINGER'S PAINTING
In the Permanent Collection of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

TON'S BRAHMINS BROWSED
or and (Above) the Athenaeum Entrance

They tiptoe about, carrying brief cases stuffed with books and papers, sometimes carrying those soft, green, cloth bags which lawyers used to affect and which, most amusingly, are now coming into use again by the young. They are seldom in a hurry, for they have come to browse and study and meditate, to make laborious notes in long hand or else to progress slowly, jerkily, down the length of foolscap which is to find its place in Chapter Six of the new book.

Upstairs on the second floor, surrounded by shelves containing the works of the poets, they have their private places reserved for them, day after day, week after week, on and on indefinitely—until their chosen tasks are finished. No one will interfere with their belongings, no one will inquire into their business; no one will presume to hurry them in the very least. They are supremely their own masters—these scholars of the Athenaeum, even as was one Mr. David Crockett, a former frequenter of the place. Mr. Crockett, so the tradition runs, used to arrive at the library in the morning with a small bag of gumdrops, which candies he would proceed to set out at the end of his table at uniform intervals. As he read his history or his philosophy or whatever, he would munch down the line of gumdrops; and, when he had eaten the final one, he would glance up at the clock, reach for his hat and coat and walk out. Do you think anyone cared or even noticed? Those gumdrops were Mr. Crockett's own concern and he ate them undisturbed.

* * *

Refreshments today, other than afternoon tea, are seldom to be observed. Oh, yes, there is afternoon tea; at least, there is on five days in the week. For a little prim sign in the elevator calls attention to it, in spite of the fact that investigation does not prove the tea function ever to have been officially recognized or approved by the Trustees of the Athenaeum. However, this does not affect the steaming fragrance of the tea, poured out by a library assistant in one of the alcoves. You will drink it gratefully, after scrambling up and down stairs, perilously crossing the glass floors between the rows of stacks and tramping through the long galleries. Three cents it costs, if you eat a single cookie; but one cent more for each additional cookie. So be careful and count your change, for the maid is watching. There are never many customers, and yet afternoon tea is distinctly an important ceremony of the place.

And now, after these astonishing disclosures, you will hardly be astonished to hear of the squirrel from the Granary Burying Ground which once ventured within the Athenaeum precincts. In some minds, he has taken his important place as a symbol of the almost Olympic serenity and stillness within the walls of the library. It was one lovely summer afternoon, with teasing soft breezes entering through the south windows and through the little iron balcony facing south. Literally, there seemed to be no sound. And then one reader looked up suddenly to see a timorous gray squirrel advancing down the precise middle of the gallery floor. Turning his head sharply from side to side, while no human movement disturbed him, he seemed to be taking it all in—this prim place which humans so esteemed, filled alone with the learning which can be enclosed within vellum covers. Straight on he came, full into the center of the room, and there he stood, his eyes sharp, his nose and tail just barely quivering. Still no breath or movement frightened him. Then, all at once, he turned and scurried back to the balcony and away. There was clear evidence, thought one reader, of the scorn of a squirrel. No one would catch him becoming a shareholder, a proprietor. On the other hand, into what other library would a squirrel conceivably come?

* * *

Perhaps one should be more serious in discussing so eminently important a place as the Boston Athenaeum. One should set down that it includes the oldest library in all New England, constituting about two hundred volumes which King William III sent in 1698 as a gift to King's Chapel in Boston. And, in a lovely curved bookcase of the Trustees' Room, are about four hundred books which once belonged in the library of General Washington at Mount Vernon. Today, the Athenaeum has grown to include some 347,000 volumes. In 1852, it seemed likely that the Athenaeum would be absorbed by the Boston Public Library, which had, naturally, large financial resources. But the Athenaeum proprietors, by a considerable majority, declined to sell and promptly issued more shares of stock to strengthen their financial position. No new shares have been issued since 1858, when the campaign to sustain the Athenaeum as an independent institution came to a successful conclusion.

Always those shares are in demand. Being bought and sold on the market as are other stocks, they are often costly and difficult to come by; but now and again a proprietor may be found willing to rent a share which is not being used by his

(Continued on page 15)

Among the New Books

A Monumental Landmark in the History of European Culture

The Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature, in Four Volumes, edited by F. W. Bateson. Cambridge University Press. £7 7s. the set. New York: Macmillan. $32.50.

PUBLICATION OF A work like the Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature would be a landmark in the history of European culture at any time. Its appearance at the crisis of a war is a triumphant vindication of British scholarship, courage, and enterprise. It is an immediate refutation of the thesis of Mr. Arthur Bryant's fine but melancholy "English Saga," which maintains that in the last hundred years Britain has given itself over almost entirely to the pursuit of material profit.

The scope of the work is one of untrammeled ambition. Since its subject is specifically English literature, it is natural that "writers who were primarily literary artists—that is to say, poets, dramatists, novelists, essayists, and critics—have been allowed more elbow room than all but the very greatest historians, theologians, philosophers, scholars, or scientists."

At the same time, no kind of book of any description has been altogether omitted. Chapbooks, gift books, collections of hymns, and even schoolboys' cribs find their appropriate place in these all-embracing pages. The most important writers have all their works included, and even in some cases all their contributions to magazines. In fact, the editor of the Bibliography hopes that every book ever published in Britain that still has some literary value—except those by authors not fully established in 1900—can be found somewhere in its lists.

* * *

Mr. Bateson has been assisted by a great company of scholars, many of them amongst the most distinguished in the kingdom. Sir Sidney Cockerell, Prof. B. Ifor Evans, Ernest de Selincourt, Samuel J. Looker, H. V. Routh, D. Nichol Smith, L. Rice-Oxley, D. M. Low are only a few of those whose learning, diligence, and taste have gone to the making of this huge, invaluable work.

This Bibliography is not, of course, the sort of work over which one lounges on the sands at the seaside during a summer holiday. It could not, in fact, be transported to the "beached margent of the sea" except upon a small hand cart. But to anyone who has any serious interest in literature, and particularly to anyone who contemplates writing a book on any subject under the sun, its double-columned pages are invaluable. If you want to compose still another commentary on Shakespeare, if you wish to know exactly how a novel is constructed, if you want to know how far sport has influenced fiction, or the details of the Regency background, here is a full and complete list of all relevant matter.

Yet, as the elephant is sometimes playful, so this Bibliography, in its big, quiet, unobtrusive way, is often very entertaining. Many people nowadays say that they find it difficult to settle down to hard, serious, concentrated reading. The Cambridge Bibliography is the very thing for browsing in. Turn over a few pages, and something of interest is sure to catch the eye. Do you know that the first cookery book ever printed in Britain was called "The Boke of Cokery," and is now 400 years old? That this was followed in 1508 by "The Boke of Kervynge," which proved highly popular? That there was once a parody of Scott's poem, "Rokeby," which was called "Jokeby" and went through at least 10 editions? That the first newspaper published in London daily was "The Perfect Diurnall of Every Day's Proceedings in Parliament" from Feb. 21 to March 16, 1660? That the Victorians were so leisurely that one of their most famous novels—a book that caused some stir in the United States, by the way—was entitled, "The Life and Adventures of Martin Chuzzlewit, His Relatives, Friends, and Enemies, Comprising All His Wiles and His Ways, With an Historical Record of What He Did, and What He Didn't; Showing, moreover, Who Inherited the Family Plate, Who came in For the Silver Spoons, and Who for the Wooden Ladles. The Whole Forming a Complete Key to the House of Chuzzlewit. Edited by 'Boz.' With Illustrations by 'Phiz'"? That, bursting with genius as these Victorians were, they had so simple a sense of humor that Cuthbert Bede—who wrote "Verdant Green"—could call one of his books "Funny Figures. By A. Funnyman"?

VERA BRITTAIN
Author of "England's Hour" (Macmillan)

In so vast an enterprise as this there are bound to appear some discrepancies in treatment. The purpose of the Bibliography is primarily to list, and not to evaluate, books. It therefore seems odd to find in the list of modern works covering the political aspects of the period 1485 to 1547 so direct a statement of opinion as that "Fisher is the best" of these, and that "Pollard's studies of Wolsey and Henry VIII are valuable, if biased." I am not suggesting that these judgments are not thoroughly sound; I merely feel it curious — though interesting — to find them included in a work like this. Again, whilst the great majority of the compilers are content to give the titles, authors, dates, and publishing particulars of the books they mention, H. V. Routh, who deals with the intellectual background of the Victorian age, provides a summary of the contents of the most important works on his subject. This, of course, makes Mr. Routh's contributions especially fascinating.

* * *

By the way, is it possible that the "Account of the Coronation of George III, 1821," listed in D. Hamer's exceedingly interesting bibliography of Sir Walter Scott, is the account of the coronation of George IV which Scott wrote by letter to his friend James Ballantyne the day after the ceremony took place? I notice, too, that in the second volume, under the heading of Spas and Watering Places, there is a reference to the "New Brighton Guide, 1796," without any author's name being mentioned. On the other hand, in the same volume, this guide is credited to Anthony Pasquin (John Williams). In the newspaper section of Volume III, the Leeds Mercury is stated to be still in progress, but I believe it was incorporated in the Yorkshire Post shortly before the outbreak of war. H. H.

The 'Un-economics' of Hitlerism

The Economics of Force, by Frank Munk. New York: George W. Stewart. $2.

THE AVERAGE CITIZEN often shies away from books on economics. That is because such books are usually written for economists by economists, and are hard for the layman to understand.

Now comes a book on modern economic trends, planned for the man in the street, written in common terms, almost in words of one syllable, which sets forth clearly and definitely what's happening in the Europe dominated by Hitlerism, and what is likely to happen throughout the world with Naziism riding "the wave of the future." It is simple addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, instead of higher mathematics.

Most of us realize in a general way that we are living at the end of one era and at the beginning of another. We understand, if but vaguely, that standards of living will not be the same after the present war in Europe ends, whichever side wins. Few of us know just why this is so. This book will help those who seek to know.

The welfare of the many has been tacitly accepted as the aim of economic activity in the democracies—"the Economics of Welfare." This system has grown strong on the theory of the worth of the individual, the value of every human personality to the general scheme of things, the importance of each man and woman in the broader plan.

* * *

The totalitarian system dethrones the individual and sets up the state as supreme. Collectivism takes the place of individualism. Men are mere cogs in the machine: it is the machine that is all-important. The Nazi-Fascist ideologies conceive of supermen united in supernations—hence a world of masters and slaves, slavocracy. This aim can be accomplished only through "the Economics of Force."

So we see the Economics of Welfare, the ideal of the democracies, irrevocably and unalterably opposed to the Economics of Force, the ideology of the dictatorships. And there is war between the two. The dictators are out to prove the folly and fallacy of the democratic ideal, to disprove the notion that government should serve the people and to establish their idea that the people should serve the Government, that the welfare of the people is unimportant as compared with the welfare of the state.

The question then is what sort of economics will rule the world tomorrow.

Before he answers this question—but after clearly and brilliantly setting forth the un-economics of Hitlerism—Dr. Munk advises the people of the democracies to examine their past performance under the microscope. If they do so, he suggests they will have to admit that democracy has not been wholly successful in its efforts to advance the welfare of the masses, of all individuals without distinction. He finds that social democracy has lagged behind political democracy in England; and that millions of unemployed in the United States are evidence of failure here also.

* * *

Dr. Munk tells us that "Europe has been put in jail" by Hitlerism; but adds quickly that "it will not stay there indefinitely." He says that jailers may destroy but they cannot create. He admits that "old forms of the state may have to change" and he says: "The choice is between a military superstate, such as the totalitarians are building now, and a democratic interstate, a community of free nations." Then he states that international collaborations of people may be dormant but are not dead. He thinks it utter foolishness to blame the League of Nations for the failure of the last peace and says: "The trouble was that we had too little of the League of Nations."

He sees selfish national sovereignties giving way to unselfish collective security, founded on the basic unity of mankind, on the brotherhood of men and a clearer vision of the rights of man. He declares that the solution of the problem is in international good will and collaboration. He charges that the reluctance of men to give up their nationalisms and to build a real internationalism has brought only war and woe to the age. Finally he says: "The choice lies between military domination and voluntary federation on a basis of liberty and equality." E. B. H.

The Conquest of the Seas

Conquest of the Seas, by Frank C. Bowen. New York: McBride. $3.50.

ANGLO-SAXONS, perhaps more than any other people, have explored and inhabited the world's maritime three-fourths. Perhaps that is why the undertakings of English-speaking men fill most of the pages of "Conquest of the Seas." There is an epic sweep to the work of the distinguished British sea writer. His history builds on the brave beginnings of Phoenician exploration, and wild Viking voyages in high north latitudes. It retraces the tracks of Vasco da Gama, Columbus, Magellan, and the successful voyagers, British and Dutch, who carried the conquest east and west around the stormy south continental capes.

Mr. Bowen has taken into account hundreds of significant episodes in the fields of discovery and colonization, war, and trade, which fit into a dramatic picture of world maritime development down through the age of hemp and canvas to steel and steam. This history is based chiefly on human achievement; it deals mainly with men who have rendered conspicuous service in the arts and sciences of the sea and ships—explorers, navigators, warriors, artisans, and engineers.

Mr. Bowen's is entertaining narrative history. Although it is more factual than philosophic, the total impact of his work points to the conclusion that many seafaring nations which ventured into the unknown world in quest of ready-made wealth lost world power and prestige through the failure of their overseas enterprises to harden their national fiber. Where other Old World peoples strove to increase their wealth through plunder, British enterprise sought self-preservation through colonization and trade.

The book is compartmentalized into a collection of short sketches on events that have figured in the complex evolutions of maritime progress. In particular, Mr. Bowen has shown with dramatic effect the influence of world sea conquest on the destiny of a nation of mechanics and traders. H. T.

The Book Window

Opera, by Edward J. Dent, and **What Is Art**, by D. S. MacColl (Penguin Books), are two masterpieces of criticism and exposition that must surprise seekers for instruction in the realms of song and painting who have not the money for expensive books. No printing, binding, nor price could represent better material than does this pair of Pelican volumes, one by a Cambridge music professor and the other by a former London keeper of picture collections.

The Cat's Cradle Book, by Sylvia Townsend Warner (Viking Press), is a rather bright stylization of inconsiderable matter, a kind of modern Fables of Aesop, where men and animals meet on equality as figures in short stories. It ventures to give satiric sequels to old fairy tales under such titles as "The Castle of Carabas," "The Phoenix," and "Bluebeard's Daughter." It offers, too, original studies that point a moral more or less after the manner of an allegory.

The Fleet Today, by Kendall Banning (Funk & Wagnalls, $2.50), serves to enlighten readers generally about certain workings of the national defense program with reference to the sea, telling them how a fighting force on the water is manned and administered. More particularly, it informs aspiring sailors on the routine duties and experiences afloat and ashore of the members of a warship crew.

The Bugle That Woke America, by Hermann Hagedorn (John Day, $2), tells how Theodore Roosevelt in the closing period of his career called on the United States to arm for offensive action against its enemies, and expresses the view that his warnings are as applicable today as they were at the time of the first World War.

Captain Von Rintelen's "The Dark Invader" has been added to Penguin Books list.

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The 'New Writers' and the State of the World—A London Letter

New Writing in Europe, by John Lehmann. London: Pelican Books. 6d.
Sowing the Spring, by James G. Southworth. Oxford: Basil Blackwell. 8s. 6d.
Under the Greenwood Tree, by Thomas Hardy. With Wood Engravings by Clare Leighton. London: Macmillan. 12s. 6d.
An Anthology of Animal Poetry, compiled by Kenneth A. Mason. London: Pelican Books. 6d.

LONDON

PELICAN BOOKS have now followed up their excellent "Short History of English Literature" with a no less admirable survey of "New Writing in Europe," by John Lehmann. Mr. Lehmann is well qualified to make this survey. In the first place, he knows Europe. He spent some years in Vienna previous to the Anschluss, and has written a novel dealing with Danubian problems. At the same time he is well abreast of the troubled development of contemporary literature, being the editor of "New Writing," which first banded together the scattered hosts of youngish men who form the vanguard of the movement. "Sowing the Spring" is a no less valuable study by an American professor educated at Oxford of a selected portion of the same field. Mr. Southworth examines the work of British poets from Hopkins to MacNeice, and in his chapters on such writers as Auden, Isherwood, Cecil Day Lewis, and Stephen Spender, he covers the same ground as Mr. Lehmann. A brief verse—

> Though winter's barricade delays
> Another season's in the air.
> We'll sow the spring in our young days.
> Found a Virginia everywhere—

explains both the title and the mood of his book.

Mr. Southworth and Mr. Lehmann agree in finding the work of the men who were new five or six years ago stimulating and significant; and they agree further, of course, in perceiving that the prime motive force of their work was political. In the poetry of Wystan Hugh Auden, Mr. Southworth finds a constant discontent with the capitalist social system. The workers, says Auden, must not be tricked into war, though Mr. Lehmann is inclined to believe that Auden's philosophy would permit, and even encourage, them to be led into war for the propagation of Communism.

* * *

Mr. Lehmann surveys the entire field of contemporary British and European literature. He examines the work of Day Lewis, Auden, Koestler, Orwell, Green, Malraux, Pritchett, Phelan, Silone, and innumerable others. He finds the distinguishing features of their work to be a profound interest in politics, a desire to cause literature and the people to move closer to each other, and an effort to write simply, avoiding recondite phrases.

He is perhaps less disposed than Mr. Southworth to assume the success of his subjects. These writers may have "a new social consciousness, a new sense that the writers belonged with the people"; but he is at times apparently doubtful whether the people—or the proletariat, as the advanced writers, with their love of plain, simple words, like to call them—have a consciousness that they belong with the writers. In fact, not one of the men whose work is considered in these two books has had any considerable success with the working-class public.

The defect, from the literary point of view, of most of these new writers is expressed, unwittingly, by Mr. Southworth in a sentence of praise about the work of Auden. Auden, says Mr. Southworth, can make us see conditions that cry aloud for change. "A dozen 'leaders' on conditions in the 'distressed areas' are not as effective as one of Auden's better poems." That, I think, just about gauges the value of poets of Mr. Auden's caliber. But how many leading articles is "Hamlet" worth? How many editorials would it take to weigh down the scales against "Look thy last on all things lovely"?

In a penetrating final chapter, which does not, however, penetrate far enough, Mr. Lehmann suggests that the new writers have fallen into confusion and discouragement. This is chiefly for two causes. They rationalized the world situation of the thirties into an antithesis between Fascism and Communism. This antithesis now appears to have been mistaken, thus overthrowing the very basis of the political analysis on which they founded their work. Also, about 1938, they realized that Fascism was by no means at the end of its triumphs, and that Communism had in it unsuspected defects.

A further cause for depression which Mr. Lehmann does not mention is the fact that about the time of Munich men began to doubt the courage of democracy. Britain wished in those days to stop the spread of totalitarianism, as the United States does today. And it wished to do it without involving itself in the risk of war. It wanted the victory without the struggle, the laurel without the heat of the battle. It is no wonder that poets were not inspired by this prudent attitude. What, however, is really odd—and I should like Mr. Lehmann to have discussed this point—is that, although democracy in Britain has now fully recovered its courage, the new writers still seem uncertain and uninspired. Their doctrine of anti-Fascism is being put into practice, but the songs of praise are still silent on their lips.

* * *

Hardy's "Under the Greenwood Tree" would seem to be a very fine subject for Miss Clare Leighton's wood engravings. She has been called by a distinguished critic "a rural Rembrandt," and the gloss which Hardy himself added to his title was "A Rural Painting of the Dutch School." But there is something essentially dark and dramatic, indeed Rembrandtesque, in the nature of a wood engraving, in its juxtaposition of absolute blacks and whites. In the tailpiece to the first chapter, though it is only church bells ringing a Christmas peal over a quiet, hill-enfolded village, with its towered church surrounded by cottages and woods, it seems as though the wind that is ringing the bells is a tempest sweeping that village to destruction.

These engravings have the tragic spirit of Hardy's later work, which is absent from this gracious idyl of the untroubled days when every rural church had its own choir and its own band of minstrels. In other words, I profoundly hope that Miss Leighton will illustrate all Hardy's novels, and that Macmillan will publish them in a form as attractive as this "Under the Greenwood Tree."

Kenneth Mason's "Anthology of Animal Poetry" is at times sublime and humorous, and always entertaining. HAROLD HOBSON

Sir Augustus Daniel's "Some Approaches to a Judgment in Painting" has been published in the United States by Macmillan, at 40 cents. The English edition (Cambridge University Press) was mentioned in these columns on Jan. 11.

Knopf is publishing in the United States Angela Thirkell's "Cheerfulness Breaks In." The English edition (Hamish Hamilton) was reviewed in these columns on Dec. 14, 1940.

Jacket Design for "Salt of the Earth," by Victor Holmes (Macmillan)

Christianity and Power Politics

Christianity and Power Politics, by Reinhold Niebuhr. New York: Scribners. $2.

IN THIS VOLUME of occasional essays dealing with varied subjects, religious and political, Dr. Niebuhr reveals himself as a militant antipacifist, and in so far as modern pacifism represents all too often a refusal to face the stark problems of a warring world, there is much to be said in favor of his thesis. He rightfully objects to what he describes as "almost a universal dogma of American Christianity that any kind of peace is better than war," realizing that the peace attained or retained as the result of the relinquishment of sound moral standards, or of national honor, is no true peace; while he refers caustically to those "unable to distinguish between the peace of capitulation to tyranny and the peace of the Kingdom of God."

As one would expect, the author goes on to point out the unwisdom of a completely isolationist policy for the United States, which, he feels, can no more safely or logically ignore the present conflict in Europe than Great Britain can ignore her relationship to the Continent or "escape responsibility for it." Then, too, he draws an apt comparison between American isolationism and "the complacency of the British people during the Munich crisis," regarding both as equally dangerous because of the failure to realize the stern implications involved. Indeed, the writer feels that we should be prepared to "risk the very destruction of civilization for the sake of preventing a tyrannical unification of western Christendom."

Thus far the reader may well be inclined to accept Dr. Niebuhr's views, but he would do well to consider carefully before countenancing the specious theory that because, as the writer sees it, "we violate . . . every day of our life" such Biblical injunctions as "Be not anxious for your life," "Love thy neighbor as thyself," or "Resist not evil," "Christian perfectionism" as a whole is to be set aside as utterly impractical. Dangerous as is out-and-out pacifism, with its doctrine of "peace at any price," and its tendency to sacrifice national honor and moral rights on the altar of a pacifistic theory, Dr. Niebuhr's readiness to regard the Christian ethical ideal as impossible of attainment will be considered by many as equally dangerous.

While we cannot but admire his forthright courage in condemning numerous wrongs committed in the name of society and especially of religion, we deprecate the religious and ethical defeatism expressed in his allusion to those whom he regards as clinging "so desperately to the illusion of the goodness of man." Those who accept the Biblical thesis that God created all, and created it good, and that he made man "in his own image," cannot but dispute Dr. Niebuhr's views in this respect, having found the line of moral and spiritual advancement to lie in holding to and proving the reality of good, while realizing progressively that evil is illusory, despite the enormity of its claims.

Taken as a whole, Dr. Niebuhr's book makes interesting and stimulating reading. Provocative and outspoken, it strikes impartial blows set at Naziism and a false, contemporary Americanism, at "sectarian Christianity" and the Oxford Group movement, at easy optimism and undue cynicism, at capitalism and communism.

As the book draws to its close, the writer sees beyond his political and religious pessimism, and admits the reality of divine purpose transcending "chaos and death"; moreover, he admits that every honest seeker for truth, whether in the secular or the religious realm, "begins with a presupposition of faith."

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN

A Poet's Tribute to His Wife

My Lady Dear, Arise! by Percy Mackaye. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

THE WORK OF Percy Mackaye, both as poet and as dramatist, has stamped an individual insignia on American lyrical writing within the last quarter century. Much of the nature of his source and inspiration is made evident in "My Lady Dear, Arise!" a book of songs and sonnets written in remembrance of his wife, Marion Morse Mackaye.

It is a difficult book to define and evaluate in relation to the rest of Mr. Mackaye's work. Certainly it is a book written out of great travail of spirit, bearing, as it must, a sense of immediacy, rather than craftsmanship. Here is not so much a poet as a human being engaged in making articulate penetrating grief and remembrance.

In some ways, it would be kinder to the poet to read this book as a biography, rather than as poetry. It does not contain, despite its great feeling, any of the poet at his best. It is, none the less, a striking document of a companionship that was unique and could without ostentation be compared with the classic literary romances.

By means of lyrics and sonnets, together with selections from Mrs. Mackaye's diary and reproductions of portraits and sculpture of her various periods, a biography of an unusual personality is made perceptible to the reader. Mr. Mackaye's songs and sonnets, written almost daily following Mrs. Mackaye's passing, build a visible and mental picture of the woman who has been responsible for a great portion of literature which commands wide respect. She was:

> . . . a child of February.
> Of tree-top grey and smother'd stream,
> Of cedar and the marsh rosemary,
> Of snowbird and the sunset's dream.

Portions of Mrs. Mackaye's diary underline her concern and belief in her husband's work as when she writes: "Percy needs great tenderness for his delicate nature, great visions and idealism . . . the deepest interpretation of his acts and thoughts, which now envisage a great cosmic work of life-creation, and all that is loving and tender and thoughtful for him helps the great currents that are within him toward the great expression that lies before his eager gaze. . . . Heaven keep me alert and cognizant always to his need."

If it has been said that "My Lady Dear, Arise!" adds nothing to Mr. Mackaye's stature as a writer, it is none the less a book which will prove valuable source material to future biographers and one that can be read with satisfaction and enjoyment for its portrait of a wise and noble nature. J. R.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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As Old as the Mountains

I'M NOT SAYING that Tennessee is an antique. If you should see its mules, its football teams, and its T. V. A. dams, you'd consider it very modern. I wouldn't dispute that. All I'm saying is that parts of Tennessee are about as old as Babylon. If you don't think so, come to the mountains and see.

Of course, you'd not find a Tower of Babel nor the ruins of a Nineveh. But you'd see Tennessee mountaineers working and living a good deal like people close to the soil, woods, winds, and rains lived at the time of Sargon. They are self-sufficient, self-reliant, earnest, and hospitable, making with their own hands the things they need, as many people in Bible lands have been doing since the time of Abraham.

For instance, when the town of Spencer found it needed 1,000 chairs for its school and community center, the people there simply made them—at the cost of a quarter of a cent per chair. They are very good chairs, too. So good, indeed, that in all probability Spencer will sit on them, New Year's Eve, when they sing out the old 1999 and sing in the new 2000. I'm hoping the Spencerians will kindly invite me to that celebration.

You may wonder why these chairs cost so much. If you'd ask an old-timer at Spencer, he'd probably confess, "It's because we're going soft. The wood, to be sure, didn't cost anything, nor did the corn shucks for the seats, but we used electricity for the lathes and had to pay for it—two dollars and a half. We don't run our machines with foot power any more. Why, we even turn our grindstones with electricity. I reckon the women will soon be wanting it to make their churns go."

Tennessee mountaineers still use handmade, homemade churns and put the butter through hand-whittled molds.

* * *

Many of these mountain people live in log houses, made entirely with hand tools. They use wooden pegs for nails. On the roofs are hand-split shingles, on the floor hand-finished planks, often covered with handmade rugs. Solid and spacious handmade beds are bright with beautiful, handmade quilts. Beans stew in handmade pots by the fire and looms for hand weaving are common. Handwoven curtains adorn the windows. Mats made of corn husks lie before the doors. In the kitchens are handmade cradles. Hand-embroidered towels and hand-woven linen are kept in handmade chests.

Throughout the mountains one meets quite a revival of handicrafts. Many private mountain schools and even churches support it. One of the most outstanding centers for training mountain people in these arts and for distributing their products is the Settlement School at Gatlinburg, on the edge of the Great Smoky Mountains Park. It is conducted by the national Phi Beta Phi Sorority and has given training to so many gifted young people that they have made beautiful handmade objects one of the outstanding attractions in a place full of attractions.

The chief weaver in the Phi Beta Phi school is Aunt Lizzie Reagan, a native mountain woman, who inherited her skill and learnt her craft from many generations of hard-working mountain mothers. She has helped put spinning wheels and looms back into many homes.

* * *

Furniture making is a rather common occupation of the mountain men. Some also make their own plows. Baskets, cupboards, tables, barrels are made in abundance. With a few needles, a knife, hammer, and saw, a skillful young couple can almost furnish a home.

There are not so many expert wheelwrights, for you don't need so many wheels in the mountains. You use sleds—even when there is no snow. Here you may go sleigh riding in summer—that's because sleds are easier to manipulate on mountainsides. Expert blacksmiths are not rare. Some still make very good long-barrelled guns. Some mountaineers tan the hides from their own cattle.

One of the schools most active in this revival of interest in handicrafts is the Pleasant Hill Academy in the Cumberland Mountains. Another is located at Speson, near Chattanooga, and is called the Pine Burr Studios. The Shuttle Crafters at Russellville, not far from Knoxville, is doing a great deal to preserve old designs, the careful use of colors and a high type of workmanship.

It goes without saying that the country store has proved a very serious rival to handicrafts. Tennessee mountain women are quite human and many prefer fancy store clothes to the somewhat plainer handmade ones. So store clothes are gaining a vogue. Real mountaineers consider them a mark of disloyalty and profess to look down on the wearers of "store britches" whom in reality they secretly envy. When corner groceries give way to chain stores, this competition will be stronger than ever.

But it will probably not stop the handicraft revival. This is no fad. It is a social, economic, and educational movement of much value. It not only enables many poor people to earn a little money by making novel things for tourists, but encourages them to make their own lives pleasanter and richer. In this work they find useful employment and beautify their own habitations. In such activity, isolated mountaineers make themselves part of a working nation.

In some ways the work they do is more satisfying than spending one's life on a factory line. Perhaps they are beating a path that will take millions of us back to a better kind of life.

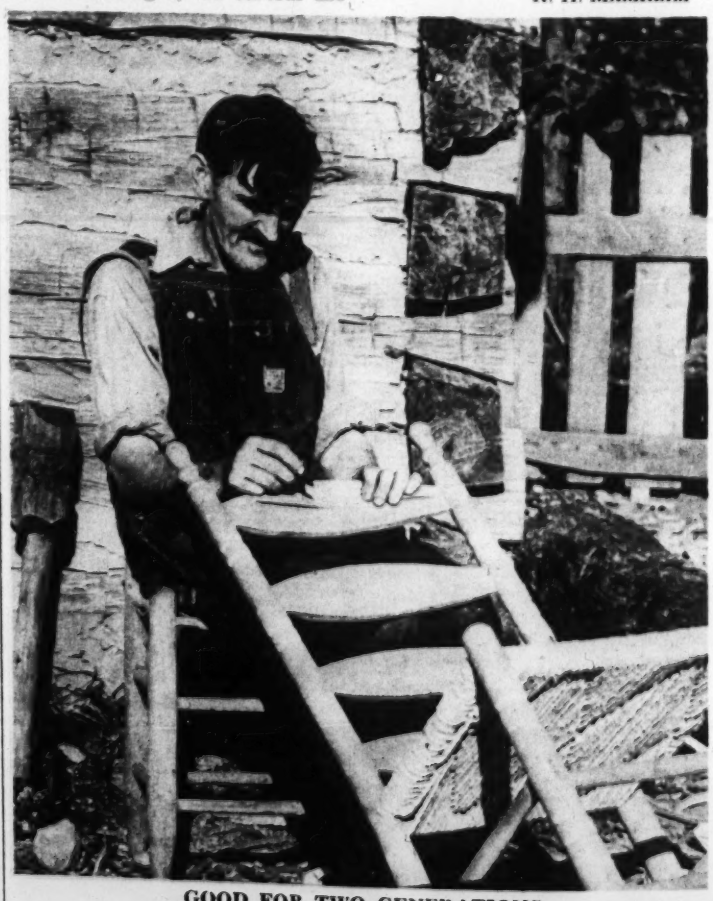
R. H. MARKHAM

OLD CUSTOMS REMAIN

The Woman at the Spinning Wheel Is Aunt Violet to All the Neighbors Who Gather in Her Yard to Card the Wool, Spin the Thread, and Knit It Into Garments

YOUNG FINGERS ARE NIMBLE

Everybody Works in the Mountains, and the Children Learn Early to Piece Quilts After Grandmother's Patterns. This Little Girl, Daughter of a Cumberland Mountains Miner, Is Wearing a Hat Made by Her Mother From Corn Shucks



GOOD FOR TWO GENERATIONS

Cherry, Walnut, Hickory, and Maple Wood Go Into the Chairs Which This Mountaineer Makes by Hand in His Little Log Shop. One of the Best Known of the Mountain Chairmakers, He Boasts That His Chairs Will Last for 60 Years

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CAPITOL HILL FROM THE AIR

. . The World Looks to America

Continued from Page 2, Col. 4

epochal crusades. The lure of America was for families, for common men and women who wished to live, not die; to raise homes, not barricades; to own a little property, to have Sunday clothes, to be somebody. It was more mundane, prosaic, and tangible, and thus more intimate. It didn't merely promise a way to salvation, it provided it. It was a dream and more—it was a dream come true.

In a century, almost 40,000,000 men and women arose and came to America. From valley to valley, from hillside to hillside, from mountain range to mountain range, the word passed that America is a good place for little people. They heard it in Prussia and Russia, on the plains of Hungary and in the bare, gray defiles of Dalmatia, in the recesses of Rumania's Carpathians and beside the treeless shores of Greece, in Bulgaria's rose gardens, in Austria's Alps, beside Slovenian lakes, in the solitary woods of Slovakia, in the narrow-streeted villages of Bavaria, in the crowded ghettos of Poland. Defeated mothers and fathers, ambitious sons and daughters heard the call of America and acted on it. They left the forge and plow, they laid down the scythe and hoe, they departed from the huts of humiliation and the workshops of subservience and in almost endless lines, converging along a thousand dusty roads, they poured into America, with bundles on their backs and hopes in their hearts. They were seeking a more decent human life, seeking wages and security, seeking freedom and self-respect, seeking a little capital, a little security, a place in the world, a chance to raise their heads and be somebody.

* * *

Many of the seekers were finders, too. They found their promised land! And they sent messengers back to the old continents with the joyous word, Eureka. Forty million emigrants had four times 40,000,000 friends and relatives "in the old country." American Greeks went from every city in the United States to revisit every city in Greece. Croatia had an "American" in every town and village. Whole valleys in Albania became American. Transylvania was dotted with Americans. Ruthenians in America supported many schools and churches in "Russinsko under the Carpathians." American Herzegovenians presented themselves to their gaunt Balkan brothers as living proofs of California's opulence.

Thus America spoke with a million tongues to the hearts of Europeans, to little nations and to little people. The message was not of imperialism, or conquest, or a new religion or revolutions. It was not so sublime or dramatic as that. It was of jobs, or checks, of two suits of clothes, or little bank accounts, of travel, or feeling free, of being somebody. It was of self-respect, of individual worth, of standing straight, of faith and hope, of having a chance.

That was what the "uncles in America" told Europe. That was what "Uncle Sam" meant to Europe. He kept his word, paid his pensions, was fair and neighborly, respected people, made men free. This story wasn't written in books; it was written in poorly composed, badly spelled letters with blots on them. It was not declaimed at political meetings, but passed from hearth to hearth, from market place to market place. It wasn't thundered by propaganda ministers, but reported by old mothers and old fathers in a thousand villages who gratefully told neighbors: "Our Ivan (or Ion, or Johann, or Jamus) is doing well in America and he remembers us every month."

These millions of little people created the American "myth," created it out of their hearts, wove it from their hopes. It was their own story of becoming somebodies, a story of getting a chance, of neighborliness, of being free. They had been serfs and servants and economic waifs. Many couldn't write. Most were ignorant; they didn't count. They were shoved about, left out, humiliated. America gave them a chance. It wasn't much: just wages, and a few clothes, and a little freedom. It was the difference between being nobody and being somebody. That was the American story.

Now over Europe has come a dark and terrible force, called totalitarianism. It is despotism and terrorism and arrogance. It is the exaltation of force, the accentuation of inequalities, the worship of might. It is based on hatred; it places the strong on the necks of the weak and brings humiliation to little nations.

Barely had the Sultans passed, barely had the emperors gone, barely had the multitudes begun to lift their heads and breathe in freedom in a free world, when back came despots, more intolerant than sultans, more ruthless than emperors.

* * *

But even that cruelty isn't the worst. The multitudes are told that chains give freedom, that slavery is liberty, that war is peace, that the black, resurging past is the future. And as the despots, standing beside tanks, upon the long barrels of insolent cannon, under the wings of bomb-dealing airplanes, shrieked out this false message in tones that make the very mountains quake, who dared call that lie a lie or that darkness darkness! Poland dared and was wiped out. France dared and was swept away. Holland dared and was bombed into subjection. England dared and is being pounded ruthlessly.

The President of the United States also has dared to call right right and wrong wrong. America has dared to speak as America. America has shown itself true to its name, worthy of the halo little men and women have bestowed upon it.

Those 40,000,000 did not come here in vain. They, and the other 1,000,000 who came before them, helped constitute America. This is a nation of little people seeking freedom. Their faith is America's faith. Their story is America's story, namely, the history of a way of life that gives little men a chance, defies evil, opposes tyranny, defends right from wrong.

Out over all the earth has gone that word. The millions of men and women whose skies were filled with the black clouds of lies, racial arrogance and exaltation of violence have heard the clear voice of their "uncles in America." The nation that for them was a banner and a star and a cross had denounced lies and reasserted its devotion to right. It has once more proclaimed its faith. It has kept its heart unbowed.

"We muster America's spirit, we muster America's faith," declares America's spokesman. "We go forward . . . by the will of God."

Men and women in the sad valleys of Poland, in the gloomy villages of Bohemia, along the somber fiords of Norway and in the burning sands of Ethiopia, men and women trembling in the threatened passes of Bulgaria, in the lonely pustas of Magyarland and on the barren hillsides of Northern Greece, all men and women everywhere who ever heard of the better way of life have heard America's voice and have taken courage.

Americans go forward—forward to a fuller freedom, a better social order, more neighborliness among peoples. Americans go forward and with them are the multitudes of Europe who love and trust America above all other powers on earth.

As Americans go forward, all lovers of liberty go forward with us, and however long the struggle or hard the way we shall never sound retreat!

. . America's Open Forum

Continued from Page 2, Col. 2

individual Frenchman had little more to say about involvement in the war than the Russian or the Japanese. The Chamber of Deputies was not in session during the last critical weeks before the outbreak of hostilities. I cannot recall any large meetings at which war issues were discussed. A kind of artificial outward unity was presented, although every informed person knew that many prominent French political figures, from the Right to the Left, were hostile or lukewarm in connection with the war. When the mobilization came, soon to be followed by the declaration of war (which was never formally voted by the Chamber, incidentally), the average Frenchman answered the call as to an inevitable disagreeable duty, without thought of resistance, but without the enthusiasm that might have been associated with a conscious act of will.

America's huge prolonged open forum is not all a matter of democratic merit; the element of geography also enters into the situation. In Europe, where the prospective belligerents are packed in so close to each other, where the distance from Paris to the frontier is less than the distance from Boston to New York, prolonged debate was perhaps an impossible luxury. But in more fortunately situated America the possibility of such debate on a critical question is an inspiring example of democracy in action, not to be allowed to perish from the earth. If such discussion were only possible everywhere, I believe there would be far fewer wars.

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Just see how rapidly they are advancing in business. Think of the influential friends they are making in the social world. Think, too, of the good money they are earning—of the fine cars they are buying—the beautiful homes they own—and of how steadily they are progressing toward financial security!

And what is the reason? What is back of all this stirring and shining success? The answer is amazingly simple!

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The most successful men and women of today know that this is an amusement-loving age. They know that everybody dislikes to be bored. They know that to make worthwhile friends, one must be entertaining and full of enthusiasm.

And the first—the most important!—secret of their success is simply this:

They have learned to become good conversationists!

You know, through your own observation, how right these successful men and women are. Good talkers always win attention. They command respect! They quickly become not only popular, but often very influential. All of which directly helps them to win the good things of life—while others are still vainly wishing for them!

Resolve now that you, too, will win. Decide now—this very day! that you will take the first step toward success by finding out how to become a good conversationist.

Just a Few Simple Rules Learned Quickly and Easily

If you have ever for a moment doubted your ability to become an entertaining and convincing conversationist, dismiss that doubt right here, and read on with confidence. We have good news for you!

Conversation has certain fundamental rules and principles—just like any other art. Good talkers know the fundamentals of their art, and apply them whenever they converse, either with friends or with strangers. Their success is not due to a natural gift of expression. They acquired their art by learning the rules.

In the same way, you, too, can learn to make your conversation bright, entertaining, impressive. And thus develop new poise—new progress and individuality!

And now for the good news we promised you.

Thanks to a new simple method, especially designed and developed for modern times, *any average person can learn the art of conversation quickly and easily!* Briefly, here is the story:

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Several years ago a woman who has since become one of the foremost figures in adult education had a revolutionary idea. She came to the conclusion that thousands of men and women were letting shyness needlessly handicap them both in business and in the social world. The best way to help these people overcome their fears, she decided, was to teach them to become good conversationists.

Results were simply astounding—almost unbelievable. Within a few months those who had enrolled in the new Course were showing such progress in conversation that a world of unusual opportunity was opening up to many of them.

The woman's name is Ethel Cotton. You probably have heard her over stations of the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System. Formerly, only those living in such cities as New York or San Francisco could enjoy the benefits of Miss Cotton's now nationally famous Conversation Course. Today, the full Course, consisting of twelve sparkling lessons, and twelve personal "Studio Talks" from Miss Cotton, is available by mail.

Those who have already taken the Conversation Course agree that there is absolutely nothing like it. They tell us that it is not only intensely practical, but also exciting and inspiring!

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In Glacier Park

BY POPULAR VOTE, the bear grass has been acclaimed Glacier Park's flower.

"Of all the herbaceous plants of Glacier National Park, the bear grass is doubtless the most conspicuous and no other one attracts so much attention. It is found nearly everywhere but is more abundant in thin woods or subalpine meadows. At lower levels it begins flowering in June. In August most of them have finished their blooming period, but patches in full bloom may still be found in sheltered spots. The first of September, 1919, a small field of plants were a striking feature of the landscape on a slope along the trail just below Sperry Chalets, and some of the plants were doubtless still in flower when snow fell." Thus writes Paul C. Standley, in his book, "Plants of Glacier National Park."

It is not a grass, though resembling grass. No living thing could masticate the leaves, for they are sword-shaped and very sharp along the edges. However, ground squirrels cut down the flower stalks for food.

* * *

Northwestern Indians make fine baskets of the leaves, so it is sometimes called basketgrass or squaw grass. Legend has it that bears dig and eat the roots in spring, but this is only legend, and has no foundation. Mr. Standley states that there is no known reason for the appellation "bear grass."

Outside the Park, the present writer pulled with great difficulty a dwarf specimen and found that it appeared to propagate by means of a long, woody rootstock, much in the manner of our yellow garden rose, and not by bulb, as had been supposed. It may also propagate by seed, as isolated plants would indicate. It belongs to the lily clan of the family yucca.

The particular species found in Glacier National Park does not grow eastward but may be found on the Pacific slope. The only other species of the genus grows along the Atlantic coast and is known as Turkey Beard.

Amusing woe may come to him who tries to climb a hillside where sterile clumps are in masses, for it is very slippery to walk upon.

* * *

The flower ball is creamy white in color, made up of hundreds of tiny flowerets growing around the top of the flower stalk. The flower stalk often attains a height of three feet. The flowerets have a pronounced odor of great sweetness, which permeates the air for quite a distance. No one would think of trying to domesticate the bear grass. Its gleaming tapers belong to vistas and noble proportions.

M. E. B.

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TRAIL THROUGH BEAR GRASS

Over the Editor's Desk

IN THE WORLD of contemporaneous events, where all is stir and change, it is pleasant at times to turn to institutions which pursue their accustomed ways unruffled. Such an institution is the Boston Athenaeum, which long ago joined Faneuil Hall and the Old State House as unchanging landmarks in the Hub. Margaret Williamson, editor of the Home Forum page of The Christian Science Monitor, writes out of a long and affectionate acquaintance with this oldest library in the city. So long was the Athenaeum the chief art center of Boston, that a book covering the period 1827-1873, and called "The Boston Athenaeum as an Early Patron of Art," written by Mabel Munson Swan, has been recently published by the Athenaeum.

The Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, newly appointed British High Commissioner to Canada, son of the late Ramsay MacDonald, has been a National Government M. P. from Ross and Cromarty since 1935, and British Minister of Health since 1940. The new High Commissioner is an Oxford man. He was a Labor M. P. from Bassett Division of Notts, 1929-31, National Labor 1931-35; Parliamentary Under-Secretary in the Dominions Office, 1931-35; Secretary of State for Colonies, 1935; Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, 1935-38 and 1938-39; Secretary of State for Colonies, 1938-40.

Ranjee G. Shahani, a writer with a knowledge of the politics of India from the inside, provides a study of the present phase of British-Indian relations.

Harlan Trott of the Magazine Section staff provides a timely article about town meetings, which blossom in New England along about crocus time.

James Bryant Conant, President of Harvard University, has been much in the news of late because of his outspoken demands for extended aid to Britain by the United States. Robert R. Mullen of the Monitor's Boston staff provides a profile of Dr. Conant.

Notwithstanding the increasing welcome snow is receiving from winter sports devotees, the white burden on transportation continues to offer serious difficulties unless thoroughgoing preparations are made to keep the roads open. Harry Wilkin Perry tells us all about the means whereby the automobile age has wrought a change from the days of our grandparents, when people on remote farms often were snowed in for days, and had to wait for the neighbors to come and dig them out.

What America means in the modern world, as a country where the individual may have liberty within the law, is told by two men who have seen a good deal of the rest of the world and can look upon the political customs of the United States with perspective: William Henry Chamberlin, a former Monitor's correspondent in Russia, Germany, the Far East, and France, and R. H. Markham, for years the Monitor's correspondent in the Balkans.

A word about the article on Kennebec ice harvesting in last week's Magazine Section. Prof. Robert P. Tristram Coffin tells us he is indebted to his older brother, John Tristram Coffin, for the names of tools and things mentioned in the article. Professor Coffin's article came just before he left Bowdoin College for a speaking tour which takes him as far west as Tulsa. From March 25 to April 29, he will be at Indiana University giving the Patten Foundation Lectures on "The Substance That Is Poetry." These will be published later in book form.

From M. A. Cook, librarian of the Lincoln National Life Foundation of Fort Wayne, Ind., comes the following note in regard to the photograph of Lincoln on the cover of the Magazine Section for Feb. 8: "To the best of our knowledge the print which you see on the cover of the Magazine Section was made by Alexander Gardner." Gardner was an associate of Mathew B. Brady, a pioneer photographer, whose plates "form the basis of every collection of Civil War views published," according to the Columbia Encyclopedia.

Tranquillity

By BILLY B. COOPER

He is a solemn man, gentle, wise
In ways familiar to the ones who love
The warmth of sunlight and the fall of snow
On level fields. The glow within his eyes
Reveals perception. His strong hands are bronzed,
Calloused from use of leather, but his touch
Is tender when he holds a newborn lamb,
Or strokes the glossy hide of yearling colt.
His voice is mellow, he has little need
Of words. His quiet presence is enough
To draw men to him, and his latent strength
Prevails when spoken words are lost on air.
His is the silence of the silent earth,
The deep tranquillity of one whose days
Are tempered and attuned to nature's ways.

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LOOK FOR THE INDIAN ON THE LABEL

. . The Athenaeum

(Continued from Page 9)

family, and he who takes it on comes richly into all the Athénaeum privileges—even to the borrowing of books, six at a time if he likes. He comes even to the flattering obligation of writing on a small slip pasted inside the back cover his own private judgment as to whether a new book which is temporary deserves to be made permanent in the Athenaeum collection.

* * *

In the early days, women were not admitted except to the art gallery which contained one of America's first collections of paintings, and included the so-called Athenaeum portraits of George and Martha Washington, by Gilbert Stuart—which portraits are now installed in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. But—as to the women—in 1829 Hannah Adams, the historian, so impressed the Trustees with her scholarship that they admitted her to the book section. It so happened that she had family connections among the Trustees, which may have helped her case. Since 1857, women have served on the staff; and, in 1933, a woman, Miss Elinor Gregory, became the first woman librarian of the Athenaeum, succeeding Charles Knowles Bolton, who had acted in that capacity for 35 years and whose assistant Miss Gregory had been. That women appreciate the library, you will have no question when you glance at those who stand by the card catalogue (which, by the way, clings still to its cards written meticulously in longhand) or who scan the newspapers and magazines in the spacious periodical room on the ground floor. No doubt, there are many women who would agree with Mrs. Helen Choate Bell, once a personage in Athenaeum history and a daughter of the celebrated lawyer, Rufus Choate. Having been away for the summer, she could write on her return: "24 Chestnut Street and a good oil lamp are a fairer sight to me than any mountain or seashore, and the Athenaeum is just around the corner." It was Amy Lowell, the poet, who once wrote:

> And as in some gay garden stretched upon
> A genial southern slope, warmed by the sun,
> The flowers give their fragrance joyously
> To the caressing touch of the hot noon:
> So books give up the all of what they mean
> Only in a congenial atmosphere,
> Only when touched by reverent hands, and read
> By those who love and feel as well as think.

Ellen Emerson used often to be there, for she usually came in the train from Concord with her father. Miss Mary J. Regan, who was for 47 years an assistant on the Athenaeum staff and retired only in 1916, has written in her fascinating memoirs which were published by the Athenaeum: "There is a world of itself in a library, some tragedy, some comedy, and a great deal of romance. Whole histories are gleaned from a stray bit of gossip."

* * *

Perhaps none of this rings true to you who have never visited the Athenaeum. Perhaps it sounds like the faint echo of a fairytale. But, if you are tempted to think this, just give the matter a test. Simply go to the Athenaeum and see for yourself. All will be as usual. You will find there the reassurance that it is the things of the mental realm which count in the long run. The books are secure upon their shelves; they are still being consulted and loved for their good counsel, for their guidance and intellectual beauty. The Boston Athenaeum remains itself. And, so long as this is so, who can say with justice that the great days of literary Boston have altogether passed?

Following Japanese Tradition

LYING AT DOCK in a Pacific Coast harbor recently was the Japanese merchant ship Asama Maru. At its masthead flew the flag of Japan, but the ordinary visitor to these docks would not need to see the ensign to know that this ship was of the Orient. The word "Maru" is synonymous with Japanese merchant ships. In fact, the word "Maru" has been associated with Japanese navigation history as far back as memory is able to recall and its true meaning has been lost in the mists of antiquity.

Many different views as to the word's origin and the base of its derivation are held. The literal or dictionary translation of the Japanese character "maru" technically denotes a circle or ring, when used as a noun, and round, complete, perfect or all-embracing, when used as an adjective. Ancient Japanese boats were of a round shape, like a coracle built in the early days of France. They were made of hide on a wicker frame. Consequently, the word "Maru," having the literal meaning of round or ring, might have been taken originally from the shape of the boat.

* * *

In still older days "Maru" was frequently affixed to the names of princes, and in this connection would seem to have had an affectionate meaning; it also was applied to especially good sword blades and denoted something precious and highly valued. Then, in the feudal days, it came to be applied to the keepers of castles. For instance, Ichino Maru and Nini Maru meaning the first and second keeps. This may have originated in their round shape or in view of the fact that the keep of a castle was regarded as its most important part, and therefore was highly valued.

The oldest authentic record in Japanese history in connection with the application of the term "Maru" to a ship was during the Muromati Era, or about 1400 A. D., when the ships of Yosimoti, the fourth Asikaga Shogun, bore such names as Gosyo Maru and Goza Maru. In advancing this explanation Frank K. Bell, General Passenger Agent of the N. Y. K. Line, said that in 1591, when Hideyosi attempted to subjugate Korea, he gave orders for the feudal lords throughout the country to build large vessels. Hideyosi himself built a large vessel which he named Nippon Maru. These vessels, known as "floating castles," were the largest and finest ships of the time. It may be the "Castle-keep" or "highly valued" connotations which caused the word's use at this time. Against the former theory, however, is the fact that "Maru" is never applied to warships. Vessels of the Japanese Navy invariably add the word "Kan" as, for example, the warship Mikasa Kan.

* * *

According to an old legend, in ancient China, about 4,000 years ago, during the reign of the Emperor Huang-ti, a fair messenger from heaven called Hakudo Maru was sent down to Lord Takao-tzu and taught him the art of shipbuilding. Since then, ships are said to have been named with the suffix "Maru" in deference to the shipbuilding instructor.

A Japanese legendary source associates the word with Azuminosora-maru, who was supposed to have lived under the sea, and to whom the shrine of Siga on Sigasima Island was dedicated. It is said that suffixing "Maru" to the names of Japanese merchant vessels was at first due to the legendary Azuminosora - maru. There are many more hypothetical interpretations of "Maru," but the meanings in a local or poetical sense lie in its traditional associations.

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